RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 842

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR STABILITY AND CERTAINTY IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

APRIL 22, 23, AND JUNE 17, 1981

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RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1981

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2 p.m., in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Malcolm Wallop, presiding.

Present: Senators Wallop and McClure.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; Gary Ellsworth, counsel; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator Wallop. The subcommittee will come to order. I'll begin by expressing my appreciation for those of you who have traveled some distance to come here. The Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee will hear testimony today and tomorrow, and one other unscheduled today, on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981. Without objection, I ask that the bill be printed in the hearing record at the end of my opening remarks.

The subcommittee will schedule other hearings at a future date to accommodate Senator Bumpers and other Senators who cannot attend today or tomorrow, and who wish to participate in consideration of S. 842. Hopefully, the Senate will have confirmed John Crowell as Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment in the Department of Agriculture, so that he too may participate in the consideration of S. 842.

The Energy and Natural Resources Committee scheduled six hearings in its various subcommittees during this week of quasi-recess. And I wish to state that it is quasi-recess. The majority leader, Senator Baker, has directed that we conduct committee business during this week, and those who are not in town are not in town on their own. These hearings were scheduled with adequate notice.

The week of April 27 is also heavily scheduled with subcommittee hearings. This committee has devoted the first 2 weeks in May to full committee markup on issues that must be reported out by May 15. I'll assure one and all that the scheduling of S. 842 at this time period, and at a later date to accommodate Senators who cannot be here, is based on the heavy workload, and not on a rush to judgment. This issue will get a full and complete hearing.

We have 2 very full days of hearings and I ask this afternoon the cooperation of all witnesses and call on their ability to summarize their testimony to cover the points that they wish to emphasize most.

We are pleased today to have the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Richard E. Lyng, accompanied by Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, my good friend, Max Peterson. I call them to the witness table first and apprise them that Senator Hayakawa who was scheduled to open the testimony will be delayed and should join us somewhere around 2:30. I would ask therefore that the Deputy Secretary and the Chief allow us to interrupt to have the Senator present his statement.

The witness list is arranged in panels on both days and I thank again the witnesses for their cooperation in consenting to be arranged in panel form. It does facilitate the hearing process.

The record will be kept open for 2 weeks after the conclusion of the hearing. However, I would ask that questions submitted to the witnesses be responded to as promptly as possible so that the materials and responses can be evaluated, hopefully, prior to the next hearing. This is a complex bill with national implications and should be carefully considered. With that, I ask Deputy Secretary Lyng and Chief Peterson to present the administration's position on S. 842, and would ask as well that statements by Chairman McClure and Senator Cranston be inserted in the record. I have a letter from Bruce Hamilton who is the director of the Sierra Club in Wyoming to be placed in the record.

[The text of S. 842, statements, and letter follow:]

II

97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 842

To provide for stability and certainty in planning and management of certain national forest lands.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 31 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 16), 1981

Mr. HAYAKAWA (for himself, Mr. MCCLURE, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HEFLIN, and Mr. SYMMS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred jointly by unanimous consent to the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To provide for stability and certainty in planning and management of certain national forest lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be referred to as the "RARE II Review Act of 1981".

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation (hereinafter referred to as "RARE II"); and

(2) Congress has received the RARE II final environmental statement issued January 4, 1979, and has received Executive Communication 1504 of April 16, 1979, recommending certain areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 3. (a) No justice, judge, or court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear, determine, or review, or to issue any writ, process, order, rule, decree, or comment with respect to the legal or factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental statement (dated January 1979).

(b) The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to any order of a court, department, or agency of the United States or of any State whether issued before or after the enactment of this Act: *Provided,* That this section shall not be construed to limit judicial authority to determine the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct RARE II in areas subject to the provisions of the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975 (Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096).

SEC. 4. (a) The Congress hereby determines and directs that with respect to national forest lands west of the one hundredth meridian:

(1) the RARE II review and evaluation of national forest lands, except those lands remaining in the further planning category upon enactment of this Act or those lands recommended for wilderness, shall be

deemed, for the purposes of all land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588), to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(2) lands recommended for wilderness in the RARE II final environmental statement but not placed into the National Wilderness Preservation System by Act of Congress before January 1, 1985, shall after that date no longer be considered as recommended for wilderness and shall be governed by the provisions of paragraphs (1) of this section and section 7 of this Act; and

(3) lands remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act and (A) not recommended for wilderness by September 30, 1985, or (B) recommended for wilderness by September 30, 1985, but not placed into the National Wilderness Preservation System by Act of Congress before January 1, 1988, shall after those respective dates no longer be considered as remaining in further planning or recommended for wilderness and shall be treated as lands governed by the

provisions of paragraphs (1) of this section, and section 7 of this Act.

(b) The Congress hereby determines and directs that with respect to national forest lands east of the one hundredth meridian:

(1) areas which were subject to the RARE II review and recommended for wilderness, shall become Wilderness Study Areas as defined in the Eastern Wilderness Act (88 Stat. 2096, Public Law 93-622) upon enactment of this Act: *Provided* that such areas shall after January 1, 1983, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be managed for uses other than wilderness, unless Congress otherwise directs, and shall be deemed, for the purposes of all land management plans required for such areas by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588) to have been given adequate consideration of the suitability of such areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(2) areas subject to the RARE II review and not recommended for wilderness shall be managed for uses other than wilderness, unless Congress shall otherwise direct, and shall be deemed, for the purposes of all

land management plans required for such areas by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–588) to have been given adequate consideration of the suitability of such areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 5. Unless expressly authorized and directed by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide, regional, or national roadless area review and evaluation of National Forest System lands for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 6. The designation of any wilderness area shall not lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around any such wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not review any National Forest System lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless expressly authorized by joint resolution of Congress adopted after the effective date of this Act; and no such lands shall be managed for protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation unless authorized to be reviewed pursuant to this section.

STATEMENT OF JAMES A. McCLURE

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
April 24, 1981
"The RARE II Review Act of 1981"

Thank you Mr. Chairman. The participation of everyone here today is essential and I welcome you all. The complexity of the RARE II Review Act of 1981 warrants the testimony of each of you and I look forward to listening to all of your comments and suggestions. As is inevitable with any complex legislation, several technical questions have surfaced since the bill's introduction. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to specify for the record my intentions for what this legislation should accomplish. In the interest of time I will be brief.

The importance of wilderness has long been recognized by Congress and equally recognized, as important, has been the productivity of our natural resources. The RARE II process was developed to identify National Forest System lands suitable for wilderness designation and present these recommendations to Congress so that these lands could be considered for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I endorse this concept but I also endorse the concept of multiple use management for the lands not suitable for wilderness designation or requiring further study. The RARE II Review Act of 1981 would permit this multiple use management on the nonwilderness recommendations that the Congress received from President Carter in 1979. In addition to nonwilderness recommendations, President

Carter's recommendations to Congress included wilderness and further planning recommendations for both RARE II lands and primitive areas. For these wilderness and further planning recommendations, this bill would set up reasonable time frames for Congress to statutorily act upon before these lands would also be managed under the multiple use concept.

It is not the intent of this bill to overturn any provisions of state wilderness bills previously passed by Congress. However, it would apply its provision of release to the areas designated as nonwilderness by these state wilderness bills passed. Lastly, the RARE II Review Act of 1981 in no way precludes any future Congress from enacting Wilderness proposals.

What we are attempting to accomplish with this legislation is to free the bound hands of the Forest Service so that they can go ahead with normal land mangement policies. Congress has very rightly considered and created wilderness areas, and Congress has considered and rejected other lands for wilderness. It is time the resources of these non-wilderness lands are put back to wise use for the benefit of the people of this nation.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ALAN CRANSTON BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER REGARDING S. 842, THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981 -- April 23, 1981

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate having this opportunity to comment on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981.

As you are aware, this legislation releases immediately to multiple use all lands recommended in RARE II as non-wilderness (36 million acres nationwide). The bill also sets deadlines for Congressional action on the RARE II wilderness recommendations (15 million acres nationwide) and Forest Service planning on RARE II further planning areas (11 million acres nationwide). Finally the bill declares the environmental impact statement on RARE II adequate for the purpose of protecting the RARE II process from court challenges and lifting the injunction on the California lawsuit involving 47 areas recommended as non-wilderness in RARE II.

Mr. Chairman, there is a real need for Congress to address the RARE II situation in California. As a result of the successful court challenge brought by the State of California, the Forest Service must prepare site specific environmental impact statements on the 47 areas named in the lawsuit before proceeding with any activity which would impair the wilderness values of these lands. The injunction affects 1 million acres of national forest land containing 143.5 million board feet of timber, numerous proposals for recreation development (ski facilities at Mt. Shasta, Mr. Baldy and Mammoth Mountain), development of known deposits of important strategic minerals, and installation of hydroelectric power facilities and power transmission lines.

I share the concern which has been expressed about the impact of the RARE II recommendations and the California lawsuit on jobs, timber supply, lumber for housing and needed, appropriate development. The Forest Service needs to know the land base it has on which to plan timber sales and permit other activities in the future.

But this bill -- S. 842 -- is not the solution to the RARE II situation in California or anywhere else in the nation. By ignoring wilderness values, the bill is so one-sided that its approval by this Committee could lead to protracted debate and forestall any kind of resolution of the RARE II situation in this Congress. As I've previously mentioned, this bill does not designate a single acre in California or elsewhere as wilderness. It sets unrealistic deadlines for Congressional and Administrative action on the RARE II wilderness and further planning area recommendations respectively so that there is no assurance that there will ever be any further additions to the national wilderness preservation system. This legislation also would not permit any court in the future to review the adequacy of the RARE II environmental impact statement and is intended to void the injunction stemming from the California lawsuit.

But, Mr. Chairman, the State of California and many Californians have indicated that they would like to see more wilderness areas designated in the state than proposed in the RARE II process. I personally do not believe that all the areas covered by the California lawsuit should be set aside as wilderness. But I strongly feel that Congress should take a very careful look at the wilderness values of these areas and make informed decisions as to their future management and use.

We should not blindly release these areas -- 1 million acres of forest land -- to multiple use without any examination of their suitability as wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, S. 842 does not merely release the RARE II non-wilderness areas to multiple use for the first generation of forest planning -- which I understand will go through the 1990's for most forests in California -- but releases the areas forever. This bill in effect is amending the National Forest Management Act and other multiple use forestry laws.

Mr. Chairman, our parks, seashores and wilderness areas are overcrowded, especially in California. Within some of these areas -- the John Muir wilderness and Yosemite National Park for example -- use is now being restricted because of the immense pressures of overuse. We need more areas set aside for recreation, including wilderness recreation, in California. This Administration has halted, at least temporarily, the acquisition of new park land. If this moratorium on park acquisition continues -- and I certainly hope that it will not -- it will be even more important that a portion of our forest lands which are already federally owned be made available for public recreation use.

Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that the only way in which we can accurately evaluate the resources of our national forests and RARE II is through a state-by-state or region-by-region process. In the 96th Congress, we enacted legislation dealing with over one third of the

RARE II areas in the United States. We are making good progress. The 96th Congress passed comprehensive wilderness legislation for Colorado, New Mexico, Alaska, central Idaho, South Dakota, Missouri, Louisiana and South Carolina. Through fair, deliberate and thorough review, Congress not only made additions to the national wilderness system, but also where appropriate released to multiple use other forest lands, providing the certainty sought by industry groups that development they are seeking will not be impaired by further wilderness consideration. I believe that this is the approach the 97th Congress should continue to take.

The House Interior Committee Subcommittee on Public Lands and Parks will hold a field hearing on the omnibus California wilderness bill, H.R. 859, and the Mt. Shasta bill, H.R. 3053, in Weaverville, California on May 1. This legislation designates wilderness areas in California as well as releases non-wilderness areas to multiple use. I would like to see what consensus develops in the House on this legislation, and I stand ready to work with this Committee to develop a California wilderness bill which adds areas to the national wilderness system as well as provides certainty for non-wilderness lands. In the meantime, I urge you not to proceed with S. 842.

April 20, 1981

Sen. Malcolm Wallop
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Malcolm,

I am writing this letter to express my strong opposition to S. 842--the RARE II Review Act of 1981--and to urge you to vigorously oppose this bill, too. Patty McDonald told me that she will try to arrange a telephone call so that we can discuss the drawbacks of this legislation. In addition to our telephone conversation I would like to summarize my concerns in this letter and ask that it be included in the official hearing record. I am sorry that I will be unable to attend the hearing in person, but the cost of air travel is becoming prohibitive. Please don't interpret my absence as due to a lack of interest. I regard S. 842 as one of the most important and potentially most damaging bills affecting Wyoming. If this bill moves beyond your subcommittee and it appears that it has a chance of passing the Congress you can be sure that as many Wyomingites as necessary will come to Washington to help kill the bill.

When I first learned of this bill I was alarmed at how quickly it was being taken up in your subcommittee. I was also alarmed because holding the only hearing during Congressional recess would not allow many critics of this approach to attend. I wish to thank you personally for your willingness to schedule an additional hearing after Congress reconvenes. A controversial bill of this magnitude deserves full participation by as many subcommittee members and concerned parties as possible.

S. 842 is the epitome of radical anti-wilderness, anti-planning, anti-citizen rights legislation. It is the worst possible way to resolve the RARE II dilemma and, if passed, it will only polarize and exasperate parties on all sides of the wilderness issue. It would be especially damaging to states such as Wyoming where there is an extremely complex wilderness puzzle that cannot be satisfactorily resolved by lumping our areas in with the rest of the country's.

During the last Congress, satisfactory and balanced solutions were reached in Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, central Idaho, and several other states. The Congress also tackled the most difficult wilderness issue of them all--Alaska. Compromise "release" language and "NEPA sufficiency" language were included in many of these bills and they enjoyed widespread support in the Congress. What is wrong with continuing this state-by-state, area-by-area approach?

When I was in Washington in February I asked you and Patty if there were any noticeable problem areas in Wyoming where the results of RARE II were causing hardships that warranted an immediate release approach. At our meeting Patty responded that the only problem area was the further planning lands around Cloud Peak where in a few select areas timber sales were being postponed. This particular problem could be dealt with on a site-specific basis without the necessity of throwing Wyoming into a national anti-wilderness release package.

"Not blind opposition to progress, but opposition to blind progress"

S. 842 is a completely imbalanced bill. It designates no wilderness, yet it immediately and permanently rubber stamps all the RARE II non-wilderness (NW) recommendations. Wyoming conservationists contest many of the NW recommendations--especially for such outstanding areas as Commissary Ridge, Grayback Ridge and the South Salt River Range. Several critical additions to our wilderness recommendations--such as the Middle Fork of the Popo Agie near Lander, additions to Platte River Canyon, and the Upper Green River additions to the Gros Ventre--were also improperly designated NW in RARE II.

S. 842 finds the RARE II final impact statement adequate and above and beyond judicial challenge. This finding is ludicrous. You and I both know that the FEIS was a failure and a sham of the NEPA process. The state of California won its court challenge of the FEIS hands down. Environmental groups could have (and possibly should have) brought a successful NEPA challenge of RARE II in Wyoming. Instead, we chose to work with our Congressional delegation to correct the inadequacies of RARE II through positive legislation. But our good faith efforts would all be undone if S. 842 passes the Congress.

The bill sets stringent new deadlines on wilderness consideration by the Congress. These deadlines, rather than speed Congressional deliberations, will have the effect of encouraging wilderness opponents to block legislation through delay. It's easier to kill a bill than to pass one. And with the promise of having all roadless areas managed as non-wilderness after an arbitrary deadline the impetus is provided to kill what would ordinarily be considered acceptable compromise wilderness bills.

The deadlines are also unrealistically short. Your subcommittee would have little time for anything else but wilderness bills if you started today and tried to resolve the entire national forest wilderness situation in four years. You've been talking about doing a Wyoming bill since the conclusion of RARE II over two years ago and you are really not much further along today than you were in 1978. I'd hope we could resolve most of Wyoming's national forest wilderness issues by 1985--but to have a mandatory deadline hanging over us would not aid the situation, it would only make it worse.

I also have real problems with the September 1985 deadline for further planning (FP) recommendations. In some FP areas, such as the Palisades, the only significant conflict preventing a wilderness recommendation is the potential that oil and gas might exist in commercial quantities in the area. About a third of the Palisades is already leased and more of the area will be leased after we resolve our differences with the Forest Service over how to explore the remaining land and protect its wilderness character. But there is no way, even if all the Palisades FP area was leased today, that enough information could be gathered between now and September 1985 to enable the Forest Service to make a rational decision.

And the Palisades is just one of many FP areas scattered along the Overthrust Belt. There aren't enough drill rigs to adequately explore all these areas simultaneously, and one or two holes in each area won't tell you enough to make a decision.

With a Congressional deadline mandating land allocation in FPAs by Sept. 1985 I am fearful that all the areas will be allocated NW. Some might argue that this outcome isn't that bad because if indeed oil is the only potential conflict, and if none is found, the area can still be designated wilderness later. However, this would not be the case under extreme legislation such as S. 842. First, after the NW allocation the USFS would be statutorily prohibited from protecting the wilderness suitability of an area where exploratory drilling was taking place. Second, if no oil was discovered the USFS would be statutorily prohibited from considering the area for wilderness in future land use plans.

Malcolm, I fail to see the need for drastic legislation such as S. 842. All the NW lands have been administratively "released" since the conclusion of RARE II. Environmentalists have not been bringing RARE II lawsuits to block development. To my knowledge there have been only two suits--one by the state of California and one by the timber industry in North Carolina.

If California has a problem because of the ruling in California v. Berglund, then let the California delegation solve its problems by enacting a statewide bill with sufficiency language. Don't let Wyoming forests get dragged into California's problem. About one-third of the RARE II inventory was successfully dealt with in the last Congress. As chairman of the subcommittee, I urge you to work to kill this bill and get on in a positive manner in dealing with the remaining two-thirds of the inventory.

Sincerely,

Bruce Hamilton

cc: Sen. Alan Simpson
Rep. Dick Cheney
Gov. Ed Herschler

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD E. LYNG, DEPUTY SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY MAX PETERSON, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE

Mr. LYNG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to have the testimony that we have submitted included in the record, and I will just read some of the highlights of this testimony.

Senator WALLOP. I appreciate it. The statement will be inserted into the record.

Mr. LYNG. I am pleased, Mr. Chairman, to have this opportunity to present the administration's view on Senate bill 842, titled the "RARE II Review Act of 1981." Let me begin by expressing to you and your colleagues in the Senate, my appreciation and that of the administration for your early consideration of this legislation which we believe will help resolve uncertainties concerning the status of areas included in the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II).

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Lyng, Senator Hayakawa has arrived. Could I ask you to defer?

Mr. LYNG. I am pleased to defer to Senator Hayakawa.

Senator HAYAKAWA. You are very kind.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Hayakawa, it's a pleasure for the subcommittee to have your testimony as chief sponsor on this bill. Proceed as you wish.

STATEMENT OF HON. S. I. HAYAKAWA, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Senator HAYAKAWA. Mr. Chairman, it is really an honor and privilege for me to appear before this subcommittee hearing on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, a bill which I introduced along with Mr. McClure, Mr. Helms, Mr. Heflin, and Mr. Symms.

As bipartisan support grows for this important legislation, I'm looking forward to adding several additional cosponsors when the Senate convenes next week. I spoke in support of this legislation when I introduced it on March 31, as did Senators McClure and Helms. Therefore, I do not believe my statement needs repeating for this hearing, but I do ask that it be included in the hearing record.

Senator WALLOP. Without objection we will include your statement. That is the one that you delivered on the introduction of the legislation.

Senator HAYAKAWA. That's right.

[The floor statement of Senator Hayakawa on introducing S. 842 follows:]

[From the Congressional Record, Senate, Mar. 31, 1981]

By Mr. HAYAKAWA (for himself, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HEFLIN, and Mr. SYMMS):

S. 842. A bill to provide for stability and certainty in planning and management of certain National Forest lands; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, jointly, by unanimous consent.

RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

Mr. HAYAKAWA. Mr. President, I am introducing today, with Senators Helms of North Carolina and McClure of Idaho, Heflin of Alabama and Symms of Idaho, legislation which will provide for an orderly completion of basic land use decisions in the roadless areas of our national forests.

For more than 10 years, some 62 million acres—one-third of our entire national forest system—have been in a planning limbo of studies, lawsuits and restudies.

As our national long-term demands increase for resources ranging from timber to minerals, from oil and gas to recreation sites, we no longer can afford the paralysis of planning inaction.

Resolution of these issues is particularly vital in my our State of California, where a lawsuit has tied up vital forest lands even more than in most other States.

This legislation provides for final answers to the key question which was studied during 1977-79 by the Forest Service and Department of Agriculture in their Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation—known as RARE II.

That question was: Which roadless areas of the national forests should be devoted exclusively to wilderness and which should be managed for a multiplicity of uses ranging from outdoor recreation to timber harvesting to minerals development to wildlife enhancement?

This bill does not of itself enact any new lands into wilderness. Neither does it tie the hands of any future Congress from enacting any wilderness legislation it may choose. But it does provide for an end to the frustrating cycles of delay and resultant de facto wilderness which have thrown our forest resource allocations far out of balance.

Congress took a significant step in this direction last fall when it wrote so-called release language into two wilderness bills concerning Colorado and New Mexico. The bill introduced today completes that process by applying release principles nationally, setting reasonable deadlines for congressional action on wilderness recommendation, and asserting congressional primacy in providing for any future wilderness studies.

For lands west of the 100th Meridian, our RARE II Review Act of 1981 includes these provisions:

Lands recommended for nonwilderness by the RARE II study would be immediately returned to management for nonwilderness, multiple-use purposes. Some 36 million acres are in this category.

Lands recommended for further planning by RARE II would be subject to a deadline of September 30, 1985, for completion of that further planning by the Forest Service. We have to set a deadline on this planning, because we have been planning forever. Lands recommended for nonwilderness as a result of that further planning would immediately revert to nonwilderness status. Lands recommended for wilderness as a result of that planning would continue to be so recommended until January 1, 1988, at which time they would revert to nonwilderness status if not already enacted into wilderness by Congress.

Understand, Mr. President, that this leaves great leeway to act in one direction or another regarding wilderness in future Congresses.

For lands east of the 100th meridian, our act includes these provisions:

Lands recommended for wilderness by RARE II shall become wilderness study areas as defined in the Eastern Wilderness Act until January 1, 1983, after which they will be managed for other than wilderness unless otherwise directed by Congress.

Lands reviewed in RARE II and not recommended for wilderness shall be managed for uses other than wilderness unless Congress otherwise directs.

Nationally Congress would reserve to itself the authority to provide for further study of the wilderness potential of these national forest lands. With such congressional direction, the wilderness alternative would not be further considered administratively during the periodic national forest planning cycles.

The RARE II final environmental impact statement would be insulated from any judicial review or court rule on legal or factual sufficiency of the RARE II environmental impact statement.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 provided that only Congress would enact Federal lands into the national wilderness preservation system. The legislation reflects this congressional policy. It would bring an end to the present policy-frustrating situation in which vast acreage is kept in de facto wilderness through repeated studies, appeals, and litigation.

Lands recommended by the RARE II study for wilderness designation by Congress would remain subject to those recommendations until January 1, 1985. Wilderness-recommended lands not enacted into wilderness status by that date would then revert to nonwilderness status.

It would once again permit this Nation to make best, highest, and balanced use of all its national forest resources.

As chairman of the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee on Forestry, Water Resources, and Environment, I intend to schedule hearings and move to markup of this needed bill.

I look forward as well to working with the new Reagan administration on this legislation. It can contribute significantly to the President's goals of stemming inflation, aiding business recovery, promoting energy self-sufficiency and improving the homeowning prospects for millions of Americans during the 1980's.

I ask unanimous consent that this bill be held at the desk until close of business today for the purpose of the leadership to clear its approval.

Senator HAYAKAWA. I'd like to clear the record in response to critics of this bill that it's antiwilderness and spells doomsday for environmental concerns. To the contrary, this bill recognizes the significant role of the wilderness and would complement the existing national wilderness preservation system by insuring the planning decisions are made and put into effect by Congress.

This bill does not affect existing wilderness nor preclude future decisions on a case by case basis. My own position is that I'm very proud of our Nation's wilderness. I'm also very proud of our multiple use management of our national forests, and I urge your favorable vote on this bill to settle the longstanding planning issues which continue to frustrate the productivity of our forest and forest industries.

I am for wise and well-managed uses of all our forest resources, and I feel S. 842 is a significant step in making essential decisions toward creating stability, certainty, and progress in the management of the 62 million acres of land studied in RARE II. This bill is a very reasonable approach to bringing an end to planning delays.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to advise the presence of this hearing of Mr. Richard Reid of California, who will give testimony in support of this important legislation. I am grateful for his thoughtful remarks and ask that you consider attention to them.

Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you Senator Hayakawa. It it my understanding that you are holding coincidental hearings in Agriculture?

Senator HAYAKAWA. Yes, that's right.

Senator WALLOP. For the information of those gathered here, the process is for this subcommittee to hold the hearings but that the markup on the bill will occur at full committee at such time that Senator McClure may decide to schedule it. The subcommittee is fulfilling the role of conducting the hearings.

Senator HAYAKAWA. Agricultural Subcommittee hearings are a little bit in the future. They are not being held right now, if that is the impression I created before.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Senator.

Mr. Lyng, having gotten through your introduction, now we're ready for the body of your testimony.

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD E. LYNG, DEPUTY SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Resumed

Mr. LYNG. Skipping over the historical portions of the testimony, I will start with pointing out that following the action of the 96th Congress, the status of approximately 15.4 million acres of roadless and undeveloped lands, recommended for wilderness or further planning in the lower 48 states, remains to be resolved. This includes 7 million acres recommended as a result of RARE II for wilderness designation, 6 million acres identified for further study, and 2.4 million acres which Congress had earlier mandated as areas to be studied for possible inclusion in the wilderness system. In addition, it is important that the decision with respect to the 36 million acres intended for multiple uses other than wilderness be affirmed by Congress. The administrative decision has been challenged in California, where an appeal is pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

It is not the intent of this administration to undertake yet another roadless area review and evaluation, nor are major modifications of the RARE II recommendations contemplated. This administration does intend, however, carefully to consider and to evaluate legislative proposals for additions to the wilderness system. The administration is concerned about the potential consequences of additional wilderness designations on the long-term availability of resources including timber, minerals, oil and gas, geothermal resources, developed recreation and forage production. The costs to society of forgoing benefits from those resources as a result of wilderness designation need to be carefully evaluated.

For more than 10 years, almost one-third of our national forest system has been in a planning limbo of studies, lawsuits, and restudies. With increasing national demands for both renewable and nonrenewable resources, we can no longer afford further delays. The resulting uncertainty is having a severe impact on public and private investments which are essential to the Nation's timber supply, on exploration for and development of mineral and energy resources, on range capability, on wildlife management, and on the expansion of developed recreation opportunities.

We believe the quickest action that can be taken to end the uncertainty and remove the paralysis is to provide in statute that the 36 million acres that were designated for nonwilderness be managed for uses other than wilderness. Therefore, we strongly support those provisions of S. 842. We believe such statutory direction is necessary to avoid legal entanglements such as the *California* v. *Bergland* lawsuit that further prolongs indecision.

The cummulative effects of wilderness and wilderness study designations and challenges to use of nonwilderness roadless areas are having significant impacts on the ability to plan for orderly management of the national forests to provide essential goods and services. While the proposed legislation does not tie the hands of any future Congress from enacting wilderness legislation, it does provide for an end to the frustrating cycles of delay and uncertainty which have thrown our forest resource planning and management far out of balance. Therefore, we support the provisions of S. 842 that set specific time limits for congressional action on wilderness recommendations and on completion by the executive branch of recommendations on further planning areas. We likewise support the concept that after these dates, it is proper that national forest lands be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness unless they have been specifically designated as wilderness.

We also support the provisions of section 5 that provide there will be no further roadless area review and evaluations unless authorized by Congress. Likewise, we concur with the provisions of section 6 that preclude the establishment of buffer zones around statutory wilderness; this language is consistent with current policy.

While we support the basic objectives of the bill, we do have a number of suggestions to strengthen or clarify the provisions.

1. CURRENT STATUS OF AREAS

There are some questions regarding which lands have been recommended for wilderness designation, and which lands require further review. For example, legislation enacted during the 96th Congress provides designations different from those in RARE II. In fact, Mr. Chairman, we just received your letter asking us to clarify the status of these lands. We will be happy to provide the committee a technical document identifying the lands in each category. This will be an updating of the Executive communication of May 2, 1979, contained in House Document 96-119, to reflect new legislation. This technical document will not include a reevaluation of the wilderness recommendations. We recommend that such a document be referred to in the statute to avoid any future questions regarding the status of specific areas.

2. NATIONWIDE APPLICATION

We recommend that the provisions of S. 842 be modified to contain the same provisions in both the East and West. We believe the provisions now in the bill pertaining to the West are appropriate and we favor the application of these provisions nationwide. Furthermore, we believe the provisions that apply to the East would require another wilderness study for each area in accordance with the provisions of the Eastern Wilderness Act. This is neither necessary nor desirable, and we urge that this requirement be dropped.

3. EFFECT ON OTHER LEGISLATION

It is our understanding that S. 842 would not modify or amend in any way the designations or the boundaries of any wilderness legislation previously enacted. However, the bill would apparently supersede the so-called release language included in certain of the legislation enacted by the 96th Congress to provide for permanent release. We believe it would be desirable to incorporate appropriate language in the bill to clarify this point, and provide for the same release of all nonwilderness RARE II areas.

It also needs to be made clear that if future legislation is enacted, finalizing the RARE II consideration in a State or geographic area, that we would expect appropriate release of lands not designated as wilderness or requiring further planning effective on the date of such future enactments.

4. MANAGEMENT OF AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS

The Secretary of Agriculture currently has authority to consider alternative uses for lands recommended for wilderness. Although these lands would normally be managed to protect their wilderness potential, it is essential that the Secretary not be prohibited from considering alternative uses of these lands prior to 1985 should such uses be deemed to be in the public interest. Consequently, we recommend including appropriate language in the bill that would reaffirm the Secretary's authority to consider alternative uses of the lands recommended for wilderness and modify, if appropriate, his recommendations to the Congress.

On the above questions and other technical points we would be happy to work with the committee members or staff to develop specific amendments. This concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I am accompanied by Forest Service Chief Peterson and we will be happy to respond to any questions you may have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lyng follows:]

STATEMENT OF
RICHARD E. LYNG, DEPUTY SECRETARY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

Concerning S. 842--RARE II Review Act of 1981

April 22, 1981

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the Administration's views on Senate Bill 842, titled the "RARE II Review Act of 1981." Let me begin by expressing to you, and your colleagues in the Senate, my appreciation for your early consideration of this legislation which we believe will help resolve uncertainties concerning the status of areas included in the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II).

Before I deal with the specifics of the legislation, I would like briefly to set the stage with some background information regarding RARE II and its current status following action by the last Congress.

BACKGROUND OF RARE II

In June 1977, the Department of Agriculture initiated a review and evaluation of the roadless and undeveloped lands in the National Forest System. The inventory phase of this review identified 62 million acres. These lands were then subjected to a detailed review and evaluation, including public participation, to determine which lands should be recommended for wilderness, which lands should be managed for uses other than wilderness, and which lands require further study before a recommendation could be made.

The results of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation were documented in a final environmental statement issued on January 4, 1979. During the period from early January until March, comments on the recommendations and decisions contained in the final environmental statement were solicited from affected members of Congress, Governors, and other Federal agencies. These comments were considered in a final review which led to a Presidential decision, which was announced on April 16, 1979. The Final Environmental Statement and the changes resulting from the final Administration review recommended that 15.1 million acres should be designated as wilderness by Congress, that about 10.8 million acres needed further study before a decision could be made, and that the remaining 36 million acres should be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness.

RECENT CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

The review included a total of about 16 million acres of roadless areas in the two Alaska National Forests which were subsequently dealt with in last year's Alaska Lands Act (P.L. 96-487). Of the other 46 million acres of roadless areas in the lower 48 States, the Administration recommended 9.9 million acres for wilderness, 7.7 million acres for further planning, and 28.5 million acres as nonwilderness. In addition, 3.4 million acres of primitive area previously recommended for wilderness were included with the RARE II proposals.

In addition to the Alaska Lands Act, the 96th Congress enacted three major wilderness bills involving National Forests that designated 4.5 million acres as wilderness. These include: the Central Idaho Wilderness Act (P.L. 96-312), designating 2.3 million acres; a Colorado Act (P.L. 96-560) designating 1.5 million acres of wilderness; and a New Mexico Act (P.L. 96-550) designating about 610,000 wilderness acres. The Colorado Act also included wilderness designations in Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Louisiana.

The status of approximately 15.4 million acres of roadless and undeveloped lands, recommended for wilderness or further planning in the lower 48 States, remains to be resolved. This includes 7 million acres recommended as a result of RARE II for wilderness designation, 6 million acres identified for further study, and 2.4 million acres which Congress had earlier mandated as areas to be studied for possible inclusion in the wilderness system. In addition, it is important that the decision with respect to the 36 million acres intended for multiple uses other than wilderness be affirmed by Congress. The administrative decision has been challenged in California where an appeal is pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

It is not the intent of this Administration to undertake yet another Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, nor are major modifications of the RARE II recommendations contemplated. This Administration does intend, however, carefully to consider and to evaluate legislative proposals for additions to the wilderness system. The Administration is concerned about the potential consequences of additional wilderness designations on the long-term availability of resources including timber, minerals, oil and gas, geothermal resources, developed recreation, and forage production. The costs to society of foregoing benefits from those resources as a result of wilderness designation need to be carefully evaluated.

KEY PROVISIONS AND OBJECTIVES OF S. 842

This legislation seeks to end uncertainty about and to resolve the status of National Forest roadless areas. It would provide for orderly completion of basic land use decisions. Lands identified as nonwilderness in the RARE II study by statute would be managed for nonwilderness, multiple use purposes. They would not again have to be considered for recommendation as wilderness unless specifically directed by Congress.

Lands recommended by the RARE II study for wilderness designation would remain subject to those recommendations until January 1, 1985, except for those in the East which would become wilderness study areas and then be available for nonwilderness uses after January 1, 1983. The wilderness-recommended lands not designated as wilderness by those dates would revert to nonwilderness status and would not again be subject to consideration for possible wilderness designation unless specifically directed by Congress.

Lands in the East reviewed in RARE II and identified for further planning would be immediately available for nonwilderness uses. Similar lands in the West would be available for nonwilderness uses after September 30, 1985, if the further planning had not resulted in a wilderness recommendation. Those western lands now in the further planning category which as a result of further study were recommended for wilderness would continue to be unavailable for nonwilderness uses until January 1, 1988. After that date, they would be so available if they had not by then been statutorily designated.

By enactment of this legislation, the Congress would reserve to itself the authority to direct or permit further study of the wilderness potential of any National Forest System lands. With such Congressional direction, the wilderness alternative would not be further considered administratively during the periodic National Forest planning cycles.

Furthermore, the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement would, by this legislation, be insulated from any judicial review or court determination on legal or factual sufficiency.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION ON S. 842

For more than 10 years, almost one third of our National Forest System has been in a planning limbo of studies, lawsuits, and restudies. With increasing national demands for both renewable and nonrenewable resources, we can no longer afford further delays. The resulting uncertainty is having a severe impact on public and private investments which are essential to the Nation's timber supply, on exploration for and development of mineral and energy resources, on range capability, on wildlife management, and on the expansion of developed recreation opportunities.

We believe the quickest action that can be taken to end the uncertainty and remove the paralysis is to provide in statute that the 36 million acres that were designated for nonwilderness be managed for uses other than wilderness. Therefore, we strongly support those provisions of S. 842. We believe such statutory direction is necessary to avoid legal entanglements such as the California v. Bergland lawsuit that further prolongs indecision.

The cummulative effects of wilderness and wilderness study designations and challenges to use of nonwilderness roadless areas are having significant impacts on the ability to plan for orderly management of the National Forests to provide essential goods and services. While the proposed legislation does not tie the hands of any future Congress from enacting wilderness legislation, it does provide for an end to the frustrating cycles of delay and uncertainty which have thrown our forest resource planning and management far out of balance. Therefore, we support the provisions of S. 842 that set specific time limits for Congressional action on wilderness recommendations and on completion by the executive branch of recommendations on further planning areas. We likewise support the concept that after these dates, it is proper that National Forest lands be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness unless they have been specifically designated as wilderness.

We also support the provisions of section 5 that provide there will be no further roadless area review and evaluations unless authorized by Congress. Likewise we concur with the provisions of section 6 that preclude the establishment of buffer zones around statutory wilderness; this language is consistent with current policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While we support the basic objectives of the bill, we do have a number of suggestions to strengthen or clarify the provisions.

1. CURRENT STATUS OF AREAS

There are some questions regarding which lands have been recommended for wilderness designation, and which lands require further review. For example, legislation enacted during the 96th Congress provides designations different from those in RARE II. In fact, Mr. Chairman, we just received your letter asking us to clarify the status of these lands. We will be happy to provide the Committee a technical document identifying the lands in each category. This will be an updating of the Executive Communication of May 2, 1979, contained in House Document 96-119, to reflect new legislation. This technical document will not include a reevaluation of the wilderness recommendations. We recommend that such a document be referred to in the statute to avoid any future questions regarding the status of specific areas.

2. NATIONWIDE APPLICATION

We recommend that the provisions of S. 842 be modified to contain the same provisions in both the East and West. We believe the provisions now in the bill pertaining to the West are appropriate and we favor the application of these provisions nationwide. Furthermore, we believe the provisions that apply to the East would require another wilderness study for each area in accordance with the provisions of the Eastern Wilderness Act. This is neither necessary nor desirable and we urge that this requirement be dropped.

3. EFFECT ON OTHER LEGISLATION

It is our understanding that S. 842 would not modify or amend in any way the designations or the boundaries of any wilderness legislation previously enacted. However, the bill would apparently supersede the so-called release language included in certain of the legislation enacted by the 96th Congress to provide for permanent release. We believe it would be desirable to incorporate appropriate language in the bill to clarify this point, and provide for the same release of all the nonwilderness RARE II areas.

It also needs to be made clear that if future legislation is enacted, finalizing the RARE II consideration in a state or geographic area, that we would expect appropriate release of lands not designated as wilderness or requiring further planning effective on the date of such future enactment.

4. MANAGEMENT OF AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS

The Secretary of Agriculture currently has authority to consider alternative uses for lands recommended for wilderness. Although these lands would normally be managed to protect their wilderness potential, it is essential that the Secretary not be prohibited from considering alternative uses of these lands prior to 1985 should such uses be deemed to be in the public interest. Consequently, we recommend including appropriate language in the bill that would reaffirm the Secretary's authority to consider alternative uses of the lands recommended for wilderness and modify, if appropriate, his recomendations to the Congress.

On the above questions and other technical points we would be happy to work with the committee members or staff to develop specific amendments. This concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I am accompanied by Forest Service Chief Peterson and we will be happy to respond to any questions you may have.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. I do have a couple of questions that I'd like to run through and see if we can get some clarification.

As you stated, we have asked the Forest Service to provide a land status report, first, that all the areas in the national forest system that are classified as further planning areas by historics, that is, administration actions, congressional actions, et cetera. And second, that all areas of the national forest system that are released or designated for nonwilderness, that is, by administrative actions, congressional action, report or statute; all areas in the national forest system that were recommended for wilderness and a listing of those areas which were designated as wilderness by Congress. A listing of all the wilderness study areas in the national forest system by source.

We appreciate rapid response in providing some of this information to the committee as it comes about.

Now we recognize that S. 842 has different provisions for the national forest east and west of the 100th meridian. I wonder if you could provide for the record an analysis of those differences as they apply in the categories.

Mr. LYNG. We will be happy to try to do that, Mr. Chairman. We will supply it for the record.

Senator WALLOP. That would be fine. It would be of some obvious use to the committee.

[Subsequent to the hearings Mr. Lyng supplied the following:]

There are essentially two differences between eastern and western lands found in S. 842. The bill provides at section 4(a)(2) that western areas recommended in RARE II for wilderness shall be subject to further designation as wilderness until January 1, 1985, but recommended wilderness areas in the East shall become Wilderness Study Areas pursuant to the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975. Further planning is provided in the West by section 4(a)(3), but is not provided in the East. The bill provides similar treatment, both East and West, for the release of nonwilderness areas.

As applied to the RARE II classifications of further planning, nonwilderness, wilderness recommended, and wilderness study, we see no legal basis for different treatment of areas due to their location either east or west of the 100th meridian. Wilderness study areas are designated by Acts of Congress, and a particular study area may be subject to such special provisions as provided in the enabling act.

Senator WALLOP. Now in your testimony you state that S. 842 should be modified to contain the same provisions in both the East and the West. The first question is, isn't there a different statutory basis for considering wilderness in the East and in the West, namely the Eastern Wilderness Act?

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, we think the basic statutory base is the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Eastern Wilderness Act specifically only applied to certain areas that were designated as wilderness or wilderness study by that act. It is not a general Eastern Wilderness Act applied to all the eastern wilderness land. So we would think from the standpoint of future management of the whole national forest system, it would be better to have the same statutory base. Otherwise we have to have separate manual direction, separate instructions to people in the field, and we think the basic purpose is to be accomplished under one statute.

Senator WALLOP. From an administrative standpoint, are you now treating eastern and western wilderness as developed under the Wilderness Act itself?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, with the exception of those specific areas that were designated in the so-called Eastern Wilderness Act and are subject to specific provisions—such as, for example, a person that owns land inside the wilderness cannot sell it without prior notification. They cannot change the use. That, for example, is one of the provisions in the Eastern Wilderness Act that applies just to those specific areas and that has been a point of some irritation by landowners. We feel that this is not a particularly useful provision for either us or the landowners. There have been questions such as no vegetative change. No vegetative or no cutting of vegetation, I guess, can be done without prior notification or approval.

Those kinds of irritations are there and we don't think they serve a useful purpose.

Senator WALLOP. The bill does not recognize the so-called further planning status of areas in the East as contended in a lawsuit that is currently pending in North Carolina that at least in the East the law does not provide for administrative consideration of wilderness potential unless formally designated a wilderness study area by Congress. In light of this, you support including a section dealing with further planning areas in the eastern forest as a provision of this bill.

Mr. LYNG. Again, I think we would like to have our lawyers assist in preparing a response to that.

Senator WALLOP. Would you support leaving the further planning areas out of the bill if they could be reviewed for wilderness potential as part of the normal planning process under the National Forest Management Act?

Mr. LYNG. Yes; I believe we would.

[Subsequent to the hearings Mr. Lyng supplied the following:]

The lawsuit in North Carolina was decided by an opinion rendered by Judge Woodrow W. Jones on April 15, 1981. In that opinion, the court held that the Secretary of Agriculture does not have the lawful authority to study and consider the wilderness suitability of National Forest lands, and to make recommendations to the Congress of selected areas for wilderness study designation. The opinion states that the Secretary can study areas only for wilderness study designation. The logical planning scenario resulting from designation as a study area would be a fully new study of the area. We believe a subsequent study of such areas to be unnecessary and redundant, and a needless expenditure of staff time and appropriated funds. Accordingly, it would be desirable that the bill allow the Secretary to consider wilderness in the normal planning process under the National Forest Management Act, and to allow the Secretary to make specific recommendations as to wilderness or nonwilderness designation.

Senator WALLOP. I appreciate your coming down here. The chairman of the committee has just arrived.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a couple of questions if I might, and then I ask that the statement I have with respect to the hearing be inserted at the beginning, following your introductory statement.

Senator WALLOP. Without objection, so ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the 62 million acres studied in the RARE II process, how many acres are considered commercial forest land?

Mr. PETERSON. Of the 62 million acres, some 26,844,000 acres were considered commercial forest land.

The CHAIRMAN. How was that distributed in the recommended designations of nonwilderness, further planning, and wilderness?

Mr. PETERSON. 6.4 million acres was wilderness recommendation; 3.3 million acres further planning; 17.2 million acres nonwilderness.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make one comment about the proposed legislation and future congressional action. The legislation does not foreclose the possibility of designating additional lands as wilderness in the future by Congress. It changes the management direction pending such a decision by the Congress. Is that your interpretation?

Mr. PETERSON. That is my understanding.

Mr. LYNG. That is the way I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. There are arguments that say once S. 842 passes, we foreclose the opportunity to designate any other lands as wilderness at any time in the future. Of course, at any time in the future if Congress decided they wanted to make a wilderness designation, they could do so on any portion.

Mr. LYNG. That is correct, and that was pointed out in my testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. I appreciate that because I think that point needs to be underlined, that we are not foreclosing any wilderness option by this proposal.

Thank you very much.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Senator McClure. And I would echo a little bit that I would hope that people would not continue on the historical roads that they first started traveling when we began to schedule these hearings. There is something appalling to me that by some sort of posturing that only certain bills are entitled to go to hearing and others must not be.

The hearing process—I think in the past the people have always felt that that was the purpose of a hearing—was to get comments from the public. I would hope that we could do that in an atmosphere of some intellectual honesty and not the hysteria that has surrounded a perfectly normal scheduling of hearings that are in front of a busy Congress.

Thank you very much.

Next is a panel composed of Mr. John Davis of Willamette Industries, Inc., Albany, Oreg., National Forest Products Association, Washington, D.C.; Mr. Jim Craine, who will be called at the last of this panel, director of the Federal Timber Purchasers Association; Mr. Richard Reid, Western Timber Association; and Mr. Todd Maddock, Idaho Forest Industry Council.

Gentlemen, again we have time constraints, and everyone that has asked to testify has been given the privilege. I appreciate your coming all this way and taking the time to testify today.

Mr. Davis, would you please begin.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. DAVIS, WILLAMETTE INDUSTRIES, INC., ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION, ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES R. CRAINE, FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION; RICHARD REID, WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION; AND TODD MADDOCK, IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Mr. **Davis**. My name is John Davis. I'm general manager for Western Timber and Logging Operations, Willamette Industries, a national corporation. My headquarters are in Albany, Oreg. I, as the other members of this panel, am a professional forester and work in the forest has been my life's work. On my left is Mr. Richard Reid who is with the Western Timber Association of San Francisco, and on his left is Mr. Maddock.

Unfortunately, Mr. Craine had a very late arriving aircraft, and I'm not sure whether he will make the panel or not.

Senator **Wallop**. We will schedule him as he comes in. I understand that the plane was supposed to arrive at noon and we'll put him on one of the later ones.

Mr. **Davis**. Thank you very much. I wish to condense my testimony as you have asked, and I hope that the version as presented will be incorporated fully into the record.

Senator **Wallop**. It will be.

Mr. **Davis**. My task today is to represent the National Forest Products Association. I am chairman of its land withdrawal task group which has been dealing with the RARE II issues for a number of years. I am testifying on behalf of the NFPA and its 31 federated forest projects as well as the individual companies that hold membership in NFPA. Our association represents more than 2,500 companies that are engaged in tree growing, wood products manufacture, and distribution.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981. This bill aims to settle a question that is crucial to the forest industry and to every citizen: How much national forest land is to be available for resource management?

The forest industry strongly supports President Reagan's economic program. Part of our national revitalization must be to settle the wilderness issue deadlock on the national forests so these lands can help meet soaring consumer demand for essential resources and contribute their share to economic recovery.

S. 842 would aid national forest planning and management by putting into effect the RARE II decision. It would clearly let the Forest Service know which lands are available for multipurpose use so it can get on with the job of managing the resources of the national forest for the Nation's benefit.

RARE II has been tying up management of national forest lands because its recommendations have not been put into effect. Resolving RARE II is one of the most important tasks before Congress.

In 1979, 8 years after the study of these lands began, the Carter administration announced its recommendations for using the land: 15 million acres would be added to the Nation's wilderness system; 36 million acres would be returned to nonwilderness multiple uses; and 11 million acres would be studied further.

Technically, the lands recommended for nonwilderness in RARE II are available for multiple use management. But in reality, any decision the Forest Service makes about developing the land is likely to be met with an array of appeals, court suits, and political action. During the next 2 days, other witnesses will outline example after example of instances where orderly development of the nonwilderness recommended areas have been stalled in this fashion.

S. 842 is needed to give the Forest Service the direction it needs.

S. 842 also places time limits on Congress for enacting RARE II wilderness recommendations. The time limits would encourage Congress to proceed with due consideration in settling this issue. The four sessions of Congress allowed in the bill should be sufficient time for these decisions to be made.

So far, Congress has been implementing the RARE II decisions on a State-by-State basis. On its face this method appears to be the most practical way to handle wilderness designations because of the confusion of interests which must be accommodated in determining and settling local wilderness boundaries. But the effects of additions to the wilderness system need to be added up and viewed as a whole. This can be done by releasing the RARE II nonwilderness lands as a first step.

Release legislation would reinforce the National Forest Management Act. NFMA cannot work well unless the basic land issue is resolved.

Certainty about the land base and future timber supply is essential now for the Forest Service to plan multiple-use activities for the next 40 to 80 years.

Release legislation will not cut out the citizens' right to be heard on the question of forest use. RARE II incorporated the most comprehensive public-involvement outpouring ever experienced on land management issues. The public involvement phase allowed all citizens to be heard and to supply site-specific data on all roadless areas.

S. 842 would reinforce the RARE II final environmental impact statement which is sufficiently sound and represents a baseline proposal Congress can use for considering wilderness designation. But immediate release of the nonwilderness lands is an essential first step to establishing a land base on which resource use decisions can be made.

Wilderness advocates appear unwilling to endorse release of the nonwilderness lands. They seem to be saying, "What's mine is mine, and what's yours is up for grabs." Good forest management dictates that the status of these lands be decided.

A stable land base for timber production is essential. All forecasts of demand for housing in the 1980's point to record household demand levels as the post-World War II babies reach household formation age. Long-term demand for wood and paper products through the year 2030 is projected to double from 1977 levels.

Enough softwood timber is now standing in this country's forests to supply these needs on a sustained basis. The crisis is one of land use decisionmaking. Resolving RARE II is a first step toward solving the problem.

Indecision on land use is already causing increasingly inflationary wood product prices. With improvement in forest productivity, this artificial shortage would disappear and our forests would not only supply our domestic needs at reasonable price levels, but also could be a major world supplier of wood products.

The forest industry has adopted a timber supply program which it is recommending to Congress and the administration. It is aimed at holding down consumer costs through adequate domestic supply of wood, and building the potential for an international net trade surplus of forest products.

Industry's timber supply goals call for increased levels of productivity from all forest of ownerships—Federal, industry, and private nonindustrial sectors.

If these goals are to be achieved, land must be available for timber growing, more trees must be planted, lands must be managed wisely and intensively, and a favorable climate must be created for investments in forestry.

But first and foremost, the land use paralysis must be ended now.

S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, gives our Federal land managers direction from Congress that will end this stalemate. The National Forest Products Association and its more than 2,500 member companies support this legislation and urge its prompt passage by the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement and I'll be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Davis follows. The publication "Wood Supply Goals for U.S. Consumers" was retained in subcommittee files.]

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036
RESOURCES

STATEMENT OF
JOHN W. DAVIS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ON
S. 842, THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981
APRIL 22, 1981

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I am John W. Davis, general manager for western timber and logging, Willamette Industries, located in Albany, Oregon. Today I am representing the National Forest Products Association as chairman of the Land Withdrawal Task Group. I am testifying on behalf of the 31 federated forest products industry associations as well as the individual companies that hold membership in NFPA. NFPA represents more than 2,500 companies that are engaged in tree growing, wood products manufacture, and distribution.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981. This bill aims to settle a question that is crucial to the forest industry and to every citizen: how much National Forest land is to be available for resource management?

The nation must make the best, most balanced use of its natural resources if they are to benefit all citizens and do their part in cutting inflation and invigorating the economy. The forest industry supports the President's economic program. Part of our national revitalization must be to settle the Wilderness issue deadlock on the National Forests so these lands can help meet soaring consumer demand for essential resources and contribute their share to economic recovery.

Managing a forest is a very long-range proposition. What you will be able to harvest 40 to 80 years from now depends on what you do today. The actions you take, or don't take, today will have consequences for generations still unborn.

S. 842 would aid National Forest planning and management by putting into effect the RARE II decision. Passage of S. 842 would clearly let the Forest Service know which lands are available for multiple-purpose use so it can get on with the job of managing the resources of the National Forests to the nation's benefit.

The basic element in forest management is the land base. Forest managers must know how much land is available for management -- and will continue to be available.

RARE II, the Forest Service's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, has been tying up management of National Forest lands because its recommendations have not been put into effect. Resolving RARE II is one of the most important tasks before Congress.

The aim of RARE II was to let Congress and the public settle which lands are to be available for general recreation and commodity uses and which for Wilderness, so that all the roadless land would not be tied up indefinitely simply because it was potential Wilderness.

In 1979, eight years after the study of these lands began, the Carter Administration announced its recommendations for using the land: 15 million acres would be added to the nation's Wilderness system; 36 million acres would be returned to non-Wilderness multiple uses; and 11 million acres would be studied further. The Administration sent the recommendations to Congress since only Congress can designate land as Wilderness.

Technically, the lands recommended for non-Wilderness in RARE II are available for multiple use management. But in reality, any decision the Forest Service makes about developing the land is likely to be met with an array of appeals, court suits, and political action. In the states of Oregon and Washington, for example, more than 50 appeals already have been filed following Forest Service announcement of non-Wilderness activities, particularly timber sales, on RARE II non-Wilderness lands.

S. 842 is needed to give the Forest Service the direction it needs. Release of non-Wilderness lands would not preclude any future Congress from designating any of these lands as Wilderness.

As long as uncertainty remains about the use of these lands, the forest industry must realistically consider them as potential Wilderness. This affects investment decisions and the industry's ability to meet demand for wood products in the future.

S. 842 also places time limits on Congress for enacting RARE II Wilderness recommendations. The time limits would encourage Congress to proceed with due consideration in settling this issue. Four sessions of Congress should be sufficient time for Congress to decide whether land should or should not be Wilderness.

Local Impact

One example of the impact of Wilderness designations on timber supply and wood products mills is in California. Three years ago there were four sawmills which depended on National Forest timber in the southern Sierra Nevada. Today, there are only two.

The main reason for two mills going out of business was the creation in 1978 of the 300,000-acre Golden Trout Wilderness in the Sequoia National Forest and the subsequent drop in the allowable harvest from that forest. Any further withdrawal of commercial forest land in this area would mean a third sawmill would go under. Ironically, these mills were encouraged initially by the federal government to broaden and diversify employment in the area and to improve utilization of the timber on the Sequoia National Forest.

So far, Congress has been implementing the RARE II decisions on a state-by-state basis. On its face this method appears to be the most practical way to handle Wilderness designations because of the confusion and interests which must be accommodated in determining and settling local Wilderness boundaries. But the effects of additions to the Wilderness system need to be added up and viewed as a whole. This can be done by releasing the RARE II non-Wilderness lands as a first step.

The state-by-state approach does not, and has not, worked in providing a uniform release time period in every state. The Wilderness bill for California, considered but not enacted by the 96th Congress, showed that determining Wilderness boundaries is difficult. It also showed that release can be held hostage for increased acreage for Wilderness.

Release legislation would reinforce the National Forest Management Act. NFMA cannot work well unless the basic land issue is resolved. RARE II could support NFMA, making it possible to plan multiple-use activities with the knowledge that the Wilderness option had been thoroughly considered.

Release of the non-Wilderness lands would allow planners to get on with their job without interruption every 10 years. Certainty about the land base and future timber supply is essential now for the Forest Service to plan multiple-use activities for the next 40 to 80 years. It is impossible for the Forest Service to do this with a land base that is continually slipping away.

Nor would release legislation cut out the citizens' right to be heard on the question of forest use. The RARE II study incorporated a comprehensive public-involvement process, as spelled out in the National Environmental Policy Act. The public involvement phase of RARE II allowed all citizens to be heard and to supply site-specific data on all roadless areas. It was the largest planning effort ever developed.

S. 842 would reinforce the RARE II final environmental impact statement which is sufficiently sound and represents a base-line proposal Congress can use for considering Wilderness designations.

The RARE II decision provides a reference point for public debate. Congress should address the Wilderness question in a time frame that meets the needs of the country. But immediate release of the non-Wilderness lands is an essential first step to establish a land base on which resource use decisions can be made.

The forest industry has used the general balance achieved in the RARE II Wilderness proposals as a baseline for addressing the Wilderness issue. Yet Wilderness advocates appear unwilling to endorse release of the non-Wilderness lands. They seem to be saying, "What's mine is mine, and what's yours is up for grabs."

A stable land base for timber production is essential. All forecasts of demand for housing in the 1980's point to record demand levels as the post-World War II babies reach household formation age. Housing demand is projected to increase substantially over the annual average of housing starts from 1970 to 1978. Long-term demand for wood and paper products through the year 2030 is projected to double from 1977 levels, according to latest Forest Service forecasts.

There is no shortage of wood. Enough softwood timber is now standing in this country's forests, both public and private, to build nearly three times as many houses as the country has today. The crisis is one of land use decision-making. Resolving RARE II is a first step toward solving the problem.

Indecision on land use will result in increasingly inflationary wood product prices and a greater international trade deficit in volumes of wood products. This is not in the nation's best interests, especially when it is recognized that, with improvement in forest productivity, this country could not only supply our domestic needs at reasonable price levels, but also could be a major world supplier of wood.

Opportunities also exist to increase employment in the forest industry and in building and related service industries by improving National Forest timber productivity. For every timber industry job at least two more jobs in related industry are created, according to an independent consulting firm.

After extensive study, the forest industry has adopted a timber supply program which it is recommending to Congress and the Administration. The industry's consumer-oriented policy is aimed at (1) holding down consumer costs through an adequate domestic supply of wood, and (2) building the potential for an international net trade surplus of forest products.

Industry's timber supply goals call for increased levels of productivity from all forest ownerships -- federal, industry, and private non-industrial forests. These goals would have these results:

— By 2030, total softwood timber harvests would increase 50 percent.

— National Forest timber supply would increase 45 percent by 2000.

-- Timber supply from industry-owned lands would increase 20 percent by 2030.

-- Timber supply from private non-industrial woodlands would increase 84 percent by 2030.

To achieve these goals, land must be available for timber growing, more trees must be planted, lands must be managed wisely and intensively, and a favorable climate must be created for investments in forestry.

But to begin to reach these goals, the land use paralysis must be cured now.

Included as part of my statement is a copy of the publication, "Wood Supply Goals for U.S. Consumers," which spells out our industry's wood consumer goals and the actions needed to achieve the productivity improvements that will be needed.

The first essential step to end the paralysis on the National Forests is to settle the question of how the land will be used. S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, gives our federal land managers direction from Congress on the general use of millions of acres of National Forest land. We support this legislation and urge its prompt processing by the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, this concludes my prepared statement. I will be glad to answer any questions that you have.

Senator Wallop. Thank you. I think we'll go through the panel and address questions to the panel generally, so would you proceed, Mr. Reid.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD REID, VICE PRESIDENT FOR INFORMATION AND ENVIRONMENT, WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION

Mr. Reid. Thank you very much. I have submitted a written statement in full and hope that it will be included in the record.

Senator Wallop. It will be, as with the others.

Mr. Reid. I am vice president for information and environment with the Western Timber Association in San Francisco.

Our members depend on timber from the national forests of California for the raw material supplies and account for about 90 percent of all the national forest timber that is processed in California. I am here today to express support for S. 842 on behalf of our members.

As you know the Forest Service in California, and nationally, is now developing land management plans for the national forests. Unfortunately, this planning effort is being hampered because of uncertainties over which land will be available for productive uses and which land will be preserved as wilderness.

Now in California we have the clearest example of actions designed to frustrate an orderly administrative decision of a particular group which you might not agree with. A preservation interest using the State of California Resources Agency brought a suit which prevented systematic development on nearly 1 million acres of national forest that was recommended for nonwilderness uses through RARE II. Now this action particularly disrupted orderly planning of both the Forest Service and the industry on the north coast of California.

This is an area of sparse population where to date over 2,000 people already have been put out of work by the expansion of Redwood National Park. And the situation on the national forest is only aggravating the whole thing.

Our principle concern is that areas recommended for nonwilderness under RARE II not be reviewed for classification again and again. We need to know that the 2.4 million acres of national forest in California recommended for nonwilderness use actually will be available for multiple use. Now this still will mean that 6.1 million acres out of the 20 million acres of national forest will either be classified as wilderness or as being reviewed through classification. This amounts to over 9,500 square miles and with the other agencies in California that are going to be contributing to the wilderness preservation system, we could have over 25,000 square miles of wilderness in California.

Now we support S. 842 because we believe it will do the job of insuring stability in the national forest land base for all time. We realize this bill does not enact any new lands into wilderness. This appropriately should be done by separate legislation and we are working with others to develop such legislation for California.

The fundamental issue is that of stabilizing the land base on national forest. With this legislation it will be easier for the Congress to deal with the issue of additional wilderness areas. It is vital that it pass this Congress so that this vast area representing fully one-third of the national forest system, both nationally and in California, will provide in full measure the resources of all kinds that this country needs.

I thank you for the opportunity to come here today.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Reid follows:]

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WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION

211 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108

April 14
1981

Testimony of Richard Reid before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, April 22-23, 1981, Washington, D. C.

I am Richard Reid, a professional forester and Vice President, Information and Environment for Western Timber Association. Our members depend on timber from the National Forests of California for their raw material supplies and account for about 90% of all the National Forest timber processed in California. I am here today to express support for S. 842 on behalf of our members.

National Forest timber is important to California. It accounts for about 40% of the total timber harvest in California annually; enough timber to provide lumber for over 170,000 homes a year, if we ever get our housing situation straightened out. This amount of timber also provides jobs for about 40,000 people in California from Crescent City and Yreka to Los Angeles. In addition, the by-products from wood processing are used in something like 5,000 consumer products from plastics to turpentine.

The Forest Service in California, and nationally, is now developing new land management plans for the National Forests. These plans will direct activities on the National Forests for the next ten to fifteen years. Unfortunately, this planning effort is being hampered because of uncertainties over which land will be available for productive purposes and which will be preserved as Wilderness.

The problem particularly is accute in California. Preservationists, using the State of California's Resources Agency as their vehicle, brought a suit which resulted in preventing development on nearly one million acres of National Forest that was recommended for nonwilderness uses through the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II). This is a classic case of an organization using the courts to frustrate an administrative decision with which they did not agree. Their intent is to get these areas into the Wilderness Preservation System eventually and to prevent a decision for as long as possible. This action particularly has disrupted orderly planning by both the Forest Service and the industry on the North Coast of California. This is an area of sparse population where over 2,000 people already have been put out of work because of expansion of Redwood National Park in 1978. Continued uncertainty can only cause further hardship. As State Assemblyman Douglas Bosco, who represents the North Coast, said, "The people in the northern part of my District are facing a developing Appalachia." Glen Duysen of Sierra Forest Products recently told the Senate Agriculture Committee, "Any further withdrawals of commercial forest land in this area (southern Sierra Nevada) will mean yet another sawmill will close," to demonstrate that the problem really extends state-wide.

RARE II Allocations

Last year, the California forest industry working with other National Forest users attempted to solve the problem. Our principal concern is that the areas recommended for nonwilderness under RARE II not be reviewed for classification again and again. The language that evolved from the House of Representatives in the 96th Congress does not assure that we will not have to go through this Wilderness review process again every ten years. We need to know that at least the 2.4 million acres of National Forest in California recommended for nonwilderness uses actually will be available for multiple-use management.

Presently, there are 2.1 million acres of classified Wilderness on the National

Forests of California. The Carter Administration's recommendations resulting from RARE II would add another 1.3 million acres. In addition, 2.7 million acres were recommended for further planning under RARE II. So we have 6.1 million acres out of the 20 million acres of National Forest either classified as Wilderness or being reviewed for classification.

A disproportionate share of California's RARE II allocations went to the further planning category. This means that there were sufficient conflicts between Wilderness and productive uses that the Forest Service felt that the areas should be studied in more detail. This is being done through the planning process. Consequently, the areas recommended for nonwilderness uses obviously were not particularly qualified for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System. Their availability for productive use should be assured.

The National Forests are only one aspect of Wilderness classifications in California. In addition, we anticipate that perhpas five million acres of National Parks and Monuments in California will be put into the Wilderness System, and something in the neighborhood of 6 million acres of BLM administered land also will be recommended for classification. So even if none of the RARE II further planning areas are recommended for Wilderness, we still have the realistic potential for over 14 million acres of classified Wilderness on the federal lands of California. This is more area than is classified as agricultural and urban in the state. Many people think we already have enough.

Needed Legislation

We support S. 842 because we believe it will do the job of assuring stability in the National Forest land base for all time. We realize that this bill does not enact any new lands into Wilderness. This appropriately should be done by separate legislation, and we are working with others to develop such legislation for California.

From what we have seen in California, we believe that it is essential that the legislation prohibit any further lawsuits aimed at derailing the RARE II recommendations by challenging the adequacy of the accompanying environmental impact statement. Specifically, such legislation should resolve the situation created by the court action in California.

We concur that the authority to designate Wilderness should rest with the Congress, but the uncertainty caused by continuous administrative restudy of the nonwilderness lands should be ended. This bill would allow Forest Service planners to rely on a stable land base by not having to reconsider these lands as possible Wilderness.

The recommendations for the RARE II further planning areas also should be dealt with in legislation. We feel this bill does that adequately. Without such protection, preservationist organizations would be able to keep these additional lands tied up, and the problem would not be resolved.

This "further study" land is included in overall forest planning under the National Forest Management Act, which sets the deadline of September 30, 1985, for completion of the first generation of forest plans. Land designated for nonwilderness as a result of that further study should immediately become available for nonwilderness, multiple-use management. Land recommended for Wilderness as a result of the study would, under this bill, remain in that status until January 1, 1988. We believe this gives Congress ample time to act but yet would prevent the land from being held hostage forever if a decision is not made.

We agree that it is time to stop legislatively any more of these state-wide, regional, and national administrative reviews such as RARE I and II. The nation does not need a RARE III. Also, we support the proposal to prevent the establishment of buffer zones around Wilderness areas.

Legislation Needed

With this legislation, it will be easier for the Congress to deal with the issue of additional Wilderness Areas. It is vital that it pass this Congress so that this vast area, representing fully one third of the National Forest System, will provide the resources of all kinds this country needs.

The fundamental issue is that of stabilizing the land base on the National Forests so that the Forest Service can manage the land effectively and the people dependent on the resources which flow from these lands (that is, all of us) will know what to expect. We are glad this subcommittee is interested in helping resolve this problem, and we are confident that the Senate will pass S. 842 in its present form.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Reid.

Mr. MADDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I'd like my written comments placed in the record and I'll try to highlight it.

Senator WALLOP. Much appreciation. We'll insert your entire statement in the record.

STATEMENT OF TODD MADDOCK, DIRECTOR, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, POTLATCH CORP., LEWISTON, IDAHO, ON BEHALF OF THE IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Mr. MADDOCK. I'm Todd Maddock. I'm employed by Potlatch Corp., but today I represent the Idaho Forest Industry Council, an association of companies representing over 90 percent of the Idaho forest products industry.

Our council has actively worked with the U.S. Forest Service through each phase of RARE II, and during that period of time I served as the industry's RARE II coordinator.

We believe that the effort invested in RARE II was necessary to bring the wilderness issue to a timely and equitable resolution. Senate bill 842 represents one of the necessary final steps in the completion of the RARE II process.

Enactment of this legislation will clear what has been up to now a very clouded planning horizon for the forest products industry in our State. In order that you understand why we place so much importance on this issue, you must recognize that several of our communities are entirely dependent upon forest products for survival. The increment of growth from the commercial forest lands of our State provide the renewable resource upon which these communities depend.

The Federal Government controls 64 percent of the land in Idaho. Of that total, some 21 million acres are administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Roughly 68 percent of the commercial forest land in the State lies within the national forest boundaries, thus the fate of our industry rests largely upon U.S. Forest Service policy.

Since 1964 Idaho has had 3.8 million acres of the national forest set aside as wilderness by congressional action. Of those acres, the Forest Service classes two-thirds, or about 2½ million acres as commercial forest land.

The most recent addition to Idaho's wilderness was the creation of the 2.2 million acre River of No Return Wilderness last year.

With passage of that act a nearly contiguous wilderness was established stretching for 200 airline miles through the center of our State. At some points its width reaches 50 miles. During the debate on the River of No Return Wilderness bill, the forest products industry expressed concern about the need for assurance that adjacent roadless areas would not be held back from commodity uses because of the threat of appeals by preservationists. The conference committee report for that legislation clearly stated that adjacent roadless areas would be available for development.

The first effort by the Nez Perce National Forest to prepare a timber sale in the adjacent Meadow Creek Roadless Area has resulted in the threat by environmentalists to challenge the sale. This clearly indicates there is a need to resolve the status of the remaining nonselected roadless areas by statute. Today there remains about 4 million acres of roadless area in our State which will be released for nonwilderness use by passage of S. 842.

In our own operating area in north Idaho, the Clearwater National Forest has fallen behind in its efforts to prepare timber sales in the nonselected roadless areas. The threat of appeal and lawsuits hangs over its every administrative decision. This is particularly critical since the Clearwater National Forest is considered to be one of the most productive national forests in the Rocky Mountain region. Yet, over 70 percent of its acreage is nonroaded.

Potlatch Corp. operations and others in the area depend heavily upon the Clearwater National Forest to provide raw material for our mills. Until the RARE II process is finalized and accepted as adequate to meet all legal requirements, harvest levels will not reflect the full productivity of that forest.

The Clearwater has almost 600,000 acres of nonselected roadless areas of which 94 percent are commercial forest land—much of it old-growth and over-mature. These areas represent an inventory of over 4.4 billion board feet of timber with an annual potential yield of over 80 million board feet per year. Since the annual harvest goals of the forest are based upon the productivity of all its commercial forest land, including the roadless areas, volume of timber for harvest is declining.

The reason for this is that the Forest Service is limited to preparing timber sales in the 30 percent of the forest that is already roaded. As a result, the quality and quantity of timber sales are deteriorating and the cost of logging on a per unit basis has escalated far more rapidly than the rate of inflation. The mix of logs available to local sawmills is shifting to smaller logs of lower quality because the unroaded areas containing the larger old-growth trees remain inaccessible. This has led to a shift in employment levels in areas dependent upon Clearwater National Forest timber.

Our company laid off 10 logging contractors with 125 employees who operated in the Clearwater National Forest area because of the changing log mix and the continued erosion of the quality and quantity of logs coming from that forest. We also recently closed down a sawmill at Spalding, Idaho, because the available mix of logs no longer fit the design of the mill. As a result, the jobs of 50 millworkers were affected. This has happened while an inventory of 4 billion board feet of old-growth sawtimber deteriorates from disease and insect attack.

In order for our industry in Idaho to remain viable we need the confidence that there will be a long-term supply of logs to meet the growing demand for building material. We believe that passage of S. 842 will help give us that assurance.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my remarks and I'll be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Maddock follows:]

STATEMENT OF TODD MADDOCK BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES,
UNITED STATES SENATE
ON S. 842
April 22, 1981

I am Todd Maddock, Director of Public Affairs for Potlatch Corporation in Lewiston, Idaho. I'm a forester by education and have been associated with the forest products industry in Idaho for over 20 years. Today I represent the Idaho Forest Industry Council, an association of companies representing over 90 percent of the Idaho forest products industry.

Forest products is the second largest industry in Idaho, accounting for 5 percent of the state's employment and 12 percent of the gross state product. Our Council has actively worked with the U.S. Forest Service through each phase of RARE II. We believe that the effort invested in RARE II was necessary in order to bring the Wilderness issue to a timely and equitable resolution. Senate Bill 842 represents one of the necessary final steps in the completion of the RARE II process. Enactment of this legislation will clear what has been up to now a very clouded planning horizon for the forest products industry in our state.

In order that you understand why we place so much importance on this issue, you must recognize that several of our communities are entirely dependent upon forest products for survival. The increment of growth from the commercial forest lands of our state provide the renewable resource upon which these communities depend. The federal government controls 64 percent of the land in Idaho. Of that total, some 21 million acres are administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Roughly 68 percent of the commercial forest land in the state lies within the national forest boundaries, thus the fate of our industry rests largely upon U.S. Forest Service policy.

Since 1964 Idaho has had 3.8 million acres of the national forest set aside as Wilderness by Congressional action. Of those acres, the Forest Service classes two-thirds, or about 2-1/2 million acres as commercial forest land.

The most recent addition to Idaho's Wilderness was the creation of the 2.2 million acre River of No Return Wilderness last year. With passage of that act a nearly contiguous Wilderness was established stretching for 200 airline miles through the center of our state. At some points its width reaches 50 miles. During the debate on the River of No Return Wilderness bill, the forest products industry expressed concern about the need for assurance that adjacent roadless areas would not be held back from commodity uses because of the threat of appeals by preservationists. The Conference Committee Report for that legislation clearly stated that adjacent roadless areas would be available for development. The first effort by the Nez Perce National Forest to prepare a timber sale in the adjacent Meadow Creek Roadless Area has resulted in the threat by environmentalists to challenge the sale. This clearly indicates there is a need to resolve the status of the remaining non-selected roadless areas by statute. Today there remains about 4 million acres of roadless area in our state which will be released for non-wilderness use by passage of S. 842.

In our own operating area in north Idaho, the Clearwater National Forest has fallen behind in its efforts to prepare timber sales in the non-selected roadless areas. The threat of appeal and lawsuits hangs over its every administrative decision. This is particularly critical since the Clearwater National Forest is considered to be one of the most productive national forests in the Rocky Mountain Region. Yet, over 70 percent of its acreage is non-roaded. Potlatch Corporation operations and others in the area depend heavily upon the Clearwater National Forest to provide raw material for our mills. Until the RARE II process is finalized and accepted as adequate to meet all legal requirements, harvest levels will not reflect the full productivity of that forest. The Clearwater has almost 600,000 acres of non-selected roadless areas of which 94 percent are commercial forest land--much of it old-growth and over-mature. These areas represent an inventory of over 4.4 billion board feet of timber with an annual potential yield of over 80 million board feet per year. Since the annual harvest goals of the forest are based upon the productivity of all its commercial forest land, including the roadless areas, volume of timber for harvest is declining. The reason for this is that the Forest Service is limited to preparing timber sales in the 30 percent of the forest that is already roaded. As a result, the quality and quantity of timber sales are deteriorating and the cost of logging on a per unit basis has escalated far more rapidly than the rate of inflation. The mix of logs available to local sawmills is shifting to smaller logs of lower quality because the unroaded areas containing the larger old-growth trees remain inaccessible. This has led to a shift in employment levels in areas dependent upon Clearwater National Forest timber. Our company laid off 10 logging contractors with 125 employees who operated in the Clearwater National Forest area because of the changing log mix and the continued erosion of the quality and quantity of logs coming from that forest. We also recently closed down a sawmill at Spalding, Idaho because the available mix of logs no longer fit the design of the mill. As a result, the jobs of 50 millworkers were affected. This has happened while an inventory of 4 billion board feet of old-growth sawtimber deteriorates from disease and insect attack.

In order for our industry in Idaho to remain viable we need the confidence that there will be a long-term supply of logs to meet the growing demand for building material. We believe that passage of S. 842 will help give us that assurance.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Maddock. And Mr. Craine, if you're ready, please proceed with your statement.

STATEMENT OF JAMES R. CRAINE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. **Craine**. Thank you. I am James R. Craine, executive vice president of the Federal Timber Purchasers Association. FTPA is an association of lumber manufacturers who depend upon Federal timber for their raw material. Its members operate in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, South Dakota, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. The association and its members took an active interest in the development and passage of Public Law 96-560 of December 22, 1980, which made wilderness of certain of the RARE II lands in Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

The national forests of our Nation are vast depositories and storehouses of materials for energy, industry, and defense; factories and storehouses of renewable materials for energy, shelter, and food; and playgrounds providing outdoor recreation opportunities for hundreds of thousands of people during any given year.

Since passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the debate over how much wilderness we should have, and where it should be, has raged with increasing severity. The proponents of that act envisioned a total national wilderness preservation system of about 15 million acres. As of December 31, 1980, we have nearly 80 million acres, about 23.5 million of which are in the contiguous 48 States and Hawaii. Of the 80 million acres, about 25 million are in national forests; and of that 25 million, nearly 20 million are in the contiguous 48 states—data published by Outdoors Unlimited, Inc.; supplied by Dick Joy of the U.S. Forest Service Recreation Management Staff. Obviously, the national wilderness preservation system has far surpassed the wildest dreams of its early proponents.

As the controversy raged and the wilderness system grew, uncertainty as to resource management and development direction on the roadless national forest lands grew to alarming proportions. The uncertainty, growing out of litigation, appeal, and increasing public access to the national forests, resulted in low levels of resource management activities. Partly because of that, we now find the national forest timber growing at a percentage of its potential which is lower than for any other class of forest land ownership in the Nation. We find that Federal lands, of all jurisdictions, contain from one-third to 85 percent of all our known energy reserves—depending upon the type of material—but supply only 10 percent of all our energy. We import two-thirds of our newsprint and one-fourth to one-third of our softwood lumber. In 1978, our wood products imports contributed 9 percent to the Nation's total trade deficit.

You have heard our industry talk before of forgone opportunities for raw materials, jobs, community development—all as a result of this low level of activity in national forest resource management. Those concerns are no less real today, but we want to make the point that the discomfort resulting from the failure of Federal lands to pull their full multiple-use weight extends far beyond the basic converting industries. The real long-term sufferer has been, and is, Mr. and Mrs. Hometown America, the everyday citizen.

This Nation is involved in a resource war. Recently, Congressman Jim Santini was featured on national television where he discussed the resource war and our Nation's apparent involvement in it as compared to the Soviet Union's. He pointed to our extreme dependence on very shaky countries for highly critical industrial and defense materials.

We have already put away nearly 80 million acres of land in this Nation, land on which ongoing exploration and development are virtually impossible. We will designate even more wilderness in the future. We must, however, end the uncertainty regarding resource management direction on the nonwilderness roadless areas. We must know what we intend to do with the resources on those lands for the benefit of all Americans, present and future. Only then can we move to realize the full potential of those lands to benefit this Nation economically, as well as socially.

For these reasons, we support S. 842. The bill will open the way to end the timidity which land managers have developed over their decisions regarding unroaded nonwilderness areas. It will help support a sound professional approach to land and resource planning and decisionmaking.

As mentioned earlier, our association and its members took an active interest in development and passage of Public Law 96-560. S. 842 removes much of the uncertainty which troubled us in the so-called release language of Public Law 96-650. But the national forest system needs a uniform set of rules under which to operate. It would be impractical for one forest to operate one way, with an adjacent forest operating under different policies. Therefore, we also support addition of clarifying language specifying without doubt that this bill would apply to the entire national forest system including national forests in those states where RARE II legislation has already been passed.

This concludes my remarks, and I'll be happy to try to answer any questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Craine follows:]

Federal Timber
Purchasers Association

STATEMENT OF
JAMES R. CRAINE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF
FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLORADO
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES -- WASHINGTON, D. C.
S. 842 -- APRIL 22, 1981

I am James R. Craine, Executive Vice President of the Federal Timber Purchasers Association (FTPA). FTPA is an association of lumber manufacturers who depend upon federal timber for their raw material. Its members operate in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, South Dakota, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona. The Association and its members took an active interest in the development and passage of Public Law 96-560 of December 22, 1980, which made wilderness of certain of the RARE II lands in Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana.

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As mentioned earlier, our Association and its members took an active interest in development and passage of Public Law 96-560. S. 842 removes much of the uncertainty which troubled us in the so-called "release language" of Public Law 96-560. But the National Forest System needs a uniform set of rules under which to operate. It would be impractical for one forest to operate one way, with an adjacent forest operating under different policies. Therefore, we also support addition of clarifying language specifying without doubt that this bill would apply to the entire National Forest System including national forests in those states where RARE II legislation has already been passed.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Maddock, you indicated that despite the passage of the legislation affecting the Idaho Wilderness areas last year, a portion of that legislation being the exclusion of the wilderness designation, you report language by both the Senate committee and the House committee that indicated the clear intention on the part of the Congress to exclude that from further wilderness consideration, that Forest Service plans to program a sale in that area are being threatened with lawsuits. Did I understand you correctly?

Mr. MADDOCK. Yes, that's true.

The CHAIRMAN. Wouldn't it be correct to say that the only lawsuit that would be prohibited by the passage of this legislation with respect to Meadow Creek would be the issue of whether or not it ought to be considered or had been appropriately considered for wilderness designation?

Mr. MADDOCK. I presume that is the case.

The CHAIRMAN. Anybody that didn't like the proposed sale of the Meadow Creek unit could challenge the sufficiency of the unit planning process, challenge the sufficiency of the planning process for a particular unit sale. Is that not correct?

Mr. MADDOCK. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So the only issue being foreclosed in that essence by this legislation would be to carry out what the Congress last year said in its reports, was its contentions, and that was with respect to the further consideration of that unit for wilderness designation.

Mr. MADDOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is the Forest Service along in the process of offering a sale in the Meadow Creek unit?

Mr. MADDOCK. They apparently have announced the first sale in the west side of Meadow Creek. And although there has been no formal action taken as yet, they have met with informal threats of action should they proceed with the sale.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that sale been announced?

Mr. MADDOCK. I can't answer that. I'm not sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. I have no further questions.

[Subsequent to the hearings Mr. Maddock supplied the following:]

POTLATCH CORP.,
Lewiston, Idaho, April 30, 1981.

Senator JAMES MCCLURE,
Dirksen Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MCCLURE: During the Senate Subcommittee hearings on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, you asked me if the Meadow Creek Roadless Area timber sale referred to in my earlier testimony had been advertised for sale.

The Forest Service has not yet advertised the sale. They are currently preparing the environmental assessment report which is prerequisite to offering the sale. The proposed area in question is called the Soda Point-Four Mile timber sale area. The Nez Perce National forest supervisor's office indicates that there are potentially three sales which may be offered in the sale area. The first sale will be a "bug" sale to salvage dead and dying lodgepole pine which is heavily infested by mountain pine beetle.

Would you please have this letter entered in the record as an addendum to my earlier testimony.

Sincerely,

Todd L. Maddock,
Director, Public Affairs,
Northwest Region.

Senator Wallop. I have a question on behalf of Senator Hayakawa, Mr. Reid, and the question is: How would this bill, S. 842, help the situation in Sierra Nevada?

Mr. Reid. Well, it would be a long step, as we mentioned, toward stabilizing things, particularly in the southern Sierra Nevadas, south of the area of Sequoia National Park. Back in 1978 the Golden Wilderness Area was created down there. Prior to that time the Bendix Forest Products Co. had made substantial capital investments in their mill in Johnsondale, Calif., a little town up in the mountains where they were building there 30 years or more.

But the problem was with this area, severely impacted along the Sequoia National Forest. There are apparently four mills drawing from the area and in the spring of 1979 after the wilderness area was created, the mill closed.

Now there are several roadless areas in that area. The Forest Service in deference to the needs in the area for continued timber production didn't recommend any of the areas south of Sequoia National Park for inclusion in the wilderness system.

There is pressure to include some of these areas now. We feel it would be very helpful in the industry to maintain what is there, the two mills that are remaining, with this legislation. It would somewhat guarantee this and continue this employment down there.

Senator Wallop. You mentioned the Sierra in your testimony; didn't you?

Mr. Davis. I was referring to the same situation that Mr. Reid just outlined for you.

Senator Wallop. Is it your opinion that these kinds of challenges or threat to challenges that might take place or a sale be initiated are inhibiting the ordinary management procedures of the Forest Service?

Mr. Davis. Yes, sir; it really does. And one of the reasons it does is that the Forest Service has limited funds for sale preparation and if they have good reason to believe that they are going to be, that there are going to be numerous challenges to these sales, they're going to have to avoid putting them up and put the sales up in areas where they have some chance of success.

Mr. Reid. I have an excellent example of that, and again from California. The other end of the State that I was talking about earlier, up on the Six Rivers National Forest which is up on the north coast. It's a very productive national forest. It's an area of high controversy and severe impact from the California lawsuit.

The area has a total commercial forest space of over 700,000 acres, but because of these problems and uncertainties, the Forest Service feels that at the present time they can only provide timber from about 255,000 acres out of that.

Two years ago they sold something in the neighborhood of 74 million board feet off the forest and management plan calls for 89 million board feet. Last year they initially planned to sell 104 million and they actually sold 120 some. So it's a real chilling effect and this is an example of that.

Senator **Wallop**. Maybe any of you could give me some help on this one, because it's hard to reconcile the figures. According to a preliminary report from the Congressional Research Service, it shows that for the last 6 fiscal years, with 1 year's exception, the annual actual cut from national forests has been below the annual sale level. I wonder if you could discuss, or any of you comment on some of their reasons and how this relates to this issue.

Mr. **Davis**. That's an oft quoted statistic that you raise, and one of the principle reasons that that does occur is because of the changes in the timber sale contract vehicle that we're using today. It is not the same contract, it does not have the same requirements that we had 3 or 4 or 5 years ago. Road construction requirements on Forest Service sales in the West have become very, very complex, principally to protect the other resource values out there.

A road that we used to be able to complete in one summer so that we could begin logging that fall or perhaps early the next spring, routinely takes 2 years now to complete. So in the case of our company where we used to feel that 18 months to 2 years of Government timber under contract was a sufficient minimum amount to have, we couldn't operate with that inventory today, and we try to aim at something closer to 2½ or 3 years of inventory.

The second thing is that with Government timber sales and with private timber there are fluctuations in the rate of harvest that are based on market conditions. If the demand is high, the cut is higher than it is when the demand is low, so that compounds the issue today because we are now in the second continuous year of unprecedented low demand. We don't think that is going to last.

Mr. **Craine**. We also have, quite frankly, a little problem with some of those figures that are reported as uncut under contract. For example, we met with the Forest Service in Colorado and they mentioned that one of our members having over 40 million feet under contract, and the record showing less than 20 million. Another member who recently shutdown a mill——

Senator **Wallop**. Has there been any attempt to reconcile those?

Mr. **Craine**. We're just beginning to have the suspicion.

Senator **Wallop**. This is a CRS figure that you're quoting. Congressional Research Service?

Mr. **Craine**. These are figures that the Forest Service is using and have reported. They were carrying this particular mill on their records as having 40 million feet under contract and the actual was something under 20. Another one had just shutdown a mill and had one or two sales under contract and those still show as being under contract.

We had another member who had two mills. The timber supply was such that he had to abandon one of them, and he abandoned it while he still had some timber under contract, and so there again that capacity has gone down. The volume that was still under contract for that mill has now gone, is still under the record. So there is a certain amount of distortion with the figures. And we haven't chased it all down yet.

Senator WALLOP. One last question in a general way. It's my understanding that the Carter administration increased or rather was criticized for increasing the national cut. It is also my understanding that by the recommendations that they decrease the ground upon which that cut could take place.

I know the latter is true. Is the former true, that the cut was increased during the Carter administration?

Mr. REID. I was trying to think of the exact figure, Senator. If I recall it was not increased significantly, particularly in line with the Resources Planning Act; goals which were set were in fact lower than they had been earlier in terms of timber. In practical terms I would say the amount of timber that has been available has remained relatively stable in the neighborhood of 11 or 12 million feet a year. I may be wrong, and my colleagues may have better knowledge.

Mr. DAVIS. I think the Forest Service was asked to investigate the possibility of departing from nondeclining even flow yields which was a term referring to a management system. It's also a very debatable issue. It has good sound basis, in fact departures. If you have large inventory of mature timbers, departures can be made upward and downward and sometimes departures can be made upward, that is increase the cut for a number of years. In the early years the management program with no decline below what the sustained yield even flow would have been. They were asked to investigate that and I believe they had said it is possible to do that, but I don't think any timber has been sold under that system.

Senator WALLOP. It is true at least, well the CRS report says despite industrial urging, the Reagan administration in its budget did not propose raising fiscal year 1982 annual sale level above the 11.9 million board feet in the Carter budget. Congressional action in 1981's budget set a 12.2 billion board feet level for sales. Higher 1981 sale levels will be made and based on current forecasts will further increase the uncut volume under contract.

But I assume that that is for the same reasons, more or less, that you commented on. At least that would be your opinion?

Mr. DAVIS. That would be my response.

Senator WALLOP. Gentlemen, thank you.

Mr. DAVIS. If I might, I'd like to submit the statement of Mr. John Collier of the Southern Forest Products Association for inclusion in the record.

Senator WALLOP. Without objection it will be included in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Collier follows:]

Statement by the Southern Forest Products Association,
P. O. Box 52468, New Orleans, Louisiana 70152
in support of S. 842
For the Sub-Committee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

April 22, 1981

The Southern Forest Products Association is an organization of forest products manufacturers with operations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. SFPA member companies account for two-thirds of the total Southern Pine lumber output and also produce substantial quantities of softwood plywood and pulpwood.

The South today provides one-third of the nation's softwood lumber, more than two-fifths of its softwood plywood and two-thirds of its pulpwood. The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has predicted that the region will ultimately become the main source of wood products for the U.S. as a whole because of the region's almost unlimited potential for future forest growth.

If this potential is to be realized, much more intensive forest management and timber growth will be necessary on nonindustrial private forestlands which constitute 140 million acres--or 73 percent--of the region's 192 million commercial forest acres. Approximately 2.5 million individuals own the nonindustrial lands, mostly in small holdings. While these owners supply two-thirds of the raw material for softwood lumber and plywood output, and three-fourths of the timber for pulpwood production in the South, their net annual rate of timber growth is less than half of potential.

Hopefully, the nonindustrial private forestland owners can be motivated to practice wise forest management by stronger incentives, such as the investment tax credit for reforestation recently enacted by the Congress, prospective estate tax reform and landowner assistance programs of the forest products industry. However, this will take time. Several decades will be required to grow timber crops to the extent needed to meet anticipated future demand for forest products. A gradual rather than an abrupt increase in cutting pressures is desirable to avoid premature liquidation of developing timber stands.

That is one of the main reasons why Southern Forest Products Association wholeheartedly supports S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981. Passage and implementation of this legislation would do much to ease present uncertainties and concerns about the future availability of timber for forest products manufacture in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest regions. The Western producers are largely dependent on National Forest timber. Failure to resolve the RARE II issue and consequent denial of multiple use management of RARE II Non-Wilderness areas could result in grave reductions of forest products output in that region and sharp increases in cutting pressures on the nonindustrial forests of the South. In that event, both regions would suffer along with the countless consume of forest products, present and future.

While the nonindustrial private lands are the primary sources of timber for the forest products industry of the South, there is nonetheless an important dependency on National Forest timber. In fact, some 40 percent of SFPA member companies are purchasers of Federal timber to varying degrees.

A final reason for SFPA support of S. 842 is the ominous implication of the Clear Air Act Amendments of 1977. Under the provisions of that legislation, expansion or even the continued operation of industrial facilities could be denied in deference to pristine pure air requirements for areas consigned to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Association greatly appreciates the opportunity to file this written statement.

Senator WALLOP. The next panel is Dr. Rupert Cutler, senior vice president, National Audubon Society, accompanied by Alison Horton, Washington representative; Mr. Bill Turnage, executive director, the Wilderness Society; Fred Swanson of the Montana Wilderness Association; and John Embry of the Cumberland, Kentucky Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Would you proceed, Dr. Cutler.

STATEMENT OF DR. M. RUPERT CUTLER, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, ACCOMPANIED BY ALISON HORTON, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Dr. CUTLER. Thank you. With me is Audubon Washington Representative Alison Horton who is our staff specialist on Public Lands issues.

The National Audubon Society urges you not to report this legislation and we urge the Reagan administration not to endorse it. In our opinion S. 842 offends both conservationists and professional planners. Of questionable constitutionality, it would foreclose opportunites for the Congress to receive from the executive branch after 1985 any recommendations for additions to the national wilderness preservation system, despite the fact that such recommendations normally surface often during the continuous national forest planning process.

If passed, this law would unquestionably bias the work of every professional forest planner employed by the USDA Forest Service. All the statutes governing the profession of forest planning as now practiced in the national forests of this country require an unconstrained consideration of all of the resource values present. This leads to the presentation of a set of resource-use alternatives spanning the entire range of options from no development to intensive development. Then, through public comment on the environmental statement, the owners of these resources—we, the people—advise our trustees—the Forest Service—how we would like our forests managed. The authors of this bill would change the ground rules for forest planners to read henceforth:

> Even if, in your professional judgment, you have concluded that the best way to manage a particular tract of roadless backcountry—to protect its rare flora and fauna, its fragile watersheds, its outstanding scenery, or its unique recreational value in its undeveloped state, for example—is as statutory wilderness, you cannot say so; all national forest land not already designated as wilderness must be proposed for development of one kind or another.

Pass this bill, and you gag the forest planning profession—you steal a portion of the forester's most prized possession, his or her administrative discretion to reconsider from time to time the management direction assigned particular planning units and to make changes in that direction—you say to that professional forester: "Forget the wilderness option; it is no longer a live option; it is a dead duck."

The healthy natural evolution of this Nation's wildland resource allocation policy, which has seen an expansion over the years in both the acreage devoted to wilderness and the acreage devoted to intensive forest management in response to societal demands and more sophisticated forest practices, would be skewed off course by having one of these alternative directions forever foreclosed.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that my standing as an expert witness on this matter is not questioned. As a professional member of the Society of American Foresters, a former member of Michigan State University's forestry faculty, and—while Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in the Carter administration—as the person responsible in large part for both RARE II and the content of current National Forest Management Act planning regulations, I have an objective basis for my strongly held opinion that S. 842 would make bad law. And as the senior vice president for Programs and Chapter Relations of the National Audubon Society, I speak for Audubon's 420,000 members and 457 local chapters when I say the National Audubon Society joins many other environmental conservation groups in strongly opposing this bill.

Sponsors of S. 842 may suggest that their bill is needed to break an impasse in the allocation of national forest resources. We say the RARE II-assisted national forest land allocation process—a process based on a series of statutes including the Multiple-Use, Sustained-Yield Act, the Wilderness Act, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, and the National Forest Management Act—is working reasonably well, is not broken, and does not need to be fixed with S. 842's one-sided approach.

RARE II, I assure you, was conservative in both its origin and its final recommendations. The forest products industry ought to be content to let its implementation proceed naturally, as it has up to this point, without trying to force the matter with this antiwilderness bill approach which, I predict, will just gum up the legislative machinery and prevent anything from being resolved either way, for wilderness or nonwilderness. Let me explain.

The genesis of RARE II was a powwow in a hotel room near Chicago's O'Hare Airport on February 17, 1977, attended by 15 or so representatives of the forest products industry, including John Crowell of Louisiana-Pacific, by the newly confirmed Secretary of Agriculture, Bob Bergland, and by President Carter's nominee for the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Conservation, Research and Education, yours truly. After listening to a recitation of the industry's woes related to the glacial pace of national forest land use decisionmaking, I pledged action, if confirmed, to resolve this raw material-supply uncertainty.

After I was confirmed by the Senate in April of 1977, I moved to honor that commitment. RARE II was the result. By April 1979 we had studied the 188-million-acre national forest and grasslands system, found some 3,000 separate roadless tracts totalling 62 million acres, collected vast amounts of decision-criteria-related data on each of them, heard the opinions of a third of a million Americans as to how those tracts should be used, and came to the difficult and controversial conclusion—approved and adopted by President Jimmy Carter—that not only should the existing national forest wilderness system of 15.5 million acres immediately be doubled in size, but that 58 percent of these RARE II inventoried roadless lands—some 36 million acres—ought not to be held inviolate, but could henceforth be put to any appropriate nonwilderness use that had been covered by an approved plan and an environmental statement.

President Carter's statement on April 16, 1979, said specifically, "I am asking Secretary Bergland to proceed now with the planning and mananagement of these (nonwilderness) areas under existing law." And that is what the Forest Service has done: proceeded in a manner consistent with both the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and congressional direction in State-by-State RARE II legislation to enter or influence millions of acres of RARE II nonwilderness lands to improve conditions for wildlife, domestic livestock, water runoff, timber growth and production, and other valid so-called multiple uses.

Chief Peterson can provide you with up-to-date statistics in this regard, I'm sure. Only in California, thanks to State-instigated litigation, do we have a major hangup in the release of RARE II nonwilderness lands, and that problem can be addressed most effectively through a California RARE II bill of the kind which came so close to final passage in the 96th Congress.

The most constructive action the Congress could take to hurry this nonwilderness land allocation—or release—process along would be to provide the Forest Service with the resources to complete the National Forest Management Act mandated national forest by national forest planning process on schedule—that is, by 1985. Specific direction from this committee to the Forest Service which might be of real help in making available as rapidly as possible such potential timber resources as may be determined to be appropriately outside the wilderness system could include encouragement to proceed promptly with the management of RARE II nonwilderness areas in accordance with existing, approved plans, and direction to give highest priority in the scheduling and budgeting of land use planning to those units where opportunities are greatest for easing problems caused by lack of final decisions.

S. 842, on the other hand, does not take a constructive approach. It is a transparent effort to win a permanent prohibition of any future consideration of de facto national forest wilderness for formal statutory wilderness status. It would ring down the curtain on any executive branch wilderness establishment initiative after 1985.

Of course, there are administrative land-use designations, such as scenic area, research natural area and wildlife management area, which may protect some wilderness values and achieve some wilderness objectives, as I pointed out in a recent article in the Idaho Law Review entitled "Statutory Designation and Administrative Planning: Complementary Approaches to Achieving Wilderness Objectives." I have a copy of that, if you'd like to see it.

The healthy natural evolution of this Nation's wildlife resource allocation policy which has seen an expansion over the years in both the acreage devoted to wilderness and the acreage devoted to intensive forest management in response to society's demands or sophisticated forest practices would be skewed off course by having one of these alternative directions forever foreclosed. But these alternatives in no way are adequate substitutes for statutory wilderness status.

And, of course, Members of Congress always will be free to introduce legislation to designate additional wildernesses, just as they have in the past, regardless of whether this Congress ties the hands of the administering agency with respect to the outcome of the official planning process. History shows the inevitability of a continuing demand by local congressional constituents for new wilderness designations, as local conservation groups discover areas they conclude should be protected as wilderness by an act of Congress.

Why should the Congress adopt an extreme, polarizing route to choke off future USDA Forest Service wilderness proposals, when the Congress is the final arbiter of such decisions anyway? You can always say "no"—but on a case-by-case, informed basis, as you have in the past.

Why limit all forms of judicial review? Isn't language prohibiting any judicial comment on the RARE II final environmental statement unconstitutional? Wouldn't the language of S. 842 prevent Judge Carlton from dissolving his *California* v. *Berland* injunction? What is wrong with the so-called sufficiency language adopted in several RARE II bills last year which, among other things, insulates the RARE II EIS and, to a degree, the first round of Forest Service and Land Management plans, from further lawsuits?

And on what logical basis does the bill differentiate between the western and eastern halves of the country? If this bill is bad news for the West, it is worse news for the East. In the Western States, RARE II acreages recommended for wilderness would be released for consideration for other uses by the end of 1984, if the Congress doesn't act on them by that time. The schedule is even tighter for the Eastern States; there, wilderness proposals would be dead if they weren't approved by the end of next year—an impossible deadline for a process that always has taken several years to complete.

There is no need for this speedup. Since the transmittal of RARE II to Capitol Hill in 1979, the Congress has been moving the program along smartly. In the lower 48 States, more than 4 million acres of RARE II lands have been approved for wilderness already, and a roughly equal amount of further planning lands have been released for nonwilderness uses consistent with land use plans. In addition, the Congress designated 6 million acres of RARE II lands as wilderness in Alaska by including them in the Alaska lands bill. No new legislation is needed to allow development of National Forest System roadless lands. The President released 36 million acres of roadless lands 2 years ago, and they are being entered in an orderly way. A billion board feet of timber already has been sold on these RARE II nonwilderness lands.

The way to complete the legislative process which RARE II began is to develop and pass wilderness legislation for the States for which RARE II bills have not been processed already. In this way, land use questions can be addressed methodically, as needed, as our experience with RARE II based legislation for Idaho, Colorado, Alaska, and other States has shown. It will not be completed with S. 842, which prohibits court review of the RARE II EIS, imposes inappropriately stringent deadlines of congressional consideration of existing wilderness proposals, and prohibits future professional consideration of national forest land for wilderness, thus effectively canceling much of the effect of National Forest Management Act regulations section 219.13, which describes how roadless areas should be reviewed when national forest plans are revised.

The National Audubon Society will be pleased to work with the committee on State-by-State RARE II wilderness bills to address and ameliorate the problems of industry on a case-by-case basis.

Thank you for the opportunity to present these observations.

[The attachment to Dr. Cutler's statement follows:]

STATUTORY DESIGNATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE PLANNING: COMPLEMENTARY APPROACHES TO ACHIEVING WILDERNESS OBJECTIVES

M. RUPERT CUTLER*

I. INTRODUCTION

Congressional designation of wilderness is not the only way to preserve wilderness values or achieve wilderness objectives. Some wilderness values can be protected, and some wilderness objectives can be achieved, through other kinds of statutory and administrative public land management designations and directions. These alternatives are not substitutes for statutory wilderness status. They complement the National Wilderness Preservation System by providing additional areas where some—but not all—of the functions of wilderness are performed.

The process of establishing a truly representative Wilderness System should proceed rapidly toward its logical conclusion. The next decade will see this step largely accomplished. Simultaneously, other kinds of wild land management zones should be established on State and Federal lands through the process of interdisciplinary planning, public involvement, and environmental assessment.

Both wilderness and complementary designations, such as scenic areas, wildlife management areas, and natural areas for research are needed by society. Efforts to complete the National Wilderness Preservation System should not be sidetracked by the existence of other, less-completely-protective, wild land designation alternatives. Neither must the creation of complementary systems for related but somewhat different purposes be postponed pending Wilderness System "completion."

To consider whether or not wilderness objectives can be met on non-wilderness lands, two other questions must be answered: "What are wilderness objectives?" and "How can wilderness objectives be achieved on nonwilderness lands?"

II. WILDERNESS OBJECTIVES

The Wilderness Act of 1964[1] recognizes wilderness as a vanishing resource. The Act's basic objective is to preserve certain areas in their natural condition and to protect these areas from encroachment by man and his machines.

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* Senior Vice President, National Audubon Society; Former Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[1] 78 Stat. 890, 16 U.S.C. §1131-1136 (1976).

This objective is supplemented by a definition of wilderness. In inspired and poetic prose rarely found in public law, the Wilderness Act defines wilderness as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."[2] The Act further defines wilderness as an area of "undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation which generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable."[3] In addition, wilderness by definition has "outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation" and has at least 5,000 acres of land "*or* is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition."[4] Wilderness "may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, scenic, or historical value."[5]

During the 15 years since the Wilderness Act was passed and signed into law, there have been many arguments over what kinds of land the Congress intended to include in the National Wilderness Preservation System and whether new areas proposed as wilderness truly meet that definition. The issues are ones of degree: What is the extent of the commodity resource tradeoff? How much solitude must an area offer? How natural or primeval must an area be to merit dedication as wilderness (a relatively permanent, though not irreversible, decision)?

The Congress has not given us a universal yardstick with which to measure wilderness suitability. Each proposed wilderness area is considered on its own merits within its own socio-political context. Thus, we find wilderness *with* substantial evidence of roads and cabins, and wilderness *without* such obvious evidence of man.

Although the Eastern Wilderness Act of January 3, 1975,[6] did not amend the 1964 Act, in passing the Act the Congress in effect modified its definition of wilderness to provide for the preservation of essentially undeveloped wild lands in the eastern National Forests. This action clarified congressional intent to create a truly national Wilderness System, not one located only in the western States. Passage of the Eastern Wilderness Act also demonstrated

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[2] 16 U.S.C. §1131(c) (1976).

[3] *Id.*

[4] *Id.*

[5] *Id.*

[6] Act of Jan. 3, 1975, Pub. L. No. 93-622, §§2, 4, 9, 88 Stat. 2096, 2098, 2101; amended Apr. 16, 1976, Pub. L. No. 94-268, §1, 90 Stat. 370, 16 U.S.C. §1132 (1976).

that preserving areas in near-natural condition through National Forest land management planning was not a permanent-enough solution to satisfy some segments of the public. There is a strong demand for statutory wilderness protection of publicly held wild land tracts in the East, where two-thirds of the people in the United States live.

Federal land-managing agencies also have helped broaden the definition and objectives of wilderness. As agencies have studied candidate wilderness areas, they have recognized the need to build a coherent and distinctive national Wilderness System. As they have attempted to fashion such a system through recommendations to the Congress, an emerging objective is that the National Wilderness Preservation System should be a truly representative system which includes examples of the diverse scenic, geological, and/or ecological features found across North America. Executive Branch rationale for proposing new wilderness areas, therefore, often places more emphasis on the special scenic, geological, and/or ecological attributes of an area than on its primeval character or the degree of solitude it offers.

Another objective that has emerged is to designate wilderness areas in proximity to urban populations and to concentrate on the ability of these areas to deliver recreational or educational services at minimum cost (including energy cost) to potential users. The public and the Congress have embraced these broadened objectives as consistent with the purposes of establishing wilderness as expressed in the 1964 Act.

Although the definition of wilderness and the reasons for designating it have changed to some degree over time, the primary objectives of wilderness establishment have remained generally the same: to protect and preserve the "special" attributes of pristine areas; to preserve the best examples of America's wild lands; and to provide American citizens with an opportunity to experience a degree of solitude and a primitive form of recreation not generally available elsewhere. The issue is inevitably always the same—the opportunity cost, or severity of other resource tradeoffs which occur by designating an area as wilderness.

The fact that some "wilderness experiences" can be had on areas not classified as wilderness leads to exploration of alternative means of providing this experience at a lower opportunity cost to society.

III. ACHIEVING WILDERNESS OBJECTIVES ON NONWILDERNESS LANDS

It is clear from expressions of public interest and resulting congressional action that the American people want wilderness and more of it—more perhaps than was envisioned at the time the "parent" Wilderness Act was passed. Since that time, when an initial 9-million-acre system of 54 units was established, hundreds of new wilderness areas totaling many millions of acres have been proposed. Congress has responded by designating an additional 136 wildernesses totaling 9.9 million acres. Eighty percent of the present Wilderness System's acreage lies within the National Forest System administered by the Forest Service and within the area of responsibility of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

In addition to these designations, the Congress has directed the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of the U.S. Department of the Interior to inventory and study roadless areas under its jurisdiction for possible wilderness designation. This BLM study effort, coupled with the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) recently conducted by the Forest Service, and pending Alaska lands legislation, will inevitably lead to congressional action which will enlarge the National Wilderness Preservation System by many millions of acres.

While public desire for wilderness is evident, the public also wants, in greater abundance than ever before, the raw material commodities found on the "multiple use" National Forests and BLM's National Interest Lands. Demands for products and amenities from the Nation's forests and rangelands have been climbing steadily. These demands are expected to double within 50 years.

Given these dual demands on the public lands and the resource demand/supply crunch we are facing, conflict is unavoidable when new wildernesses are proposed. Public land managers are in a "conflict resolution" role as they proceed with land management planning. To the extent that they fail to resolve the conflicts which arise during this land allocation process, recourse will be sought by dissatisfied members of the public through administrative appeals, the Congress, and the courts.

A. Statutory Variations of "Wilderness" Theme

One outgrowth of the demand/supply crunch and of the conflict created by wilderness proposals is the trend toward "creative," new terminology for statutory forest land allocation. Congress has been asked to designate backcountry areas, conservation units, reserves, preserves, and similar poorly defined land classifications. For example, during its consideration of the President's RARE II recommendations for wilderness designation in the National Forests in Oregon, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources devised an "Oregon Cascades National Conservation Area." The 133,950-acre "Conservation Area" would combine a core wilderness with surrounding special management areas. The Committee report states: "Designation of a National Conservation Area serves as an intermediate category between wilderness and non-wilderness by ordering management options not permitted or feasible under the Wilderness Act of 1964".[7]

Another example of unusual new statutory designations is the proposal pending before Congress to establish a Rattlesnake National Education and Recreation Area and Wilderness in the State of Montana. The Education and Recreation Area would be adjacent to the proposed wilderness, would contain a Wild Land Education and Research Center, and would be managed for scenic, wildlife, recreational, pastoral, and watershed values.

Regardless of nomenclature, these new land allocation schemes are essentially proposals for something similar to wilderness, *but not quite* wilderness as defined in the 1964 Wilderness Act. These proposals result from efforts to reach an acceptable compromise on land allocation by offering a bit of primitive and unconfined recreation experience to satisfy one user group and a level of other types of resource use or commodity production for other user groups.

The concern I feel regarding these proposals is not associated with the compromise they represent or with the mix of resource uses embodied in them—provided that they are not efforts to avoid designating areas as wilderness that *should* be wilderness. The problem is that these hybrid allocations would be accomplished through statutory designations.

Land management strategies vary by locality, type and extent of resources present, level of use, emerging public needs, and other factors. Therefore, professional resource managers and the public need to look continually for creative management approaches. It probably is not advisable, however, to recognize them all in law. Careful and detailed analysis is needed to devise workable, site-specific land allocations. Despite the strengths of the legislative process, it may not provide an atmosphere conducive to undertaking this task. More important is the permanent nature of a legislative designation; where the flexibility to experiment or to "fine tune" management direction is foreclosed.

There are hundreds of roadless and other natural and near-natural areas which might appropriately be managed in a primitive, semi-wilderness condition while permiting such activities as wildlife habitat improvement, seasonal off-road vehicle use, limited timber harvest, or grazing. If the Congress had to legislate a land management strategy for each of these several hundred areas, the responsible committees would be swamped trying to cope with the massive number of details contained in the proposals. Management decisions concerning these lands would be held up until the Congress acted. Land use planning as a continuous, dynamic process would be severely hobbled.

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[7] S. Rep. No. 96-421, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. (1979).

We have all the statutory land allocation systems we need for Federal lands already. We have established four major management systems: the National Forest System, the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System, and the National Interest Lands administered by BLM. Congress has reserved to itself the authority to overlay on these basic systems supplementary designations to establish Wildernesses, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Recreation Areas, and National Trails. While these permanent designations are needed, the balance of the public lands ought to be allocated on a less permanent, more flexible basis. This will permit change in management emphasis over time in accordance with the changing needs of society, as determined by professional judgment and public opinion. Statutory designation of "not-quite-wilderness" areas runs the risk of confusing the public and professionals alike because of lack of distinction from other multiple-use management approaches which can be implemented by the land manager. Resource Management is constantly evolving as a science and practice. We need to assure some flexibility in the management of our public lands in order to accommodate new knowledge and improved management techniques, as well as changing societal needs.

The Congress has provided us with an excellent land management decision-making process for the National Forest System. First, as I have indicated, the Congress has reserved to itself the prerogative of designating nationally significant National Forest areas as Wildernesses, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Recreation Areas, and National Trails.

Through the National Forest Management Act[8] and other statutes, Congress has in addition, given the Forest Service the tools and authority it needs to determine specific management direction for the majority of National Forest lands. Congress has provided similar direction to the Bureau of Land Management for allocating the National Interest Lands to various uses through the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

B. Possibilities Through Land Management Planning

The basic direction for National Forest management is found in the Multiple-Use, Sustained-Yield Act of 1960.[9] The Act authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of the National Forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services which can be obtained therefrom, including wilderness. The Act defines multiple use to mean "the management of all the various renewable surface resources of the national forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people."[10] The Act notes that some land will be used for less than all of the resources and that coordinated management of the resources should not impair the productivity of the land nor give priority to the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output."[11]

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[8] Act of Oct. 22, 1976, Pub. L. No. 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949, 16 U.S.C. §1600 *et. seq*. (1976).

[9] Act of June 12, 1960, Pub. L. No. 86-517, 74 Stat. 2949, 16 U.S.C. §528 *et. seq*. (1976).

Subsequent legislation provided more specific management direction. In the Forest and Rangeland Resources Planning Act[12] Congress found that "the management of the Nation's renewable resources is highly complex and the uses, demand for, and supply of the various resources are subject to change over time."[13] The Act provides congressional policy direction to the effect that all forested lands in the National Forest System shall be maintained in appropritate forest cover, with species of trees, degree of stocking, rate of growth, and conditions of stand designed to secure the maximum benefits of multiple-use, sustained-yield management in accordance with land management plans.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976,[14] which amended the Resources Planning Act, is very specific, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to assure that National Forest land management plans include coordination of management efforts to provide outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife and fish, and wilderness. The Secretary is to assure that one integrated plan is developed for each unit of the National Forest System, that the plans are prepared by interdisciplinary teams, and that the plans will be revised from time to time when conditions in a planning unit change significantly. Although the planning process established by the Congress is quite detailed, it still provides the flexibility needed to manage specific land areas. This congressional direction was interpreted and made more specific in the regulations prepared to implement Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act, adopted on September 17, 1979.[15]

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[10] 16 U.S.C. §531(a) (1976).

[11] 16 U.S.C. §531(a) (1976).

[12] Act of Aug. 17, 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-378, 88 Stat. 476, 16 U.S.C. §1600 *et. seq.* (1976).

[13] 16 U.S.C. §1600 (1976).

[14] 16 U.S.C. §1600 *et. seq.* (1976). *See* text accompanying note 8 *supra*.

[15] 36 C.F.R. §219 (1979).

Land management planning for the National Forest System is not an arbitrary process; the procedures are clearly set forth in agency regulations in accordance with law. The planning process allows consideration of the needs of the land and its resources and the needs of the people. A draft plan is prepared and presented with a draft environmental statement to the public, who may then debate the merits of various alternative management scenarios. Even after a course of action for a National Forest has been chosen by the Regional Forester and the public is advised, the plan still is subject to administrative appeal to the Chief and to further review by the Secretary, if he chooses to do so.

The planning process based on the National Forest Management Act is capable of dealing with a wide range of land management possibilities at local, regional, and national levels. In the matrix of land use possibilities, many management options and treatments exist. They cover everything from wilderness to highly developed sites such as intensively managed timber stands and recreation areas. Land management planning is directed toward identifying and enhancing the key resource values in an area, in accordance with public desires. Although management is geared to recognize and provide for all resources within the multiple-use, sustained-yield concept, one *key* resource may be identified as being of particular importance and act as a controlling factor or constraint on management practices in a particular area.

An example of an exciting management opportunity may be found in the Elkhorn Mountains area near Helena, Montana. This wilderness study area contains timber and mineral values, good range potential, excellent recreation opportunities, many wilderness attributes, and fine watershed values. But the most important and sensitive resource here is the unusually abundant wildlife—the elk, mountain goat, moose, and other species associated with undeveloped backcountry. Year-round logging, motorized recreation activities, and other incompatible human activity could have significant adverse impact on the unique wildlife potential of this area. On the other hand, designation of *all* of the area as wilderness would permit neither vegetation manipulation to provide improved habitat for the wildlife, nor vehicular access by sportsmen. Success in perpetuating the wildlife populations of the Elkhorn area may lie in the adoption of a management plan providing for some wilderness and some habitat development. The best management options may be expected to surface during the land management planning process, in which many professions including foresters and wildlife managers—both Federal and State—as well as the public are involved.

The planning process allows the land manager to continually feel the public pulse and devise new strategies to satisfy public needs as well as to protect the basic productivity of the land and wildlife. For example, growing hunting pressure and need of the local population for firewood could result in a land management plan to hand-cut trees of certain species, in particular areas, for fuelwood and other products, thereby increasing forage so that the land can support more wildlife.

Another example of how carefully drawn management plans can address key values and resources is found in the Jewel Basin Hiking Area in the Flathead National Forest in Montana. Since the 1950s, the Forest Service has worked with the public to devise a management plan which is sensitive to the scenic and wildlife resources of the area and to the public's desire to protect the area from excessive public use and intrusion by mechanized vehicles and equipment. With heavy public involvement over a period of years, plans have gravitated from proposed wilderness designation to establishment of a special hiking area.

The management plan approved in 1970 calls for facilities such as fireplaces, toilets, trails, and other improvements for visitor use as necessary to protect and manage the near-primitive forest environment. Campsite locations are established away from water and trails. Public use of motor vehicles and packstock is prohibited, and administrative use is scheduled to minimize impact on recreation visitors. Timber harvesting is not permitted, although measures to control insect and disease damage can be instituted to protect recreation and wildlife values. Prescribed fire can be used as a management tool to prevent wildfires, and vegetative cover can be manipulated to increase water yield. Forage is maintained for wildlife use, and seeding and planting can be used to prevent soil erosion. The mountain goat habitat is to be protected, and the lakes can be managed so that they provide good fish habitat. Signs giving directions and meeting interpretive needs may be posted but are to be kept to a minimum.

Jewel Basin is an example of successful land management planning. It is a case where the public has been fully involved on a continuing basis. It illustrates that it is not necessary to create national policy or engage the national legislature to resolve effectively a local or regional situation.

The key to effective planning is public participation with professional land managers in the exploration of land management options, or "alternative futures." Out of such experience can come improved management and a partnership for the wise administration of the public lands.

Lack of confidence in agency administrative decisions gives rise to proposals to have the Congress prescribe an area's management direction by statute. Administrative protections are seen as temporary or fleeting, and therefore "permanent" legislative solutions are sought. In fact, however, the Secretary of Agriculture is required by the National Forest Management Act and the National Environmental Policy Act to notify affected segments of the public of a significant proposed change in management of any area, give the public time to comment upon the plans, consider their comments, and provide the right of administrative review of decisions. This procedure helps to identify and match public values to the land's resources and provides a degree of public oversight of agency action that prevents flagrant disregard of public preferences.

IV. CONCLUSION

The designation of wilderness by Act of Congress and the provision of various kinds of near-natural areas through administrative planning are not substitutes for one another. Rather, the legislative and administrative processes are complementary.

Establishing wilderness pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964 is necessary to protect those nationally significant areas which can unquestionably contribute to a representative Wilderness Preservation System. Statutory dedication of these special areas is also a necessary declaration of national will and sentiment for wilderness preservation. However, the degree to which *other* federal forest and rangelands may contribute wilderness-like services or functions is more appropriately determined through land management planning than through statute. Because we have a substantial Wilderness System, the public may be willing now to seek some wilderness objectives through *non*statutory means.

The Roadless Area and Review Evaluation (RARE II) recently conducted by the Forest Service and the President's recommendations which emerged from this review reflect the complementary nature of the statutory designation of wilderness and the consideration of wilderness and closely related objectives through administrative planning. Of the 62 million acres of roadless areas inventoried during RARE II, the President recommended that Congress immediately designate 15.4 million acres as wilderness. The wilderness potential on some 10.2 million acres, where both wilderness values and commodity values are high, will be considered through forest land management plans. The balance of the roadless areas are to be released for nonwilderness uses under existing plans. Future direction for these 36 million acres will also be considered through the new forest land management planning process. The best use of much of this land may be found to be low-intensity, extensive development for values such as wildlife and range—uses which do not conflict with many forms of outdoor recreation. Specific management direction will be decided under a process outlined by statute. Periodic updating of the direction, interdisciplinary analysis and public involvement are cornerstones of the process which now are reflected in USDA regulations.

The new regulations governing National Forest land management planning offer an effective tool for identifying and selecting resource management options and strategies which reflect the complexity of resource management and which respond to national, regional, and local needs. The Forest Service needs the public's interest and its specific suggestions to develop the sound, comprehensive forest and regional plans called for under the National Forest Management Act.

The new planning regulations deserve a chance to prove themselves. Over time there no doubt will be refinements and improvement as land management planning evolves. Planning today is technically more sophisticated and more responsive to public preferences, as well as to the capabilities and needs of the land itself, than in past years.

Land management planning recognizes that the land is capable of a myriad of uses. Through planning, we arrive at the bundle or mix of uses and the intensity of use appropriate for a specific land area. The possible combinations are almost limitless. The management strategies selected depend on the land's capability, on the planning team's imagination, and on the nation's needs as articulated by the public. All those interested in the management of public lands are needed and encouraged to participate actively in this land allocation process.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Dr. Cutler.

I would remind the remaining witnesses on this panel that others have seen fit to summarize their statements and there are a lot of people. I think it is only fair to indulge in the same summary as those who preceded you went through. So with that, will Mr. Turnage please proceed.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM TURNAGE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, ACCOMPANIED BY PETER COPPELMAN, FOREST ISSUES SPECIALIST

Mr. TURNAGE. I am William Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society. Accompanying me today is Peter Coppelman, the Wilderness Society's forest issues specialist.

The Wilderness Society is a nonprofit conservation organization founded in 1935 and dedicated to proper management of the public lands and the preservation of wilderness areas.

We've prepared a detailed statement. I'd ask that it be included in the record.

Senator WALLOP. It will be included in the record.

Mr. TURNAGE. At the same time in this hearing, a brief statement. First, it is our unequivocable position that S. 842 is an antiwilderness bill which we strongly oppose. It is an extreme, unnecessary and counterproductive piece of legislation. It would effectively end wilderness designation in the national forests. It would sacrifice the country's last unspoiled wildlands for the profit of a small number of timber corporations. It would reverse a historical American commitment to the conservation of wildlife. It would deny the right of all Americans who own these forests, to enjoy their rightful heritage of wilderness and pass it to their children.

The Hayakawa bill forbids the Forest Service from ever again stuttering its lands for wilderness designation or managing its lands as wilderness without express congressional approval. Thus it arbitrarily decides against wilderness for this and all future generations. This violates the spirit of the Wilderness Act of 1964, passed with overwhelming bipartisan support of the Congress. It violates the spirit of the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 which explicitly recognized wilderness as the legitimate use of a national forest. It makes a mockery of both the National Forest Management Act of 1974 and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 which established the carefully balanced process of forest planning.

The 1974 and 1976 laws were advocated by the Forest Service as technical forest management tools. Both laws provided for future additions of forest wilderness. S. 842 ignores the professional judgment of the Forest Service in its haste to devour our forest wilderness. The essence of this bill can be reduced to one simple victim—no more wilderness.

S. 842 would decimate the RARE II planning process by setting rigid and unrealistic time deadlines within which Congress must designate new wilderness areas. The purpose of these deadlines is quite transparent. It is not to hasten the process, but to suffocate it. Let there be no illusion on this issue. These deadlines would permit a handful of wilderness opponents to block wilderness legislation and thus allow the deadlines to expire before a single acre of new wilderness recommended by the Forest Service has been preserved.

The timber companies and other special interests that oppose forest wilderness claim that the RARE II recommendations lock up vital forest lands. Such an assertion is a remarkable overstatement. Only three-fourths of 1 percent of America's commercial forest lands remain in the RARE II wilderness, and further planning categories. Already more than half of the roadless areas studied in RARE II have been released for development. Congress has been carefully considering the wilderness recommendations on a State-by-State basis. The process has been effective and successful. This bill would needlessly and heedless destroy the process. Indeed, many of these undeveloped forest areas have remained roadless because their commercial value is marginal.

Without Federal subsidies for new roads, they would remain undeveloped. Not only will our last wilderness lands be spoiled, but we taxpayers will pay for it. In truth, the Hayakawa bill is an industry lockup bill and would lock the people of America out of the wilderness areas that are their heritage.

Demand for outdoor recreation in America is soaring. The national parks have become so popular that they are used nearly to capacity and in some areas Ticketron now handles reservations for campgrounds. The national forests are even more heavily used for outdoor recreation including hunting and fishing in the national parks. Clearly Americans want, need, and use their wildlands. This is no time to permit the destruction of forest wilderness areas.

The importance of wilderness extends far beyond recreation alone. Wilderness protects vital rangelands and watersheds. In Colorado alone, for example, the watersheds of all the State's major river systems are kept pure because they lie in wilderness areas. We need wilderness because it gives us a measure by which we can judge the health of ecosystems in other areas. Wilderness protects the habitat of wildlife species, many of them endangered. And wilderness keeps a unique American heritage intact, for our character as a nation was indelibly shaped by it.

Today only 1.4 percent of the land in the lower 48 States is protected by wilderness legislation, and a minute fraction compared to the land we have committed to other uses. Wilderness is one of America's great contributions to world civilization. To destroy what little remains is the equivalent of razing the cathedral of Notre Dame or auctioning the contents of the British Museum.

Today we are greatful that people envisioned setting aside our national parks and set an example that the world has followed. Will future generations condemn us for lacking the foresight to continue our proud tradition of conservation? Will the rest of the world now say that America no longer cares about its precious wildlands? Are we so desperate to sucker the timber barren that we must sacrifice those qualities which make American civilization so very special?

On behalf of the Wilderness Society, I urge this committee and this Congress to reject this ill-advised bill.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Turnage follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM TURNAGE, REPRESENTING THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, APRIL 22, 1981, ON S.842, THE "RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981"

Mr. Chairman, I am William Turnage, Executive Director of The Wilderness Society. Accompanying me today is Peter Coppelman, The Wilderness Society's Forest Issues Specialist.

The Wilderness Society is a non-profit conservation group founded in 1935 and dedicated to proper management of the public lands and the preservation of wilderness areas.

Let me state our position at the outset: we are strongly opposed to S.842, the "RARE II Review Act of 1981."

The Bill destroys Congress' orderly state-by-state consideration of America's few remaining unspoiled forest lands to determine which should be added to the National Wilderness System; and it reverses decades of legislation establishing wilderness as one of the forests' multiple uses. It is a narrow special interest Bill for the benefit of the corporate purchasers of federal timber. By setting rigid and unrealistically short deadlines within which Congress must act to establish additional wilderness areas, the Bill virtually assures that little, if any, land will be added

1901 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

(202) 828-6600

TO THE SYSTEM, DESPITE RARE II'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CONTRARY. THEREAFTER, THE BILL PRECLUDES THE FOREST SERVICE FROM EVER MANAGING FOREST LANDS TO PROTECT THEIR WILDERNESS ATTRIBUTES, OR EVEN STUDYING THESE LANDS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS TO ADD LANDS TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

IN SUM, MR. CHAIRMAN, SENATOR HAYAKAWA'S ANTIWILDERNESS BILL IS THE GRAVEST THREAT TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM SINCE THE WILDERNESS ACT WAS PASSED IN 1964.

IT IS A TIMBER INDUSTRY LOCK-UP OF THE LAST REMAINING UNSPOILED FOREST LANDS IN AMERICA FOR THE SINGLE PURPOSE OF FIBER PRODUCTION. AS SUCH, IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO LOCK OUT THE REST OF US FROM ENJOYMENT OF THE MANY OTHER USES OF THE FORESTS -- WILDERNESS RECREATION, WATERSHED PROTECTION, FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT, UNDISTURBED FOREST EVOLUTION AND ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH, AND SO ON.

THE BILL TAKES AN EXTREMIST POSITION. UNLIKE THE BALANCED CONSIDERATION OF A STATE-BY-STATE APPROACH WHICH CREATES SOME NEW WILDERNESS AREAS, WHILE RELEASING OTHERS FOR NONWILDERNESS DEVELOPMENT, S.842 CREATES NOT A SINGLE ACRE OF NEW WILDERNESS. THE BILL ENACTS ONLY A SELECTED PART OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RARE II STUDY, WHILE SEALING THE DOOM OF THE REST.

FURTHERMORE, THE BILL IS ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY. RARE II ITSELF RELEASED FOR DEVELOPMENT OVER HALF THE LANDS STUDIED, AND DEVELOPMENT ON THEM HAS BEEN PROCEEDING APACE SINCE THE STUDY WAS RELEASED IN APRIL, 1979. MOREOVER, THE STATE-BY-STATE APPROACH IN THE 96TH

Congress has successfully addressed more than one-third of the remaining acreage. Those lands still remaining for further study or recommended for wilderness designation are not economically vital to the nation.

Finally, the Bill makes sweeping national policy decisions on issues which have included and should include state and local involvement. Those are not the kinds of decisions which Congress should make in one bill, on nationwide basis, for this generation and all future generations.

Let us pause Mr. Chairman, before examining the details of the far-reaching impacts of S.842, to appreciate the immense contribution which America has made to the development of the "land ethic" with its National Wilderness Preservation System. Like its precedent-setting establishment of National Parks in 1872, the United States in the passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964 (with strong bipartisan support, clearing the House, for example, by a vote of 383-1) pioneered the concept that intense development of urban, suburban, range and forest lands must be balanced with the preservation of some small portion of lands in their natural state.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE)

The Forest Service initiated a systemwide wilderness review of the 190 million-acre National Forest System in 1972 to identify roadless areas within the Forest System, and determine which areas to recommend for wilderness designation and which to manage for nonwilderness uses. This review process was the Roadless Area

Review and Evaluation (known as "RARE I"). As a result of federal court case challenging the adequacy of RARE I's compliance with NEPA, the Forest Service agreed to reconsider wilderness recommendations instead on a site-by-site evaluation in conjunction with the local forest management process.

In order to speed up wilderness evaluation, in June, 1977 the Forest Service, with timber industry and environmental support, commenced "RARE II." RARE II inventoried 62 million acres of roadless areas (including eastern areas) within the forest system. The final result was the designation of each area into one of three categories: wilderness (15 million acres), nonwilderness (36 million acres), or further planning (12 million acres). A "wilderness" designation was a recommendation to Congress for inclusion of the area in the National Wilderness Preservation System. A "nonwilderness" designation meant that the area was open to development without further consideration of wilderness. "Further planning" was a decision to study the land further in the forest planning pocess under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). Thus, in April, 1979 when the Administration sent its RARE II recommendations to Congress, the 36 million acres allocated to "nonwilderness" were then released and made available for development. In fact, the Forest Service has been developing these lands as evidenced by the fact that about one billion board feet per year is being harvested from these areas.

California v. Bergland

On January 8, 1980, a United States District Judge in California, pursuant to an action instituted by the State of California against the Secretary of Agriculture, held that the RARE II study did not comply with the requirements of NEPA. California v. Bergland, 483 F. Supp. 465 (E.D. Calif. 1980). He issued an injunction stopping development in 46 named areas studied by RARE II in California and designated "nonwilderness," until the proposed action was supported by an adequate environmental statement. The injunction applied only to RARE II lands located in California. The Forest Service is preparing site specific EIS's for these areas. The EIS's will all be completed by 1983, at which time the court may well lift the injunction. Similar lawsuits could have been brought in other states, but environmental groups have chosen not to do so because they do not wish needlessly to prevent development in nonwilderness areas.

RARE II as the Basis for State-by-State Solutions

It is fair to say that neither environmentalists nor timber industry representatives were fully satisfied with the RARE II study. However, the RARE II study has provided the foundation for a compromise solution in Congress on a state-by-state basis. This compromise solution has certain key elements. First, some or all of the lands recommended for wilderness designation within a state are, in fact, designated by Congress as wilderness areas and added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Second, THE RARE II ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT IS INSULATED FROM JUDICIAL CHALLENGE FOR LANDS WITHIN THAT STATE. THIS IS THE SO-CALLED "SUFFICIENCY" LANGUAGE. THIRD, THOSE AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR NONWILDERNESS ARE EXEMPTED FROM FURTHER WILDERNESS STUDY IN UPCOMING FOREST PLANNING UNDER THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT, AND NEED NOT BE MANAGED TO MAINTAIN THEIR WILDERNESS SUITABILITY. THIS IS THE SO-CALLED "RELEASE" PROVISION.

THIS STATE-BY-STATE APPROACH HAS A GOOD TRACK RECORD. IN 1980, CONGRESS PASSED SEVERAL BILLS BASED ON THE RARE II COMPROMISE COVERING LANDS IN CENTRAL IDAHO, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, ALASKA, AND SEVERAL EASTERN STATES.*/ IN ADDITION, IN THE 96TH CONGRESS, THE HOUSE PASSED STATEWIDE BILLS FOR FLORIDA, WEST VIRGINIA, AND CALIFORNIA. THE CALIFORNIA BILL WOULD HAVE SPECIFICALLY LIFTED THE INJUNCTION IN CALIFORNIA V. BERGLAND. THIS YEAR CONGRESS WILL HAVE BEFORE IT RARE II BILLS FOR CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, FLORIDA, OREGON, AND OTHER STATES. THIS APPROACH PROTECTS THE TRADITIONAL COMMITTEE PREROGATIVES OF AREA-BY-AREA REVIEW.

WHY S.842 WILL DESTROY THE RARE II PROCESS

S.842 IS DESIGNED TO ASSURE THAT NOT A SINGLE ADDITIONAL ACRE OF LAND RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION BY THE RARE II STUDY WILL IN FACT BE DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS BY CONGRESS.

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*/ THE "SUFFICIENCY" LANGUAGE APPLIED TO STATEWIDE BILLS ONLY.

FURTHER, IT IS DESIGNED TO ASSURE THAT THE FOREST SERVICE WILL NEVER AGAIN STUDY LANDS WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE THEIR SUITABILITY FOR ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, AND TO PREVENT THE FOREST SERVICE FROM MANAGING ANY OF THESE LANDS TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT THEIR WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS. S.842 IS PARTICULARLY INSIDIOUS BECAUSE ITS DESIGN IS NOT APPARENT ON THE FACE OF THE STATUTE. THIS APPEARANCE IS AN ILLUSION, AS REVEALED BY A CLOSE LOOK AT ITS MAIN PROVISIONS.

STATUTORY DEADLINES

THE STATUTORY DEADLINES IN S.842 WILL DESTROY THE STATE-BY-STATE RARE II COMPROMISE

UNLIKE THE STATE-BY-STATE BILLS PASSED IN 1980, S.842 CREATES NOT A SINGLE ACRE OF NEW WILDERNESS. INSTEAD, FOR RARE II LANDS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS AND FURTHER PLANNING, THE BILL SETS RIGID DEADLINES. WESTERN LANDS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS REMAIN SUBJECT TO THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS ONLY UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1985. ANY LANDS WHICH CONGRESS HAS NOT ACTUALLY DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS BY THAT DATE ARE THEN RELEASED TO NONWILDERNESS STATUS. THE BILL SETS A SEPTEMBER 30, 1985 DEADLINE TO COMPLETE THE STUDY OF RARE II LANDS REFERRED TO THE FURTHER PLANNING PROCESS. ANY LANDS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS UNDER THE FURTHER PLANNING PROCESS REVERT TO NONWILDERNESS STATUS ON JANUARY 1, 1988 IF THEY HAVE NOT BY THAT DATE BEEN DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS BY CONGRESS.

THESE DEADLINES WILL ENCOURAGE OPPONENTS OF WILDERNESS SIMPLY TO DELAY ENACTMENT OF ANY STATE-BY-STATE WILDERNESS BILLS UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF THE DEADLINES, AT WHICH TIME THE LANDS WILL AUTOMATICALLY, WITHOUT ANY FURTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTION, BE OPEN FOR EXPLOITATION. THE DEADLINES REMOVE ANY INCENTIVE FOR THE VARIOUS INTERESTS TO WORK TOGETHER. CONSEQUENTLY, IF THESE DEADLINES ARE ENACTED, THE RARE II STATE-BY-STATE COMPROMISE SOLUTION WILL BE DESTROYED.

UNDERMINING THE STATE-BY-STATE COMPROMISE PROCESS IS NOT DESIRABLE. THE RARE II LAND USE DECISIONS ARE APPROPRIATELY MADE BY CONGRESS ONLY AFTER EXAMINING EACH AREA ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT LOCAL NEEDS AND SENTIMENT. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN ONLY BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR IF IT LISTENS TO THE PEOPLE IN EACH STATE; IN SHORT, THOSE WHO ARE ITS NEIGHBORS.

STATUTORY DEADLINES: ARE THEY NEEDED?

ADVOCATES OF THE STRICT STATUTORY DEADLINES IN S.842 SAY THEY ARE NEEDED BECAUSE VALUABLE TIMBER AND OTHER RESOURCES ARE BEING TIED UP IN THE AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS. CONGRESS SHOULD SPEEDILY DECIDE TO DESIGNATE THE AREAS, THESE ADVOCATES SAY, OR WITHOUT THIS AFFIRMATIVE ACTION THE AREAS SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO NONWILDERNESS USES. HOWEVER, IT IS SIMPLY A MYTH THAT NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT COMMODITY RESOURCES ARE BEING

DENIED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS IN RARE II. THERE IS NO ESTABLISHED NEED FOR S.842'S DEADLINES. ON THE CONTRARY, THERE ARE MANY PERILS IN COMPELLING CONGRESS TO COMPLY WITH THE DEADLINES, NOT THE LEAST OF WHICH IS THE EASY OPPORTUNITY FOR OPPONENTS OF WILDERNESS TO DELAY AND BLOCK THE ADDITIONS OF ANY MORE FOREST WILDERNESS. BECAUSE OF THE PERILS OF THIS APPROACH, THE COMMITTEE MUST TAKE A HARD AND DETAILED LOOK AT THE PURPORTED NEED FOR S.842'S DEADLINES.

LET US FOCUS IN PARTICULAR ON THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY'S CHARGE THAT "ESSENTIAL" TIMBER RESOURCES ARE BEING WITHDRAWN BY RARE II WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS. THE U.S. HAS ABOUT 500 MILLION ACRES OF COMMERCIAL TIMBER LAND.*/ THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM INCLUDES ABOUT 90 MILLION ACRES OF THIS LAND. ABOUT 26 MILLION ACRES WERE CONTAINED IN THE LANDS STUDIED BY RARE II AND ABOUT 20 MILLION OF THESE WERE DESIGNATED NONWILDERNESS. (AS WE HAVE POINTED OUT, THESE NONWILDERNESS LANDS ARE BEING MADE AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT.) ONLY ABOUT 6 MILLION ACRES OF COMMERCIAL TIMBER LAND WERE INCLUDED IN ALL THE RARE II WILDERNESS (AND FURTHER PLANNING) RECOMMENDATIONS.**/ CONGRESS LAST YEAR PASSED LEGISLATION RESOLVING ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE RARE II ACREAGE. ROUGHLY ESTIMATING THEN THAT

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*/ THESE ARE LANDS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING AT LEAST 20 CUBIC FEET OF WOOD PER ACRE PER YEAR AND WHICH ARE AVAILABLE AND SUITABLE FOR THIS USE.

**/ MUCH OF THIS LAND BARELY MEETS THE DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TIMBER LAND. BECAUSE OF RELATIVELY LOW-SITE QUALITY AND RUGGED AND REMOTE LOCATION, THESE LANDS OFTEN HAVE ONLY MARGINAL ECONOMIC VALUE FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION.

ABOUT 4 MILLION ACRES OF COMMERCIAL TIMBER LAND REMAINS. THAT MEANS THAT ONLY ABOUT .75% OF AMERICA'S COMMERCIAL FOREST BASE IS CONTAINED IN THE REMAINING RARE II WILDERNESS (AND FURTHER PLANNING) RECOMMENDATIONS -- TRULY AN INCONSEQUENTIAL "TIE-UP" OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES. ALL OF THESE ACRES -- AND MORE -- COULD BE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITH NO NOTICEABLE IMPACT ON THE NATION'S ECONOMIC HEALTH AND, OF COURSE, WITH MUCH GREATER BENEFITS IN PRIMITIVE RECREATION, WATERSHED AND WILDLIFE HABITAT PROTECTION AND OTHER ADVANTAGES THAT FLOW FROM WILDERNESS.*/

THE EASTERN DEADLINES ARE PARTICULARLY UNJUSTIFIABLE. WE HAVE NOTED THAT S.842 SETS ONLY A TWO-YEAR DEADLINE FOR LEGISLATION ON WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROHIBITS STUDY FOR ALL FURTHER PLANNING AREAS. ACCORDING TO FOREST SERVICE STATISTICS, THE FORESTS OF THE EAST, BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH, ARE ANNUALLY GROWING ALMOST TWICE WHAT IS CURRENTLY BEING REMOVED.**/ THEIR PROJECTIONS INDICATE THAT FOREST GROWTH WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP PACE WITH REMOVALS.

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*/ AS DISCUSSED MORE FULLY, INFRA, AT 18, THE FOREST SERVICE HAS ESTIMATED THAT THE NATIONAL FORESTS COULD CONTAIN 48 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS -- MUCH BEYOND THE RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS -- AND STILL ACHIEVE VIRTUALLY THE SAME TIMBER GOALS AS CURRENTLY PLANNED. 1980 RPA PROGRAM, ALTERNATIVE 4A.

**/ FOR NORTHERN FORESTS, NET ANNUAL GROWTH IN 1976 TOTALLED 5,792 MILLION CUBIC FEET (4,192 IN HARDWOODS AND 1,600 IN SOFTWOODS). NET ANNUAL REMOVAL WAS 2,658 MILLION CUBIC FEET (1,953 IN HARDWOODS AND 705 IN SOFTWOODS). FIGURES FOR THE SOUTH ALSO SHOW GROWTH FAR IN EXCESS OF REMOVALS. USDA, AN ANALYSIS OF THE TIMBER SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1952-2030, (1980, PP. 345, 360).

Regarding the Western National Forests, where the greatest bulk of Forest Service timber is sold, proponents of S.842 nowhere mention that there is currently one of the greatest volumes of timber sold but uncut ever -- a backlog of over 30 billion board feet, about two-and-a-half year's worth of sales. One must question the urgency of the need for the deadlines in S.842 if so much timber is already available but is not being harvested. Moreover, if there is a need to establish certainty for future sales from RARE II nonwilderness lands, the most sure and steady approach is state-by-state legislation along the lines we have already described.

While the economic utility of these lands is marginal, demand for additional wilderness, especially that close to population centers, steadily mounts. The average annual increase in the recreational use of National Forest wilderness is about 7% with heaviest use in those areas near cities.*/ The forests are used for recreation at a level more than twice that of the National Parks.**/ In the future, the forests must absorb even greater recreation use, because many of the parks are already used to capacity. In some national parks, including Yosemite and Grand Canyon, reservations are now needed for campground space in peak season. Since Interior Secretary Watt has unfortunately and unwisely halted land acquisition for new parks, the problem of meeting the demand for outdoor recreation will become even more critical.

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*/ USDA, 1980 RPA Assessment at 152-155.

**/ In 1977 the National Forests had 204 million recreation visits compared to 92 million for national parks. Ibid.

WILDERNESS AND SECTION 7 OF S.842: RIPPING UP THE PAST AND INTERFERING WITH THE FUTURE

Section 7 Will Negate Congressional Policies Evolved Over the Last 20 Years

Perhaps the most objectional provision of S.842 (but a provision which is entirely consistent with the vehement anti-wilderness tenor of the Bill) is Section 7. That section is worth quoting verbatim:

> The Secretary of Agriculture shall not review any National Forest System lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless expressly authorized by joint resolution of Congress adopted after the effective date of this Act; and no such lands shall be managed for protecting the suitability for possible wilderness designation unless authorized to be reviewed pursuant to this section.

In other words, S.842 for once and for all, for this generation and for all subsequent generations, bars study and management of additional forest lands for wilderness purposes. In so doing, the section destroys forest management principles which Congress has evolved over the years to balance conflicting demands on the national forest resource. To appreciate this drastic change, we must look briefly at Acts which provide Congressional guidance to the Forest Service.

The Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of 1960, drafted and sponsored by the Forest Service, codified the long-established policy that the national forests are to be administered "for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes." The Act explicitly declares wilderness to be a

MULTIPLE-USE, "CONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSES AND PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT." FURTHERMORE, THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CLEARLY STATES THAT ONE PURPOSE OF THE STATUTE IS TO PROTECT THE NATIONAL FOREST RESOURCES FROM OVERUTILIZATION RESULTING FROM GENERAL ECONOMIC PRESSURES AS WELL AS THOSE OF SINGLE INTEREST GROUPS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MULTIPLE-USE SUSTAINED-YIELD ACT WERE BUILT INTO THE FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1974 (RPA) WHICH ESTABLISHED A PLANNING PROCESS TO BE CONDUCTED EVERY FIVE YEARS. THE SO-CALLED RESOURCES PROGRAM WAS TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOREST SYSTEM BY THE PERIODIC PREPARATION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR INDIVIDUAL UNITS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM. THE RPA EXPLICITLY REQUIRES THAT THE PROGRAM "BE DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN THE MULTIPLE-USE SUSTAINED-YIELD ACT." (SECTION 4) THE SENATE REPORT ON RPA STATES: "A KEY FEATURE OF THIS LEGISLATION IS THAT IT ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT SHORT-SIGHTED CURRENT ACTION WHICH WILL SHORT-CHANGE FUTURE GENERATIONS."

FINALLY, THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (NFMA) REQUIRED THE PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS TO CLARIFY THE ELEMENTS OF THE RPA PLANNING PROCESS. THE NFMA ALSO EXPRESSLY REITERATED THE HISTORIC POLICY THAT WILDERNESS IS A MULTIPLE-USE TO BE CONSIDERED IN FOREST PLANNING (SECTION 6). THESE ACTS MAKE CLEAR THAT WILDERNESS AS A MULTIPLE-USE IS A CAREFULLY CONSIDERED AND

LONG-ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE OF FOREST PLANNING ORIGINALLY ADVOCATED BY THE FOREST SERVICE, THE AGENCY WITH THE GREATEST EXPERTISE IN THE FIELD.

S.842 INTERFERES WITH A PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT RATIFIED BY THESE MAJOR STATUTES GOVERNING MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS. THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT, WHICH MANDATED CONSIDERATION OF WILDERNESS IN THE FOREST PLANNING PROCESS, ESTABLISHED A SCHEME WHEREBY AREAS WOULD BE PERIODICALLY REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED FOR ADDITION TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM. BY PROHIBITING SUCH REVIEW, S.842 WILL STOP THIS CONTINUING PROCESS. THE TERMINATION OF THE REVIEW PROCESS WILL PUT AN END TO THE FINE TUNING OF THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM BY EXCLUDING FROM IT ADDITIONAL DESERVING AREAS AND ECOSYSTEMS NOT REPRESENTED OR NOT YET DISCOVERED. THOUGH SUCH AREAS COULD BE REVIEWED AND PROTECTED BY JOINT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS, BY THE TIME THEY ARE DISCOVERED OR THEIR VALUE IS RECOGNIZED, THE DEVELOPMENT MANDATED BY S.842 COULD DEGRADE THE AREA TO THE POINT OF UNSUITABILITY FOR WILDERNESS INCLUSION.

FINALLY, BY REMOVING WILDERNESS FROM THE LIST OF MULTIPLE USES, S.842 DEPRIVES THE FOREST SERVICE OF AN EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT TOOL, SEVERELY LIMITING ITS DISCRETION. WILDERNESS IS NOT USED MERELY FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES, BUT IS VITAL TO THE PROTECTION OF WATERSHEDS AND WILDLIFE AND FOREST DIVERSITY AMONG OTHER IMPORTANT USES. WITH THE FLAT BAN ON MANAGING FORESTS FOR wilderness designation, it could prove extremely difficult for the Forest Service to justify protection of other multiple-use values by means of wilderness management.

Section 7 Will End the Ability of the Forest Service To Manage Even Congressionally Designated Study Areas to Protect Wilderness Values

Section 7 provides that only national forest lands "authorized to be reviewed by this section" for wilderness can be managed to protect their suitability for wilderness designation. The review can only be authorized by "joint resolution of Congress after the effective date of this Act." These provisions will have disastrous consequences on at least two major categories of lands currently undergoing study for possible wilderness designation.

In the first category are those lands specifically mandated for study by Congress. Typically Congress has directed those lands be managed to preserve their wilderness characteristics until Congress has had the opportunity to evaluate their wilderness suitability. However, under the terms of section 7, the Forest Service can no longer so manage these lands, because they were not authorized for study by joint resolution after the effective date of S.842. There are currently lands under study pursuant to Congressional mandate in Montana, Oregon, Washington, California, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, North Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia, Arkansas, Florida, Michigan, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Missouri and Arizona.

The second category consists of RARE II's further planning areas. While S.842 sets deadlines of 1985 for completion of the further study, and 1988 for actual wilderness designation, Section 7 pulls the rug out immediately by preventing these areas from being managed to protect their wilderness characteristics, because these areas also were not designated by joint resolution of Congress after the effective date of S.842.

Section 7 is Unnecessary

Section 7 is unnecessary for two reasons: (1) the Forest Service has no intention of recommending additions to the Wilderness System *ad infinitum*, and (2) according to Forest Service protections, timber output of the national forests will not suffer even if wilderness areas *in excess* of the RARE II recommendations are established. The Forest Service's plans are contained in a document produced pursuant to the Resources Planning Act, entitled "A Recommended Renewable Resources Program -- 1980 Update." This document (hereinafter "1980 RPA Update"), projects outputs of the National Forest System for the next fifty years (until 2030). The Program makes two projections, one called "high bound" and the other "low bound." The high bound "would substantially increase the supply of renewable resources while providing increased protection of environmental values"; the low bound "places renewable resource programs in the context of the current economic situation that calls for constrained Federal spending

AND SO PROVIDES FOR MORE MODEST OUTPUT. IN 1980 CONGRESS ESTABLISHED THE HIGH BOUND AS THE POLICY TO GUIDE THE FOREST SERVICE UNDER THE NFMA.

IT IS INSTRUCTIVE TO COMPARE PROJECTED PROGRAM OUTPUTS FOR TIMBER AND WILDERNESS OVER THE NEXT 50 YEARS. (1980 RPA UPDATE, TABLE 1.1, P. 12). UNDER EITHER THE HIGH BOUND OR LOW BOUND PROJECTION, THE FOREST SERVICE PROJECTS A STEADILY INCREASING OUTPUT FOR TIMBER PRODUCTION OVER THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS, FROM A CURRENT LEVEL OF 12.2 BILLION BOARD FEET TO 16.4 BILLION BOARD FEET UNDER THE HIGH BOUND OR 13.2 BILLION BOARD FEET UNDER THE LOW BOUND. CONTRAST THIS TO THE WILDERNESS PROJECTION. UNDER THE HIGH BOUND, WILDERNESS BEGINS AT 15.3 BILLION ACRES AT PRESENT, INCREASES GRADUALLY TO 41 MILLION ACRES BY 1985 (PURSUANT TO THE RARE II STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS), AND STOPS IN 1990 AT 42 MILLION ACRES.

THE FOREST SERVICE ALSO DID PROJECTIONS FOR WILDERNESS AND TIMBER BASED ON WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS IN EXCESS OF THE RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS (ALTERNATIVE 4A IN 1980 RPA UPDATE, PP. 387-408). THIS PROJECTION ASSUMED MORE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE FOREST LANDS AND, AT THE SAME TIME, ADDITIONAL WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS. ACCORDING TO THIS PROJECTION, WILDERNESS ACREAGE COULD INCREASE STEADILY TO 47.8 MILLION ACRES BY 2030, AND TIMBER OUTPUT COULD STILL REACH A PROJECTION OF 15.1 BILLION BOARD FEET. (1980 RPA UPDATE, TABLE 3.22, P. 392.) IN OTHER WORDS, WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS NEED NOT SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACT TIMBER OUTPUT AS LONG AS NONWILDERNESS AREAS ARE INTENSIVELY MANAGED.

CONCLUSION

SOME OF THE MOST TREASURED WILDERNESS AREAS IN THE COUNTRY ARE LOCATED WITHIN THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM. THE STUDY ITSELF RECOMMENDED THE ADDITION OF ONLY 15 MILLION OUT OF THE 62 MILLION ACRES FOR ACTUAL INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, AND ADDITIONAL STUDY FOR 10.5 MILLION MORE ACRES. IN 1980, CONGRESS, WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF DEVELOPMENT INTERESTS AND ENVIRONMENTALISTS, WISELY FOCUSED ON THE RARE II RECOMMENDATIONS ON A STATE-BY-STATE BASIS. S.842 IS A THINLY DISGUISED EFFORT TO ASSURE THAT NO MORE ACREAGE, INCLUDING WHAT REMAINS OF THE 15 MILLION ACRES RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS IN THE RARE II STUDY, WILL BECOME PART OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. FURTHER, IT ATTEMPTS TO END FOR ALL FUTURE GENERATIONS THE POSSIBILITY OF PRESERVING AS WILDERNESS THE FEW REMAINING PRISTINE AREAS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM.

INSOFAR AS S.842 RELEASES THE 36 MILLION ACRES DESIGNATED FOR NONWILDERNESS PURPOSES IN THE RARE II STUDY, IT IS UNNECESSARY, BECAUSE THOSE LANDS (EXCEPT IN CALIFORNIA, WHERE THEY CAN BE RELEASED IN A CALIFORNIA STATE BILL) ARE ALREADY RELEASED FOR DEVELOPMENT. INSOFAR AS S.842 SETS UNREALISTICALLY SHORT DEADLINES FOR DESIGNATION OF FURTHER WILDERNESS AFTER WHICH THESE LANDS AUTOMATICALLY LOSE ANY WILDERNESS PROTECTION, IT WILL PREVENT

ADMITTEDLY DESIRABLE WILDERNESS AREAS FROM BEING ADDED TO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM. INSOFAR AS S.842 TAKES A NATIONWIDE APPROACH WHICH WILL ABORT THE STATE-BY-STATE RARE II COMPROMISE, IT DENIES THE PEOPLE WITHIN EACH STATE AND THEIR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES THE OPPORTUNITY TO INFLUENCE HOW LANDS WITHIN THEIR BORDERS WILL BE ALLOCATED BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND WILDERNESS. INSOFAR AS S.842 PROHIBITS THE FOREST SERVICE FROM EVER AGAIN STUDYING FOREST LANDS FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM AND EVER AGAIN MANAGING ELIGIBLE AREAS TO PRESERVE THEIR WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS, IT TAKES AWAY THE OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS TO CHOOSE TO PRESERVE THE NATION'S RAPIDLY DWINDLING STORE OF UNSPOILED AREAS. S.842 IS FLAWED IN ITS BASIC CONCEPTION. IT SHOULD NOT BECOME LAW.

April 19, 1979

RARE II Allocations in the East
Reflecting Administration Charges to the RARE II F.E.S.

	Wilderness	Further Planning	Nonwilderness	Total
Alabama	7,700	37,200	16,600	61,500
Arkansas	27,100	38,300	119,900	185,300
Florida	47,700	21,700	59,000	128,400
Georgia	39,700	93,100	85,000	217,800
Illinois	15,100	8,900	13,100	37,100
Indiana	9,900	0	7,000	16,900
Kentucky	11,100	2,900	3,200	17,200
Louisiana	9.100	0	8,600	17,700
Michigan	51,600	0	38,700	90,300
Minnesota	0	0	38,700	38,700
Mississippi	5,500	2,400	0	7,900
Missouri	27,400	24,000	23,200	74,600
New Hampshire	33,100	146,200	85,500	264,800
North Carolina	64,800	23,800	114,600	203,200
Oklahoma	13,500	0	13,700	27,200
Pennsylvania	9,600	23,200	1,600	34,400
South Carolina	11,000	12,200	9,000	32,200
Tennessee	3,900	45,100	83,100	132,100
Texas	10,200	18,000	50,400	78,600
Vermont	0	28,600	27,100	55,700
Virginia	62,600	52,000	100,900	215,500
West Virginia	68,000	7,700	175,700	251,400
Wisconsin	39,100	0	55,200	94,300
Puerto Rico	9,700	0	0	9,700
	588,500	585,300	1,129,800	2,303,600

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. Mr. Swanson.

STATEMENT OF FRED SWANSON, MONTANA WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION

Mr. SWANSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Fred Swanson. I'm from Montana. I represent the Montana Wilderness Association which is a statewide organization and we're trying to protect a portion of Montana's wild heritage.

Since 1958 when MWA was organized, we have been involved in administrative and legislative process by which our magnificent wildlands could be protected. We oppose, S. 842 because it would set an unrealistic and unnecessary deadline for Congress to consider for services wilderness and other planning recommendations. This deadline, we feel, would disrupt the normal deliberative process by which Congress makes important decisions on wilderness.

In an attempt to speed up the process, S. 842 would only lead to hasty decisions made without full citizen participation that has been a historical part of the wilderness decisionmaking process. There is simply no need for this legislation in Montana. We have no RARE II logjam in Montana.

Nearly all Montana's RARE II areas that were not recommended for wilderness or further planning are already open to development of one sort or another.

I'd like to use the Beaverhead National Forest in Montana as an example. It's the forest with which I'm most familiar. On the Beaverhead over 1 million acres of roadless lands were released at the conclusion of RARE II without objections from conservationists. The Forest Service has sold millions of board feet of timber from those released lands and more timber sales are planned.

The wilderness supporters have not held up any of the sales in those million acres of released land. We feel that the administrative release process is working. The development of those lands is occurring without any new legislation being needed. The sustained supply of timber from those released lands together with the timber from the areas that have already been open for development is supporting the local timber industry in Beaverhead and Madison Counties.

The wilderness proposals that MWA supports on Beaverhead amounts to about 680,000 acres. This is only about 40 percent of the total roadless area resource on Beaverhead. We feel that there is no need, therefore, for new legislation to force rapid development of the areas that we recommend to wilderness.

S. 842 would not allow time for the field hearings, research, hearings in the District of Columbia, and the whole process of the legislative deliberation that is needed to produce equitable wilderness decisions. The legislative process is necessarily slow. S. 842 attempts to impose unwarranted haste on that process.

We feel that the current process for consideration of wilderness proposals is working. There is no need for the kind of changes S. 842 would make.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Swanson follows:]

MONTANA
WILDERNESS
ASSOCIATION

April 21, 1981

STATEMENT OF THE MONTANA WILDERNESS ASSOCIATION ON S. 842,
THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

My name is Fred Swanson. I represent the Montana Wilderness Association in opposing S. 842. Since 1958, the Montana Wilderness Association has participated in the careful, deliberative process by which wilderness areas are formally classified and protected. We oppose S. 842 because it would set an unrealistic and unnecessary deadline for Congress to consider potential wilderness areas identified in the Forest Service's RAREII program. This deadline would disrupt the normal deliberative process Congress uses to make important decisions on wilderness. In an attempt to speed up the process, S. 842 would only lead to hasty decisions made without full citizen participation.

There is simply no need for this legislation in Montana. There is no RARE II logjam to break. The RARE II areas that were not recommended for wilderness or further planning are already open to development. On the Beaverhead National Forest, for example, over 1 million acres of roadless land were released in

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RARE II without conservationists objecting. The Forest Service has sold millions of board feet of timber from those released lands, and more timber sales are planned. The release process worked; development of those lands is occurring without any release law.

The deadline in S. 842 would allow those who oppose protecting any more wilderness in Montana to simply stall legislation 4 years and thereby wipe out the administration's wilderness and further planning recommendations. This would negate the thousands of hours of citizen research and testimony that went into our carefully balanced RARE II recommendations. Again using the Beaverhead National Forest as an example, we balanced wilderness and further planning recommendations with concern for Montana's timber industry and other public lands users. Our total recommendations comprised 683,000 acres, leaving over 1 million acres of released roadless land which we did not contest. The sustained timber supply from those released lands, together with the land already opened for development, easily supports the local timber mills. Our wilderness proposals would not harm local industry. There is no need, therefore, for legislation that would force rapid development of those lands.

S. 842 would not allow time for the field research, hearings, and legislative deliberations needed to produce equitable wilderness decisions. The legislative process is of necessity slow; S. 842 attempts to impose unwarranted haste on that process. The current process for consideration of wilderness proposals is working. It needs no changes such as S. 842 would make.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Swanson.
Mr. Embry.

STATEMENT OF JOHN EMBRY, CUMBERLAND, KY., CHAPTER OF THE SIERRA CLUB

Mr. EMBRY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, you have copies of my full statement.

Senator WALLOP. It will be included.

Mr. EMBRY. My name is John Embry of Louisville, Ky. I represent the Cumberland chapter of the Sierra Club, club members in Kentucky. I am not here to duplicate the testimony of Joe Fontaine, the Sierra Club's president. Rather, I feel it is important to make a separate response in opposition to S. 842 from the perspective of a conservationist in the East and to speak directly to the provisions of S. 842 as it applies in the East.

The history of Forest Service wilderness in the East is very much entwined in the history of the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975. That act was a congressional response to the old Forest Service "purity doctrine." With its purity bias, the Forest Service did not recognize the existence of wilderness in the East, since most Weeks Act forests had at one time or another been cut over.

The Eastern Wilderness Act designated 16 wilderness areas and mandated wilderness studies for 17 additional areas. I should make clear that it was not the intention of the Congress to imply that this was the extent of wilderness in the Eastern forests. The job of comprehensively identifying appropriate lands should properly be left with the agency. However, the act did show that contrary to Forest Service policy of the time, the Congress did believe that areas in the Eastern national forests qualified for wilderness and "that it is in the national interest that these and similar areas in the eastern half of the United States be promptly designated as wilderness within the national wilderness preservation system, in order to preserve such areas as an enduring resource of wilderness which shall be managed to promote and perpetuate the wilderness character of the land and its specific values of solitude, physical and mental challenge, scientific study, inspiration, and primitive recreation for the benefit of all of the American people of present and future generations" (sec. 2(b)).

Furthermore, these areas were so small, so rare, and of so little resource conflict that the Congress found that "in the more populous eastern half of the United States there is an urgent need to identify, study, designate, and preserve areas for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System" (sec. 2(a)(1)).

One area protected by that act, Beaver Creek, is located in the Daniel Boone National Forest of Kentucky. I will speak more about this later.

Whatever else its faults, the RARE II process performed one valuable function. For the first time it provided a comprehensive, professional inventory of those forest lands in the East which would qualify for wilderness, not from the perspective of the discredited purity concept, but in accordance with the policies set out by Congress. Not that these lands are extensive. In fact, of the 62 million acres found in the nationwide RARE II inventory, only about 3 million acres were found east of the Mississippi. Nevertheless, while those lands were small in terms of gross acreage and in terms of resource conflict, they were very valuable as representations of the East's dwindling wilderness resource.

With regard to the resource conflict, the American Forestry Association published a short piece by Lloyd C. Irland, of the Maine Forest Service, in which he said:

> I believe that the conflict between Eastern wilderness and timber supply is a phony issue. Rarely in American resource politics have so many argued so long over so little timber. The debate has illustrated the force of ideology and illusion in our resource policymaking. There is no reason why the timber cut on any Eastern national forest need fall as a result of wilderness land allocations.

The forester further states that—

> The acreage is small relative to existing acreage of recreational subdivisions in the region. It is invisible next to the area which will become tract housing, roads, and shopping centers in the next 40 years.

This statement is attached to my testimony.

Against this minimal resource conflict, S. 842 by its tone and substance implies a nationwide wilderness conspiracy. In fact, the provisions for treating lands in the East are more stringently antiwilderness in orientation than they are for the West. This unreasoning ideological bias is beyond my understanding.

Let me try to illustrate the involvement of the Sierra Club and other groups with wilderness in Kentucky. I believe that it can serve as an illustration of the positive work being done throughout the East, to set aside important tracts of land for wilderness while avoiding unnecessary resource hardships.

In Kentucky, we have only the single wilderness area, protected in 1975: Beaver Creek, in the southeast portion of the State. It is small, only 4,791 acres. The real conflict with wilderness protection in the Beaver Creek area was coal, although coal lands are so abundant in Kentucky generally that the Congress wisely agreed that this small tract could be set aside as wilderness. Unfortunately, the purchase of the private mineral rights has not yet been completed by the Forest Service, now 6 years after passage of the Eastern Wilderness Act, much to our chagrin and that of the coal company. We have been working to see that the rights of the company, in receiving a fair price for its property, are respected; we have been working with the coal company and the Forest Service, as well as our congressional delegation, to see that this tiny wilderness is preserved the way the Congress intended it to be. This has occupied a great deal of our time—delaying a concerted effort into working on those Kentucky lands identified and allocated in RARE II. But then, in Kentucky, there are only three RARE II areas; their total acreage is only about 20,000 acres. To put this into comparison, the Daniel Boone National Forest encompasses 1.3 million acres within its boundaries, of which 500,000 are federally owned.

We believe that all three areas deserve to be protected as wilderness. At the end of RARE II, the Forest Service had recommended one for wilderness, had allocated one to nonwilderness, and had left one in further planning. We do not find that result particularly controversial. Indeed, RARE II was not particularly controversial in Kentucky. We are now trying to work out a wilderness proposal that will, to a great extent, have the endorsement of the land managing agency, and which will be accepted by a congressional delegation.

We do not see anything wrong in that. We have no intention of going to court to challenge the RARE II EIS in Kentucky. We do not see a need to constrict the amount of time that the Kentucky congressional delegation has to work on this problem. Nor do we see a need to constrict the Forest Service from managing any of these lands to protect their wild character, or to identify any other lands in the future which may qualify for wilderness, and which may have been overlooked at this time.

Now I believe that our circumstances in Kentucky are unique. That is not to say that a bill such as S. 842 is good for any other State. To the extent that Kentucky is unique, so is Tennessee, so is West Virginia, so is Indiana.

I believe that our task in Kentucky is important, and we should be given the opportunity to work it out. We believe that the people of Wyoming and Arizona and West Virginia should be able to work it out, just as people did in Colorado or Louisiana or Missouri last Congress. Nevertheless we will be greatly hindered by S. 842. In Kentucky, it makes one nonwilderness allocation permanent, leaving no future option by the Forest Service to retain its wilderness characteristics. As best as I can understand it, it makes our single further planning area permanently nonwilderness as well, without allowing the Forest Service to carry out the planning it deemed necessary, without allowing us to participate in the planning it deemed necessary. It makes our one wilderness recommendation, the Clifty roadless area, a wilderness study area, even though it has just been studied and found deserving of protection. On the other hand, the bill seems to make no provision for a study itself, and appears not to provide any time for that study. If our delegation does not finish work on a wilderness by the end of this Congress, Clifty joins the other two as permanent nonwilderness areas.

And it may not even matter if folks in Kentucky agree and our delegation endorses wilderness. Last Congress, the delegation from Florida was in agreement on a wilderness package for that State; the House-passed bill was still killed in the Senate, despite the support of both Florida Senators. Wilderness opponents, particularly in the Senate, can override any solution that Kentuckians are able to work out on wilderness. We have not gone to court, and I don't believe that any protection is needed to keep us from going to court. On the other hand, a blanket override of the National Environmental Policy Act is repugnant to us, particularly without any examination by the Congress of the individual wilderness needs or areas in the appropriate states.

Lastly, the Forest Service in Kentucky should have the ability to manage lands in an undeveloped State if the professional foresters believe that is the best use of the land. But S. 842 prevents professional foresters from managing lands in a manner "protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation."

This is not a bill which is consistent with professional forestry, or with the multiple-use philosophy. It does not encourage a positive resolution of any wilderness problems in our State or anywhere else. For these reasons, conservationists in Kentucky, and I believe throughout the East, are unalterably opposed to S. 842, its specific provisions, and the overall philosophy that it embodies.

That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Embry follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOHN EMBRY
CUMBERLAND CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB
ON S. 842
"THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981"
BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
APRIL 23, 1981

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee,

My name is John Embry, of Louisville, Kentucky. I represent the Cumberland Chapter of the Sierra Club, Club members in the State of Kentucky. I am not here to duplicate the testimony of Joe Fontaine, the Sierra Club's President. Rather, I feel it is important to make a separate response in opposition to S. 842 from the perspective of a conservationist in the East, and to speak directly to the provisions of S. 842 as it applies to the East.

The history of Forest Service wilderness in the East is very much entwined in the history of the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975. That Act was a Congressional response to the old Forest Service "purity doctrine." With its "purity" bias, the Forest Service did not recognize the existence of wilderness in the East, since most Weeks Act forests had at one time or another been cut over. The Eastern Wilderness Act designated 16 wilderness areas and mandated wilderness studies for 17 additional areas. I should make clear that it was not the intention of the Congress to imply that this was the extent of wilderness in the eastern forests. The job of comprehensively identifying appropriate lands should properly be left with the agency. However, the Act did show that contrary to Forest Service policy of the time, the Congress did believe that areas in the eastern national forests qualified for wilderness and "that it is in the national interest that these and similar areas in the eastern half of the United States be promptly designated as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System, in order to preserve such areas as an enduring resource of wilderness which shall be managed to promote and perpetuate the wilderness character of the land and its specific values of solitude, physical and mental challenge, scientific study, inspiration, and primitive recreation for the benefit of all of the American people of present and future generations." (Sec. 2(b)) Furthermore, these areas were so small, so rare, and of so little resource conflict that the Congress found that "in the more populous eastern half of the United States there is an urgent need to identify, study, designate, and preserve areas for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System." (Sec. 2(a)(1)) One area protected by that Act, Beaver Creek, is located in the Daniel Boone National Forest of Kentucky. I will speak more about this area later.

Whatever else its faults, the RARE II process performed one valuable function. For the first time, it provided a comprehensive, professional inventory of those forest lands in the East which would qualify for wilderness, not from the perspective of the discredited "purity" concept, but in accordance with the policies set out by the Congress. Not that these lands are extensive. In fact, of the 62 million acres found in the nationwide RARE II inventory, only about 3 million acres were found east of the Mississippi. Nevertheless, while those lands were small in terms of gross acreage and in terms of resource conflict, they were very valuable as representations of the East's dwindling wilderness resource.

With regard to the resource conflict, the American Forestry Association published a short piece by Lloyd C. Irland, of the Maine Forest Service, in which he said, "I believe that the conflict between Eastern wilderness and timber supply is a phony issue. Rarely in American resource politics have so many argued so long over so little timber. The debate has illustrated the force of ideology and illusion in our resource policy-making. There is no reason why the timber cut on any Eastern national forest need fall as a result of wilderness land allocations." The forester further states that "the acreage is small relative to the existing acreage of recreational subdivisions in the region. It is invisible next to the area which will become tract housing, roads, and shopping centers in the next 40 years." This statement is attached to my testimony.

Against this minimal resource conflict, S. 842 by its tone and substance implies a nationwide wilderness conspiracy. In fact, the provisions for treating lands in the East are more stringently anti-wilderness in orientation than they are for the West. This unreasoning ideological bias is beyond my understanding.

Let me try to illustrate the involvement of the Sierra Club and other groups with wilderness in Kentucky. I believe that it can serve as an illustration of the positive work being done throughout the East, to set aside important tracts of land for wilderness while avoiding unnecessary resource hardships.

In Kentucky, we have only the single wilderness area, protected in 1975: Beaver Creek, in the southeast portion of the state. It is small, only 4791 acres. The real conflict with wilderness protection in the Beaver Creek area was coal, although coal lands are so abundant in Kentucky generally that the Congress wisely agreed that this small tract could be set aside as wilderness. Unfortunately, the purchase of the private mineral rights has not yet been completed by the Forest Service, now six years after passage of the Eastern Wilderness Act, much to our chagrin and that of the coal company. We have been working to see that the rights of the company, in receiving a fair price for its property, are respected; we have been working with the coal company and the Forest Service, as well as our Congressional delegation, to see that this tiny wilderness is preserved the way the Congress intended it to be. This has occupied a great deal of our time--delaying a concerted effort into working on those Kentucky lands identified and allocated in RARE II. But then, in Kentucky, there are only three RARE II areas; their total acreage is only about 20,000 acres. To put this into comparison, the Daniel Boone National Forest encompasses 1.3 million acres within its boundaries, of which 500,000 are federally owned. The State of Kentucky contains 28.7 million acres. There is no reason to believe that this 20,000 acres of wilderness resource, which is less than 2 percent of the forest, less than 3/40 of 1 percent of the state, is seriously jeopardizing the development of appropriate resources in Kentucky.

We believe that all three areas deserve to be protected as wilderness. At the end of RARE II, the Forest Service had recommended one for wilderness, had allocated one to non-wilderness and had left one in further planning. We do not find that result particularly controversial. Indeed, RARE II was not particularly controversial in Kentucky. We are now trying to work out a wilderness proposal that will to great extent have the endorsement of the land managing agency, and which will be accepted by a Congressional delegation. We do not see anything wrong with that. We have no intention of going to court to challenge the RARE II EIS in Kentucky. We do not see a need to constrict the amount of time that the Kentucky Congressional delegation has to work on this problem. Nor do we see a need to constrict the Forest Service from managing any of these lands to protect their wild character, or to identify any other lands in the future which may qualify for wilderness, and which may have been overlooked at this time.

Now I believe that our circumstances in Kentucky are unique. That is not say that a bill such as S. 842 is good for any other state. To the extent that Kentucky is unique, so is Tennessee, so is West Virginia, so is Indiana. Each contains unique political and resource problems, unique wilderness opportunities. I assume, that as in Kentucky, conservationists in each of these states are working with the Forest Service and with their delegations to come to a reasonable conclusion of any wilderness/resource conflict.

I believe that our task in Kentucky is important, and we should be given the opportunity to work it out. We believe that the people of Wyoming and Arizona and West Virginia should be able to work it out, just as people did in Colorado or Louisiana or Missouri last Congress. Nevertheless, we will be greatly hindered by S. 842. In Kentucky, it makes one non-wilderness allocation permanent, leaving no future option by the Forest Service to retain its wilderness characteristics. As best I can understand it, it makes our single further planning area permanently non-wilderness as well, without allowing the Forest Service to carry out the planning it deemed necessary, without allowing us to participate in the planning it deemed necessary. It makes our one wilderness recommendation, the Clifty roadless area, a wilderness study area, even though it has just been studied and found deserving of protection. On the other hand, the bill seems to make no provision for a study itself, and appears not to provide any time for that study. If our delegation does not finish work on a wilderness by the end of this Congress, Clifty joins the other two as permanent non-wilderness areas.

And it may not even matter if folks in Kentucky agree and our delegation endorses wilderness. Last Congress, the delegation from Florida was in agreement on a a wilderness package for that state; the House-passed bill was still killed in the Senate, despite the support of both Florida senators. Wilderness opponents, particularly in the Senate, can override any solution that Kentuckians are able to work out on wilderness. We have not gone to court, and I don't believe that any protection is needed to keep us from going to court. On the other hand, a blanket override of the National Environmental Policy Act is repugnant to us, particularly without any examination by the Congress of the individual wilderness needs ore areas in the appropriate states.

Lastly, the Forest Service in Kentucky should have the ability to manage lands in an undeveloped state if the professional foresters believe that is the best use of the land. But S. 842 prevents professional foresters from managing lands in a manner "protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation."

This is not a bill which is consistent with professional forestry, or with the multiple-use philosophy. It does not encourage a positive resolution of any wilderness problems in our state or anywhere else. For these reasons, conservationists in Kentucky, and I believe throughout the East, are unalterably opposed to S. 842, its specific provisions, and the overall philosophy that it embodies.

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Meanwhile, in the East...

I believe that the conflict between Eastern wilderness and timber supply is a phony issue. Rarely in American resource politics have so many argued for so long over so little timber. The debate has illustrated the force of ideology and illusion in our resource policy-making. There is no reason why the timber cut on any Eastern National Forest need fall as a result of wilderness land allocations. Also, since economically promising sources of timber from unused species and unused logging and mill residues remain large, we can well afford the timber costs of wilderness in the East.

Still, careful studies of local economic impacts may be needed in some areas, to identify needed management changes in order to prevent injury to local wood-using firms. I would hope that such studies would be much more objective and complete than previous analyses have been.

In addition, it will be desirable to explore ways of meeting recreational and other needs without full wilderness designations—perhaps through "low management intensity areas," as suggested in the Conservation Foundation's recent report on the Eastern National Forests.

The lands being discussed for Eastern National Forest Wilderness classification are a small but significant addition to the region's resource of preserved wildland. The acreage is small relative to the existing acreage of recreational subdivisions in the region. It is invisible next to the area which will become tract housing, roads, and shopping centers in the next 40 years. Eastern Wilderness can, therefore, play a small part in creating a balanced regional pattern of land use.—*Lloyd C. Irland, Maine Forest Service*

[For further discussion of the Eastern wilderness debate, see Randy Hyman's article beginning p. 22—*Ed.*]

Photo by U.S. Forest Service

Climbers atop Mt. Lafayette, White Mountains N.F., New Hampshire

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much.

Senator McClure?

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Sometimes I dispair at the polarization that seems to come about in views over wilderness issues. We heard that polarization in the last two panels. The truth lies somewhere between, I suspect, as it usually does.

I respect the views of both sets of panelists and out of that will somehow try to find what the legislation does mean and hopefully—sometimes it's easier, and hopefully what it ought to mean.

You gentlemen have read into this legislation things that I have never seen there before. Perhaps you're right. At any rate we'll look at it more closely because of that questioning.

Dr. Cutler, you have indicated on the first page of your testimony that S. 842 destroys Congress orderly State-by-State consideration of wilderness recommendations. No statute anywhere gives such a direction to Congress or is Congress necessarily following such a State-by-State process. That's just a matter of the way it's happened.

Dr. **Cutler**. That's true. My original notion of how it should be handled was in an omnibus manner. One national, aggregate bill for the whole program, and we found out we were doing the 96th Congressional District. Some congressional districts the Members were ready to address the issue, and some they weren't. It became a matter of practical procedure to take these recommendations one State at a time which was a political boundary and a geographic size that could be dealt with and it has worked well. I recommend its continuation.

The **Chairman**. As I recall our conversations in your earlier—you suggested that RARE II was designed to bring about a final solution and as I recall those conversations when I was defending you against the forest industry——

Dr. **Cutler**. I appreciated it.

The **Chairman**. I thought you needed it. But you were suggesting that we'll get the RARE II done and then we'll come to a final conclusion of this issue.

Dr. **Cutler**. I still believe that if we proceed as the U.S. Congress has, there is no reason why at the end of the 97th Congress we couldn't be pretty well complete with respect to President Carter's recommendations for wilderness. There will always be a dribble, if you will, of wilderness proposals coming along just as there will continue to be national forest land use plans that identify for intensive forestry in the years ahead, that those areas more suitable for the use. It so happens that the only way to protect wilderness areas, we found, is through an act of Congress, because that can be changed relatively irreversibly if they are not. So over time, as we become more familiar with the resources on individual pieces of national forest land, they will be zoned more specifically for particular uses and may be zoned through the national forest planning process for timber or for water production or range or wildlife or domestic forage or recreation, but when we come to a wilderness opportunity, that will come to Congress.

The **Chairman**. I understand that. That would be true, whether this act passes or not.

Dr. CUTLER. As the fact is, that if we lower the bars to developmental kinds of activities on the areas that were recommended for wilderness in RARE II after either the end of next year or the end of 1984, if Congress hasn't had the opportunity, if the Members of the Congress from those districts haven't determined how they'd like to see the outcome of those recommendations, then development may take place which will render future wilderness opportunities null and void.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that. What would you regard as a reasonable period of time, or do you think there is any reasonable period of time of Congress to act?

Dr. CUTLER. When I testified before this committee in my previous incarnation on the subject, I indicated I felt with respect to the President's wilderness recommendations, perhaps three Congresses or 6 years might elapse before they are disposed of one way or the other. With respect to the outcome of the national forest planning process, which is dealing with the further planning, we ought to give those recommendations an equal amount of time it seems to me after they come to the Congress. So some of those further planning areas, if the planning process calls for them to be wilderness, ought to be given at least until 1991.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you arrive at three Congresses?

Dr. CUTLER. Just off the top of my head. It took 8 years to pass the Wilderness Act. We've seen how long it's taken to pass the wilderness bills, and one-third of the area is handled by each Congress, seems to be something that the Congress could deal with.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a subjective evaluation based upon——

Dr. CUTLER. Experience.

The CHAIRMAN. Some people say that experience has indicated it has taken too long already.

Dr. CUTLER. What has taken too long is the so-called release of the nonwilderness lands where the bulk of the commercial timber that is accessible and economically developable lie. And I disagree with that conclusion because the Forest Service is entering those areas on a regular basis. We were chagrined as you were when the State of California decided to litigate the validity of that EIS. The fact that the State of California succeeded in that lawsuit tends to raise the question about the ability of any agency to produce the successfully suit-proof EIS on any program because it is so darned difficult to touch every base and dot every "i" and cross every "t" with respect to requirements.

I'm darn glad we did that project and I think we had to prepare areas across the Nation as to their relative value of wilderness. The fact that we did lose that case doesn't change my opinion, but I did want to point out and I'll emphasize again that it wasn't the environmental groups that sued in *California* v. *Bergland*. It was the State of California.

Environmental groups saw the difficulty that we face here today.

The CHAIRMAN. If the proposed legislation gives 6 years for that consideration and establishes a date of January 1, 1988, which would seem by your criteria at least to be a sufficient amount of time—on page 6 of your statement you ask what is a rhetorical question, and that may need some interpretation. You say, what is wrong with the so-called sufficiency language adopted in several

RARE II bills last year which among other things insulates the RARE II, EIS and to a degree the first round of Forest Service management plans from further lawsuits.

I assume that that rhetorical question should be read to imply an approval of those sufficiency language provisions in several bills. Is that correct?

Dr. CUTLER. Yes; the process of working out this language, as you recall, is difficult to say the least.

The CHAIRMAN. I recall too, that you said last year the Idaho bill which was not a RARE II bill but dealt with major issues in Idaho, we didn't have to write such language into the bill because language in the report would be sufficiently directive to the agency.

Dr. CUTLER. As far as I was concerned during most of that period the only bill that needed this language was the California bill because of the litigation there.

The CHAIRMAN. But you're quoting it now with approval as though at least it didn't cause any harm.

Dr. CUTLER. It seemed to suffice. It seemed to be generally acceptable. I still have reservations about it. I still believe it's a needed principle in California.

The CHAIRMAN. In spite of that fact we hear some conversation that the language which we did write into the Idaho bill last year, or in the report, you indicated in the official correspondence with this committee and the House committee that it wasn't necessary in the bill because it would be observed by the agency if contained in the report. An earlier witness today indicated that lawsuits are now being threatened against any movement into the areas specifically mentioned in the Idaho bill. The language in the report were not part of those lawsuits. The sufficiency language, had it been contained in the bill, would have barred those lawsuits. So your statement on page 6 that the sufficiency language is not necessarily bad, your language indicates it's a little better than that and your explanation indicates it's a little less.

You're referring to the report language last year or your statement here today?

Dr. CUTLER. It's all part of the same seamless web of evolving positions.

The CHAIRMAN. In spite of what you said on page 6, on page 7 you seem to say it the other way. In the next to the last full paragraph on page 7, you say about S. 842 it will not be completed with S. 842 which prohibits court review of the RARE II EIS as though that is a bad thing, and then on the previous thing you indicated it was a good thing.

Dr. CUTLER. This was a summary paragraph, and we're opposed to the way the S. 842 paragraph on that subject is written.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. I don't want to quibble with you because I'm trying to find out what it is that we may find that is good in S. 842, if indeed there is something good in it from your perspective, and I respect your opinion.

I thought you meant to do what you said you were going to do in the RARE II study. There are a great many people in the conservation areas that didn't agree with your decision to go ahead with RARE II. Also, they didn't like what you were proposing to do in RARE II because they thought it would add another 2 or 3 years of delay. If, as a matter of fact, we cannot use RARE II as a base upon which to make these final resource allocations, they will have been correct.

Dr. CUTLER. I will recommend to the committee a document produced by the Society of American Foresters study group on RARE II process recently published which recommends the fact that the RARE II process be used as a basis for resolving these allocation decisions.

The CHAIRMAN. That is really what we're trying to do in legislation here. Maybe that legislation, maybe the timeframes are wrong. Maybe as a matter of fact language ought to be loosened up a little bit to allow further wilderness study and recommendation short of allowing organizations or individuals who want to challenge that to go into court to challenge a unit plan under RPA, because it hasn't been studied sufficiently for wilderness. I think you would confess that there is at least that much truth in the fears of the people who want to move forward that if there is statutory language at some point with respect to the RARE II process, that your results will be challenged on the basis that the EIS was insufficient. That your conclusions were inaccurate because they were not based upon good information.

And while California may be in admiration as California often is, it is not necessarily an exclusive admiration. Other such admirations occur in other places. Perhaps with less frequency and less predictability, but at least they do occur.

If, as a matter of fact, we're going to find a finality to the process then it seems to me somewhere Congress has to statutorily make that declaration.

Dr. CUTLER. I don't think that, see that an emergency exists at this time. There are 30 billion board feet of Federal timber sold to the uncut. In the aggregate there is no shortage of timber supply for the industry.

The CHAIRMAN. Not immediately, that is certainly correct. On the other hand, the latest statistics I saw prior to today indicated that our imports of softwoods are 26 percent. The statements today indicate it's higher than that. I haven't had an opportunity to verify it. The contribution of our balance-of-payments deficit is a chronic problem and continues to be a chronic problem. We have sufficient timber under contract right now because as you know the high interest rates, the rate of inflation we have now, has killed the housing market. I know that it is not the fault of the RARE II process and I go into my State where they have 26 percent unemployment. It is not now the fault of that process, but it can be again. It was once before, and while we have an economic downturn right now in the housing industry, we have hopes that young people and others in our society who are not so young, won't be frustrated in their desire to have housing of their own. We haven't changed our housing goal at the rate of 2.4 million housing starts per year. That is still the stated goal.

If we get back to 2.2 million housing starts a year for 3 years, we run out of that backlog very quickly, and yet the process that you are suggesting should take longer has been underway since 1964. You suggest it ought to go on for another 10 years.

As a matter of fact, under the Resource Planning Act, it is a constant process. It will always be under reevaluation. I think it is appropriate that it should be.

Dr. CUTLER. But permitted in this law, you don't permit it now.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me rephrase that because I'm not sure that we're reading the law the same way. That is why this hearing is helpful to me, that indeed you cannot force the land manager to hold their management practices static so as to hold a roadless area as a candidate for wilderness, but would require them to manage for multiple use until a different decision is made. Now that is not just a subtle difference. It's a very basic difference.

If we once decide how many acres of wilderness we have out of the RARE II process and Congress decides that for a State by an individual State-by-State process, wouldn't you agree that until something else occurs the balance of the lands ought to be managed for multiple uses?

Dr. CUTLER. That is exactly what is provided for in the RARE II State-by-State statutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Not necessarily so. You condemn it if it's an overall bill, and I'm not sure I understand the logic that says if it's done in separate bills it's all right, but if it's done in one bill it's bad.

Dr. CUTLER. I feel somewhat differently about it if in fact this bill had another title that provided for immediate wilderness designation of all of the RARE II wilderness proposed as well as the provisions that are in it now.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that point and it's valid, just as I felt in the Idaho bill last year, that where we're designating vast areas of wilderness, we would by statute, however, we were denied the opportunity to say that those we have looked at and evaluated and rejected will not be included in further wilderness consideration.

Let me turn to Mr. Swanson for a moment, because you've mentioned the Beaverhead Forest, and I'm not familiar with Montana in the same detail as I am with Idaho for obvious reasons. A great deal of the Montana wilderness that is included in the further study category either is a result of previous statutory enactments or as a result of RARE II classifications. Is that not correct?

Mr. SWANSON. Are you referring to the Montana Wilderness Study Areas Act?

The CHAIRMAN. There are a number of such acts. That is one. Are you talking about further areas outside of those now designated by statute or by RARE II for further study?

Mr. SWANSON. I'm not sure I understand the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you suggesting there are other areas in Beaverhead that ought to be studied for wilderness that are outside of the areas that are already covered by statute or RARE II designation?

Mr. SWANSON. There are a few such areas that we proposed, I believe with perhaps one minor exception they would be additions to expansions of areas already that have a core wilderness proposal from the administration. Essentially boundary questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they extensive or minor in nature?

Mr. SWANSON. We don't feel that they are minor.

The CHAIRMAN. I shouldn't have put it that way. Are they extensive in acreage, or minor?

Mr. SWANSON. Off the top of my head, I would say they would perhaps be twice the acreage of the administration's wilderness. However, the figure I quoted from 683,000 acres in our proposals, that includes the total. That includes wilderness further planning and our own additions.

The CHAIRMAN. They did not encompass a great many areas that were designated by Congress for study, is that not correct?

Mr. SWANSON. Correct. There are some areas that were proposed by the administration that are not in the study.

The CHAIRMAN. Your acreage comparison as against the RARE II proposals and not against the congressional mandate and study areas.

Mr. SWANSON. The areas mandated by Congress for study are included in that total.

The CHAIRMAN. How much overlap is there?

Mr. SWANSON. Just guessing I would say perhaps half of that total 680,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a 300,000- or 400,000-acre difference between the two proposals?

Mr. SWANSON. Yes. If you like I can try and find the exact figures.

The CHAIRMAN. If you'd like to submit it for the record later, I would appreciate having it.

Several of you referred at different times to a billion board feet per year being harvested on nonwilderness areas. But isn't that really Forest Service planned sales rather than harvest?

Dr. CUTLER. You'd have to check with the Chief on the exact status of those, but it is my understanding that timber has been advertised and sold.

The CHAIRMAN. Advertised and sold?

Dr. CUTLER. I may be wrong. I don't have a pipeline to the Forest Service. In fact, I'm prohibited from talking to them very much for another few months.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish they would talk to you. I've never felt that communication was necessarily bad. But my recollection of the figures would indicate—and again I hope, Mr. Chairman, we can get that for the record—that those are proposed or planned sales rather than sales that have actually gone through the point of being advertised and sold.

Senator WALLOP. I'll direct the staff to supply that.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WALLOP. There is one that I thought you might appreciate if I asked you if wouldn't perhaps adjust in your statement on page 17 on the second paragraph you say, "Contrast this to the wilderness projection under the high bound, wilderness begins at 15.3 billion acres."

Mr. COPPELMAN. That's a slight overstatement and also a typographical error.

Senator WALLOP. I knew there was some cause for alarm but not that much. Mr. Cutler and Mr. Turnage, if you could respond to the charge that the conservation/environmental groups are tying up legitimate further planning and management and leased lands. You heard the testimony that went before you. Mr. Maddock was talking about a planned sale and it's being threatened with suit. You heard the testimony in California that over and above the wilderness designation, people of the Forest Service are trying to get management plans out and timber sales underway and challenge is immediate. You know, I wonder if you could comment on the legitimacy of their position.

Dr. CUTLER. I don't personally know of any litigation pursued or planned on the part of Audubon groups in either State, so I can't verify that.

Senator WALLOP. That is an easy out. I mean, if there is legitimacy to the charge that they laid on there, there ought to be an answer to it whether it's from an Audubon group or Wilderness Society or Wildlife Federation or what have you. Part of the problem appears to be that both sides come at this thing from a rather extreme perspectives. Somehow or other, we have to dance around in the middle and try to put some reason on what we heard from both sides. Part of the problem appears to be that there is a perceived challenge to everything that is designated wilderness as soon as somebody begins to get involved in some resource management.

Mr. TURNAGE. I'd like to respond to that. I think that what we're talking about here are some fairly isolated examples. You had the RARE II covering 62 million acres of land. Several thousand roadless parcels were initially considered. And out of that process you came up with a whole series of recommendations. As Mr. Cutler said, 96 congressional districts were involved. And the conservation community does have, or has been accused of having a pension for litigation. I find it rather remarkable that none of the major conservation organizations have engaged in any litigation on RARE II and I participated in a very long and heated debate about whether we should, because we were quite unhappy.

Senator WALLOP. The fact remains, and I'm not here involving myself in accusations. The fact remains if it does take place, it lends some credence to the position, whether it's my—a national group, a subsegment of a national group or an independent group. You still have the same problem and that is a problem that has to be resolved.

Mr. TURNAGE. What I'm saying is I don't think it's happening very often. I think we're having isolated examples brought to us. We had 62 million acres of land in RARE II, 36 million were released already last year. Over half of the recommended wilderness was resolved through the Alaska legislation and other individual State bills. We are moving very rapidly to get through the RARE II process, and what we're saying here is that we don't think this legislation is necessary. It's an overreaction and we think it's going to break down the process that is moving to a good smooth conclusion.

You're looking at one-third of the national forest. You're looking at resolving questions in some way for all time because once you cut an area it isn't wilderness any more, and we're saying that this process, although we weren't entirely happy with the results——

Senator WALLOP. I would take some exception to that because in my State one of the prime areas in Wyoming that is always argumentative—that was logged, and you can still see cabins and stumps and roads and other things in it, and yet, it is viewed as one of the prime wilderness candidates in my State, so that's not always 100 percent true.

Mr. TURNAGE. I think that is the case obviously in the eastern situations, but by and large we're talking about quality of wilderness and what degree of land to preserve and I think we're getting down to a very very small amount of land that is really going to be disputed when you look at the whole 190 million acres of the national forest and I'm not aware of a whole series of lawsuits or a whole series of roadblocks being thrown up. I think that we've got a process here that is working and it's coming to a conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN. You know as I said at the outset, in fairness to the people that are pushing the legislation, confess that we're only at the beginning end of looking at whether or not those released areas can be utilized. We won't know for a period of several years whether or not what you've said is correct or not. If as a matter of fact people sitting at this table controlled all of the litigation that might occur and you would tell us that there would be litigation on only a half a dozen areas in the United States, that would be one thing, but our experience 5 years from now may indicate that we've had 5 years of hiatus.

Mr. TURNAGE. That might be the time to look at having legislation, when the process is completed.

The CHAIRMAN. You know, lock the barn door after the horse is out. This horse has been trying to get out for 16 years.

Mr. TURNAGE. I think we're talking again about such a small percentage of land that it is worth being supercareful and supercautious. If this legislation was written so that you set an arbitrary deadline to try to presumably speed the process and presumably to encourage the Congress to act, and if the legislation was written in such a way that in 1985 all areas which had not been acted upon became wilderness automatically, I might be more comfortable.

The CHAIRMAN. What would happen if we did this. If all the areas recommended in RARE II were wilderness and nonwilderness, RARE II became final if not acted upon in both directions. Now from my State, I would buy that. I think the Forest Service did a good job in Idaho, but when we sought to get the release in one area, the response was oh no, you can't do that. Now you tell me just one area. But every time we've sought it, that one area has been the one that's held it up. So you can say there is only a small number of problems, but every time we look, there it is, that one area, of those small numbers. It's right now.

Mr. TURNAGE. I think the fact that already land in a very short period of time, given the way the Forest Service operates, that land from the RARE II process is being released and offered for sale, it's very significant.

The CHAIRMAN. If as a matter of fact they are offering for sale and the sales take place and the cuts take place as programed, that would be one thing. But we won't know for some time whether that is true or not. Would you buy a provision, if we were to do that in this legislation or any of the legislation, said RARE II, if the wilderness designation, the nonwilderness designation, the further study designations, will take place as suggested by the administration, by the deadlines established in this legislation. Would you support it?

Mr. TURNAGE. I have to think about my job here. I'm not sure if this is the forum in which to engage in some kind of negotiation, but I think I would probably be able to retain my job if we agreed on legislation that released all nonwilderness immediately and made permanent wilderness out of all the wilderness and future planning areas. I think we could probably.

The CHAIRMAN. You didn't make a very balanced offer.

Mr. TURNAGE. Well, it's the beginning of a negotiation.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand too that you get organization memberships by protecting people against things and not by agreeing with the Government to do things.

Mr. TURNAGE. Let me say that I think we have a very deep stake in resolving this issue. I want to buy a house myself, and I believe we have a need for harvesting timber from the national forest, and we also have a great need for wilderness resources, and our goal is to try to find a reasonable process.

Senator WALLOP. In line with that statement, let me say this. That if you say S. 842 is an overreaction, perhaps you all at this table could tone down your overreaction and we could settle the business and get on with what you just said. All of us have a big stake.

Mr. TURNAGE. I will absolutely promise to drop the rhetoric and not any longer overreact if you will agree to drop the bill.

Senator WALLOP. That is not very constructive of you. I mean lets do be serious about this. There is a problem and you realize there is a problem, or you wouldn't be here, and so do the people that came before, and they realize it's a problem or they wouldn't be here. There is a problem that needs to be resolved in this country.

Mr. TURNAGE. I think what we are saying is that we don't believe we need legislation to resolve it. We believe the process is working and we'd be glad to talk with the timber industry at any time to try to speed the process along.

Senator WALLOP. I have no position on this bill right now, one way or the other, but I'm inclined to take one when I see people getting on the outside edges and hammering on it as though there were no reasonable process or prospect for resolving some of the problems which has been identified in the country.

Mr. TURNAGE. I agree absolutely. But what we're saying is that we think the process is working and we think the RARE II process is moving much more rapidly than we would have expected it to move and that a great deal more was accomplished in the last Congress, in fact in a very, very short time after the election. A great deal more in the last duck session than we had any expectation.

Senator WALLOP. One of the problems that we have with the whole process (and you know exactly what I'm talking about, Mr. Cutler) is where you say that the whole process was so valid. There were vast amounts of decision criteria and related data reported on each of the 62 million acres. You heard the opinions on the 30 million acres and so on and so forth. You know perfectly well that in the Bighorn National Forest there were a number of acres in small plots that were put into further planning that never were part of a hearing process.

You came and you apologized to the Wyoming delegation for including them, but said that there was no way out of it and that they were in there. We understood that. We didn't know how many other forests in the country that that happened on, and we're anxious to get some kind of a resolution in Wyoming.

All the process wasn't right. You have cited the Society of American foresters and they did find six, what they determined to be valid shortcomings of the RARE II process. It would be my hope that you would as the panel before you and anybody else that is going to testify, climb off of the high horses and see if there isn't some way to resolve this. because some people do honestly believe that there is a problem, and I thank you all for your testimony.

We will have questions to submit to you on it, and if we can find those areas in the country where the legal challenges are, I would appreciate it if you would be kind enough to comment on that with regard to questions.

Thank you.

The last panel for the day is George Dibble, Husky Oil Co.; Mr. Doug Francisco, Independent Petroleum Association; David W. Delcour; Bob Rolander; and Neal Williams.

Mr. Dibble, welcome. It's nice to see you. I would ask you to proceed, and as with the others if there is a means by which you can summarize, it would be helpful.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE S. DIBBLE, JR., HUSKY OIL CO., CODY, WYO., ON BEHALF OF THE WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. **Dibble**. Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is George Dibble. I am vice president of Husky Oil. I am representing here today the Western Regional Council which is a group of industry and business related companies who have joined together to present their views on a regional basis and are from the intermountain area of the intermountain States.

Because this is of such importance, we requested to be here today.

As I sat here today and listened to the testimony, I think that I would like to underscore our statement with this statement that we are a group of companies who feel that there is a need for wilderness, a reasonable amount of wilderness, as well as a reasonable approach to development. There can be a balance. They are not mutually exclusive. I don't like the polarization either.

I think the purpose here today is to address our comments to a bill that attempts to bring some certainty to a process that has been wandering in and out of courts and Congress and the administration and the executive branch for a couple of decades now. It has created an uncertainty on the part of those who would like to develop the resources of public lands and in this case the forest lands. It has also created an uncertainty on those who oppose that type of development.

Now I think when you look at this in light of not only the RARE II process but the BLM Wilderness Review Process, National Parks and other lands, it's a much larger problem than what we are addressing in this bill. So I think the object of this bill and the reason that we are in support of it, Gentlemen, is that we feel it does bring certainty to the process. It really tells the land management agency it's time to fish or cut bait. And that certainly is necessary.

I guess the downside byproduct of this is that if such a bill did pass, that many of us would have to look at other projects to keep ourselves occupied. I would strongly support the passage of S. 842. It may not be the most perfect piece of legislation that has passed this process, but at least it's an attempt to try to bring certainty into the situation.

Not only are we, or do we have the wilderness areas that are precluded to development, I think the thing that concerns us in the minerals and energy business is the lands that are put into further planning and those not wilderness lands that we haven't been able to have access to.

As you know under section 483 of the 1964 Wilderness Act, Congress provided a 20-year period in which mineral exploration could be conducted on wilderness lands to determine the mineral potential of those lands. Until recently successive administrations have prevented that. Until recently, but that should have been an ongoing process.

Now that is something you can do on wilderness, but when you look at the de facto wilderness such as further planning, that doesn't apply, so that actually has stricter constraints than does the wilderness so we need to have the certainty to say all right, this is the wilderness area. I'm sure all of us support those areas. You know, a reasonable amount of wilderness. I certainly do. I'm not against wilderness, just as I'm not against unbridled development either, but I think the time has come that we need to quit this horsing around so to speak and get a certainty into the situation. Go forward knowing those lands that are going to be wilderness, those lands that will be in a multiple use situation. And this builds a vehicle to do that. It's an attempt. It's something we need to get behind and push.

Thank you very much.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dibble follows:]

TESTIMONY

OF

GEORGE S. DIBBLE, JR.

CHAIRMAN OF THE WILDERNESS AD HOC COMMITTEE

WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

BEFORE THE

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

AND RESERVED WATER

HEARINGS ON S.842

THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

APRIL 22, 1981

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am George S. Dibble, Vice President of the Husky Oil Company, Cody, Wyoming. I am here today as Chairman of the Wilderness ad hoc Committee of the Western Regional Council.

The Western Regional Council was organized to provide a unified voice for the business community of the Intermountain West. Its membership, composed of chief executive officers of corporations doing business within the Mountain States region, is working to establish balanced policies which consider the benefits of both economic development and environmental preservation. The Council provides a forum for the resolution of business and industry problems on a regional basis. I am pleased to be here today on behalf of the Council to discuss our conclusions with respect to S.842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981.

For the past decade the management status of at least one third of the National Forest system has been in limbo because Congress has not statutorily proclaimed whether it is to be wilderness or non-wilderness. The wilderness process has been, and continues to be, embroiled in studies, restudies, and court cases. From 1977 to 1979, the Forest Service studied its roadless areas for a second time to determine which areas should be recommended for wilderness and which should not — RARE II, the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. Today, in 1981, the Congress and the courts have still not completely resolved the issue.

This long debate has created enormous uncertainty that only Congress can resolve. This uncertainty particularly impacts the energy and natural resource industries. Each public land withdrawal, each acre awaiting a final determination, further limits the acreage accessible for oil, gas, and mineral exploration and development. These withdrawals have serious implications for this nation's future supplies of energy and minerals, the U.S. balance of payments, and the domestic rates of inflation.

Most of the lands being considered for wilderness are in the Western States and Alaska, areas of high mineralization. They represent a large percentage of the unexplored lands remaining in this country where there is potential to find significant quantities of energy and mineral resources.

Wilderness designation precludes multiple use. However, designation of lands for "further planning" also is a serious impediment to the evaluation and use of the public lands. This designation creates de facto wildernesses. Although they have not received a wilderness designation, these lands are managed in such a way as to preclude multiple use. Moreover, regulations affecting "further planning" areas are more stringent than those provided for in the Wilderness Act. Lands designated as "wilderness areas" are at least, theoretically, open to entry, exploration, and development until December 31, 1983.

The increasing curtailment of resource development on public lands is one of the most serious problems facing the energy and mineral industries. The point that needs to be made is that exploration and production and protection of wilderness values are not mutually exclusive. Exploration and production can be conducted without "unnecessary" or "undue" degradation. Zero environmental impact is not possible; however, the federal government should encourage, in the interest of determining resource potential, exploration on public lands under appropriate protective guidelines. However, in order to determine resource potential, energy and mineral companies must have improved access to the public lands. Release of forest lands under the reasonable deadlines of S.842 is one way of improving access. Another way of improving access would be the extension or deletion of the December 31, 1983, mineral entry deadline contained in the Wilderness Act (Section 4(d)(3)). The Western Regional Council hopes to testify on the extension or deletion of the mineral entry deadline later on during this session of Congress. The WRC hopes to present, at that time, specific data from its members on the impact impaired access to the public lands has had on their companies and also how exploration and development can take place on the public lands without undue degradation. The WRC will be happy to make the information available to this subcommittee at that time.

In summary, the WRC would like to reiterate that the time has come for Congress to make the decisions about which National Forest areas should be wilderness and which should be available for other resource uses. S.842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, provides the Congress a vehicle for removing the uncertainty that faces us. As Senator Hayakawa has stated, this bill does not tie the hands of Congress. The bill merely sets reasonable deadlines for Congressional action on wilderness recommendations and asserts Congressional primacy in providing for future wilderness studies. This bill does not prevent Congress from designating any acre of National Forest land as wilderness. It merely requires, through reasonable time deadlines, that non-wilderness management go forward on lands not suited or chosen for wilderness.

Passage of S.842 is urgently needed. The past decade of uncertainty has distorted resource development. Vital energy resources and mineral reserves essential for national defense and a strong economy go undiscovered because of the present uncertainty surrounding the status of these public lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to address the Subcommittee. The Western Regional Council would appreciate your consideration of its views on this important legislation, and will be happy to provide the Subcommittee any further information it may require.

Senator **Wallop**. Before I call on the next witness, the National Wildlife Federation has a statement for the record.[1]

The **Chairman**. I have to leave. I would like to ask just one question if I might of the panel, generally speaking. Wilderness and nonwilderness designation is really quite easy with respect to the ascertainment of values which are on the surface of the land to make an inventory. We can make a judgment based upon that inventory. What I've long been concerned about, the difficulty of making any kind of subsurface values—oil, gas, or other minerals. For instance, if we had just a few years ago been addressing what is now called the overthrust belt. Before it was recognized as such, people said there was no potential for oil and gas in those lands. We've had no hesitancy at all about designating some of those areas for wilderness if that were the only constraint.

But now we recognize that is one of the hottest prospects in the lower 48. Onshore it has more activity than almost anywhere else in the United States. We're not now smarter than we were 10 years ago, and we're still missing an awful lot of things that 10 years from now we will see differently than we can see today. So does the answer for minerals exploration lie in the wilderness, nonwilderness choice, or does it lie in reasonable access to all public lands including wilderness for exploration and development of mineral resources wherever they may be found?

Mr. **Dibble**. You are absolutely right, and the example of the overthrust belt, it took 350 dry holes before they unlocked the geological secret in that area, which wasn't until 1975. Hopefully the oil business is a little smarter now than it was, but you're absolutely correct. Those subsurface values are hard to determine. It was for this very reason at the urging of Representatives in 1964, section 4D3 was written into the Wilderness Act, and that was one of the very keystones to this passage, was it did recognize that we just can't blindly lock up these lands without having some method to evaluate those resources. But unfortunately, for 17 years administratively, developers were precluded from proceeding under that provision until two significant legal cases came on, *Rocky Mountain Gas Association* v. *Andrews,* which both were ruled it had been an erroneous interpretation. Congress intent was not to preclude the evaluation of those lands.

So I certainly agree with you that there needs to be some sort of mechanism built into this, and I fully believe it brings out the theory that reasonable development and wilderness values and protection of the wilderness values are not mutually exclusive.

Mr. **Delcour**. I would concur completely with what Mr. Dibble said. The ultimate solution involved in mineral access on public lands cannot be resolved by wilderness on nonwilderness. Companies are spending enormous sums of money betting we don't know where all the minerals are found yet, and ultimately I believe Congress is going to have to deal with the 1983 deadline for new mineral exploration activity in wilderness areas.

The **Chairman**. Thank you gentlemen.

Mr. **Williams**. Along that line, it is too bad we cannot explore in the wilderness area. Pardon me, my name is Neal Williams, I am chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Rocky Mountain Gas Association, and I also represent the American Petroleun Institute.

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[1] See app. II for statement of the National Wildlife Federation.

I just want to comment on what the two other companies said. Of the 62 million acres, 36 million were declared nonwilderness and supposedly returned to multiple use. And since that time we have not been able to get onto the nonwilderness land, nor have they been leased, nor have you been allowed to explore for them on leased lands, so therefore whether it's nonwilderness or wilderness, we are still precluded from evaluating the subsurface and mineral potential of those lands.

I might quote from Dr. Cutler—I just happen to have it here—that when he was the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, he testified during congressional hearings that a controversiality index will be applied to these 36 billion acres and he said the index would be used to rank nonwilderness areas according to how much controversy surrounded their designation as nonwilderness. Controversial areas would then be managed differently than noncontroversial areas, presumably under protections similar to wilderness

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. Mr. Francisco.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS L. FRANCISCO, SENIOR GOVERNMENT RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE, INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Mr. FRANCISCO. Thank you. I have a prepared statement which I will appreciate having included in the record and I will summarize at this time.

I am senior government relations representative of the Independent Petroleum Association of America. I am appearing today in my capacity as secretary of the Public Lands Committee of that association.

We are joined in the comments by the 30 unaffiliated State and regional oil and gas associations listed on the cover page. The combined membership of these associations includes virtually all of the approximately 12,000 independent oil and gas producers in the United States. I want to specifically mention the intense interest of one of the associations: the Independent Petroleum Association of Mountain States whose members are vitally concerned with the legislation under discussion at these hearings.

Mr. Chairman, I particularly want to thank you for scheduling these hearings in such an expeditious manner. Your willingness to consider this legislation at this early point in the 97th Congress is highly commendable and deeply appreciated by our association. We, of course, wish to acknowledge and thank Senator Hayakawa for his sponsorship of the RARE II Review Act. We also wish to thank Senators McClure, Helms, Heflin, and Symms for cosponsoring the bill.

Mr. Chairman, it would perhaps be instructive to review the original purpose of the RARE process.

In 1971, the Forest Service began an inventory and evaluation of the national forest roadless areas to determine their suitability as wilderness.

This Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, now known as RARE I, identified 1,449 roadless areas encompassing 56 million acres of national forest land. From the 1,449, the Forest Service selected 274 areas—involving 12.3 million acres—to study for possible recommendation to Congress as wilderness.

Forest users, as well as Government administrators, became concerned that these studies, carried out through the normal land management planning process, might take too long. Also, some people felt Forest Service officials had overlooked some areas or that the RARE I evaliation did not comprehensively inventory the eastern national forests and the national grasslands.

As a result of concerns abour RARE I, then Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland initiated RARE II, an acceleration of the land management planning process, to determine which national forest system lands he should recommend to Congress as wilderness, which should be managed for uses other than wilderness, and which needed further planning.

RARE II began in June 1977. U.S. Department of Agriculture planners asked the public to suggest additions to, or deletions from, its inventory of roadless areas and to suggest ways to evaluate those areas for wilderness and nonwilderness use.

The Department's final statement recommended that 15,088,838 acres in 624 identified roadless areas be classified by Congress as wilderness. It allocated 36,151,558 acres in 1,981 areas for multiple uses other than wilderness and put 10,796,508 acres in 314 areas in a category to receive further planning by the Forest Service before the agency made decisions on future management of the national forest land.

Following release of the final environmental statement, Department officials asked Members of Congress, State Governors, and other Federal agencies to provide comments.

President Carter's decision, affecting the future of 62 million acres of roadless and undeveloped national forest system lands, recommended that Congress designate 15.4 million acres for wilderness. He also decided that 36 million acres would be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness and that the remaining 10.6 million acres would be subject to further planning before the Forest Service and Congress made decisions on future management of the land.

The President's decision changed the allocation of 74 roadless areas from the way they were allocated on the proposal the Secretary made in his environmental statement. The President's action resulted in a net increase of about 470,000 acres in recommended wilderness acreage, a net decrease of about 330,000 acres in the further planning category and a net decrease of 140,000 acres in the nonwilderness category.

President Carter's recommendations for wilderness designation were transmitted to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Agriculture in the House and to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Agriculture in the Senate.

In May 1979, Secretary Bergland sent Congress the administration's recommendations for additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, consoliditing them with national forest areas previously proposed for wilderness designation.

General principles guiding action on the lands proposed for each of the three categories were: Wilderness—until Congress decided whether to actually designate any of these areas as wilderness, the Forest Service would manage them in a way that prevented them from being developed contrary to the Wilderness Act, other than what is mandated by law or other legal directive.

Nonwilderness—The Forest Service governs all activities in these areas under existing land and resource management plans until it can prepare new plans.

No resource development activities were allowed until April 15, 1979, in areas allocated to the nonwilderness category. This was in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and an additional agreement between Congress and the Forest Service. This agreement stated that if the Department decides to use an inventoried roadless area for other than wilderness, Department officials would delay implementation of the decision for 90 days to give Congress time to react, should it want to.

Further planning—The Forest Service would manage these lands to protect their present wilderness values until completion of land management plans. These plans were required by 1985 under the National Forest Management Act.

Activities permitted by prior rights, existing law and other established use were to continue pending the final disposition of the area.

The Forest Service was to permit oil and gas exploration on a case-by-case basis under carefully controlled conditions which will preserve the wilderness option for the area.

Mr. Chairman, you may recall that these actions by the administration evoked considerable controversy. The principles of the RARE II plans were subject to court challenge. The uncertain nature of the status of lands under the several RARE II designations was compounded by those law suite. It was the position of our association at the time and continues to be our position that a clear delineation as to the status of the RARE II lands needs to be established.

As well laid as the RARE II plans appeared to be, the sad fact of the matter is that the reality of the administration of the program substantially missed the mark. The most serious problems have to do with the 36 or so million acres that have been designated as nonwilderness. We are, therefore, concerned that provisions be adopted to insure that the 36 million nonwilderness acres be freed from any further wilderness considerations unless such considerations are authorized by Congress. We feel that there is a need to provide a high degree of certainty in regard to the disposition of these lands and that the nonwilderness areas be returned to multiple use as is required.

Furthermore, we feel that there have been some questionable practices in terms of designating some areas as wilderness that do not meet the established criteria. There are doubts on the part of some of our members that all of these areas are truly roadless.

It is for these reasons that we feel that it is necessary to establish statutorily what has not been properly carried out administratively. In this regard, we feel that a key provision of the bill under discussion today is section 7 which prohibits the review of national forest system lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless authorized by the Congress.

While we feel that improved access to Federal lands is absolutely essential if our Nation is to ever achieve energy self-sufficiency, we wish to also make clear that we are firmly committed to the maintenance of high environmental standards which are not in any way incompatible with exploration and production activity.

As I mentioned earlier, S. 842 provides that the RARE II review and evaluation of nonwilderness recommended areas fulfills the requirement of the National Forest Management Act for a wilderness assessment of these areas for the purposes of the forest management plans. In addition, no other wilderness review of any national forest lands is permitted unless authorized by Congress, nor can national forest lands be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitabitity for possible wilderness designation.

Time limits are established for the designation of wilderness. Specifically, RARE II areas west of the 100th meridian that have been recommended for wilderness must be designated as wilderness by Congress before January 1, 1985. Thereafter, any areas not placed in the national wilderness preservation system will be permanently managed for multiple use.

Time limits are established for RARE II areas placed in further planning. Specifically, unless recommended for Wilderness before January 1, 1985, all further planning areas west of the 100th meridian return to multiple use. Any areas recommended for wilderness must be designated as wilderness by Congress before January 1, 1988. Thereafter, lands not placed in the national wilderness preservation system are to be permanently managed for multiple use.

Protective perimeters of buffer zones adjacent to designated wilderness areas are prohibited.

The overall significance of S. 842 is twofold. First the Congress of the United States is definitely established as having primacy in making RARE II modifications. Second, a substantial element of certainly is provided for planning for future multiple use purposes.

The latter point is of special significance to the independent oil and gas producer. With limited financial resources, the independent is at a particular disadvantage without reasonably certain knowledge as to the availability of a given parcel of land for exploration and production. We believe S. 842 provides that certainty.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate having the opportunity to appear before you today and we are grateful for your consideration of this important legislation.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Francisco follows:]

STATEMENT OF
INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
AND

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PETROLEUM LANDMEN
ARKOMA BASIN INDEPENDENT GAS PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
EASTERN KANSAS OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION, INC.
ILLINOIS OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION OF WEST VIRGINIA
INDEPENDENT OIL PRODUCERS TRI-STATE, INC.
INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF MOUNTAIN STATES
INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF NEW MEXICO
INDIANA OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
KANSAS INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
KENTUCKY OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
LIAISON COMMITTE OF COOPERATING OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATIONS
LOUISIANA LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.
LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS AND ROYALTY OWNERS
MICHIGAN OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL STRIPPER WELL ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK STATE OIL PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
NORTH TEXAS OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
OHIO OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
OKLAHOMA INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION
PANHANDLE PRODUCERS AND ROYALTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION
PENNSYLVANIA GRADE CRUDE OIL ASSOCIATION
PENNSYLVANIA OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
PERMIAN BASIN PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION
ROYALTY OWNERS & INDEPENDENT OIL & GAS PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
TEXAS INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS AND ROYALTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION
VIRGINIA OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
WEST CENTRAL TEXAS OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION

BY

DOUGLAS L. FRANCISCO

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

APRIL 22, 1981

Statement of Douglas L. Francisco, Secretary
Public Lands Committee
Independent Petroleum Association of America
Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and
Reserved Water of the
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
April 22, 1981

Mr. Chairman:

I am Douglas L. Francisco, Senior Government Relations Representative of the Independent Petroleum Association of America. I am appearing today in my capacity as Secretary of the Public Lands Committee of that Association.

We are joined in the comments by the thirty unaffiliated state and regional oil and gas associations listed on the cover page. The combined membership of these associations includes virtually all of the approximately 12,000 independent oil and gas producers in the United States. I want to specifically mention the intense interest of one of the associations: the Independent Petroleum Association of Mountain States (IPAMS) whose members are vitally concerned with the legislation under discussion at these hearings.

For the record, the Independent Petroleum Association of America is a national association of roughly 6,500 independent domestic explorer-producers of crude oil and natural gas. Virtually all of the oil and gas exploration and production activity of the IPAA membership takes place within the "lower 48" states of the United States. Independents drill 80 percent of all wells and 90 percent of the exploratory wells directed at finding new oil and natural gas. Independents made 80 percent of the "significant" U.S. oil and natural gas discoveries according to the American Association of Petroleum Geologists in their latest report covering 1969-78. Furthermore, the independent produces about a third of the total output of crude oil and natural gas in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I particularly want to thank you for scheduling these hearings in such an expeditious manner. Your willingness to consider this legislation at this early point in the 97th Congress is highly commendable and deeply appreciated by our association. We, of course, wish to acknowledge and thank Senator Hayakawa for his sponsorship of the RARE II Review Act. We also wish to thank Senators McClure, Helms, Heflin and Symms for co-sponsoring the bill.

Mr. Chairman, it would perhaps be instructive to review the original purpose of the RARE process.

In 1971, the Forest Service began an inventory and evaluation of the national forest roadless areas to determine their suitability as wilderness.

This Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, now known as RARE I, identified 1,449 roadless areas encompassing 56 million acres of national forest land.

From the 1,449, the Forest Service selected 274 areas - involving 12.3 million acres - to study for possible recommendation to Congress as wilderness.

Forest users, as well as government administrators, became concerned that these studies, carried out through the normal land management planning process, might take too long. Also, some people felt Forest Service officials had overlooked some areas or that the RARE I evaluation did not comprehensively inventory the eastern national forests and the national grasslands.

As a result of concerns about RARE I, then Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland initiated RARE II, an acceleration of the land management planning process, to determine (1) which national forest system lands he should recommend to Congress as wilderness, (2) which should be managed for uses other than wilderness and (3) which needed further planning.

RARE II began in June 1977. U.S. Department of Agriculture planners asked the public to suggest additions to, or deletions from, its inventory of roadless areas and to suggest ways to evaluate those areas for wilderness and nonwilderness use.

The department's final statement recommended that 15,088,838 acres in 624 identified roadless areas be classified by Congress as wilderness. It allocated 36,151,558 acres in 1,981 areas for multiple uses other than wilderness and put 10,796,508 acres in 314 areas in a category to receive further planning by the Forest Service before the agency made decisions on future management of the national forest land.

Following release of the final environmental statement, Department officials asked members of Congress, state governors, and other federal agencies to provide comments.

President Carter's decision, affecting the future of 62 million acres of roadless and undeveloped National Forest System lands, recommended that Congress designate 15.4 million acres for wilderness. He also decided that 36 million acres would be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness and that the remaining 10.6 million acres would be subject to further planning before the Forest Service and Congress made decisions on future management of the land.

The President's decision changed the allocation of 74 roadless areas from the way they were allocated on the proposal the Secretary made in his environmental statement. The President's action resulted in a net increase of about 470,000 acres in recommended wilderness acreage, a net decrease of about 330,000 acres in the further planning category and a net decrease of 140,000 acres in the nonwilderness category.

President Carter's recommendations for wilderness designation were transmitted to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Agriculture in the House and to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Agriculture in the Senate.

In May 1979, Secretary Bergland sent Congress the Administration's recommendations for additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, consolidating them with national forest areas previously proposed for wilderness designation.

General principles guiding action on the lands proposed for each of the three categories were:

Wilderness - Until Congress decided whether to actually designate any of these areas as wilderness, the Forest Service would manage them in a way that prevented them from being developed contrary to the Wilderness Act, other than what is mandated by law or other legal directive.

Nonwilderness - The Forest Service governs all activities in these areas under existing land and resource management plans until it can prepare new plans.

No resource development activities were allowed until April 15, 1979, in areas allocated to the nonwilderness category. This was in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and an additional agreement between Congress and the Forest Service. This agreement stated that if the department decides to use an inventoried roadless area for other than wilderness, department officials would delay implementation of the decision for 90 days to give Congress time to react, should it want to.

Further Planning - The Forest Service would manage these lands to protect their present wilderness values until completion of land management plans. These plans were required by 1985 under the National Forest Management Act.

Activities permitted by prior rights, existing law and other established use were to continue pending the final disposition of the area.

The Forest Service was to permit oil and gas exploration on a case-by-case basis under carefully controlled conditions which will preserve the wilderness option for the area.

Mr. Chairman, you may recall that these actions by the Administration evoked considerable controversy. The principles of the RARE II plans were subject to court challenge. The uncertain nature of the status of lands under the several RARE II designations was compounded by those law suits. It was the position of our Association at the time and continues to be our position that a clear delineation as to the status of the RARE II lands needs to be established.

As well laid as the RARE II plans appeared to be, the sad fact of the matter is that the reality of the administration of the program substantially missed the mark. The most serious problems have to do with the 36 or so million acres that have been designated as Nonwilderness. We are, therefore, concerned that provisions be adopted to insure that the 36 million nonwilderness acres be freed from any further wilderness considerations unless such considerations are authorized by Congress. We feel that there is a need to provide a high degree of certainty in regard to the disposition of these lands and that the nonwilderness areas be returned to multiple use as is required.

Furthermore, we feel that there have been some questionable practices in terms of designating some areas as wilderness that do not meet the established criteria. There are doubts on the part of some of our members that all of these areas are truly roadless.

It is for these reasons that we feel that it is necessary to establish statutorily what has not been properly carried out administratively. In this regard, we feel that a key provision of the bill under discussion today is section 7 which prohibits the review of National Forest System lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless authorized by the Congress. Furthermore, under this same section the Forest Service would be expressly forbidden from managing these lands solely for purposes of preserving wilderness characteristics.

Mr. Chairman, the members of our Association are firmly committed to improving our nation's domestic oil and natural gas posture. We think it is vital that the United States decrease its dependence on foreign sources of crude oil and refined petroleum products. It is well recognized that a substantial portion of the nation's potential oil and gas reserves underlie the public lands. In 1979 total domestic oil and gas production amounted to the equivalent of 7.2 billion barrels of oil (19.7 million barrels per day) but production on public lands was the equivalent of only 341 million barrels (934,000 barrels per day).

It is therefore disturbing that so little production has come from the lands which are believed to contain between 40 and 60 percent of the nation's potential oil and gas reserves. At least part of the answer - we believe - lies with the unnecessary restrictive policies of past executive branch actions. Our belief is supported by several Federal studies including a February 1981 report by the General Accounting Office which found that formal and informal restrictions on Federal mineral leases (including denial of surface access to the lease itself) have unnecessarily restricted both fuel and non-fuel mineral activities.

While we feel that improved access to federal lands is absolutely essential if our nation is to ever achieve energy self-sufficiency, we wish to also make clear that we are firmly committed to the maintenance of high environmental standards which are not in any way incompatible with exploration and production activity. Acting in cooperation with the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Geological Survey and other agencies, the domestic oil and gas industry has established a record of sound environmental practices in both exploration and production activities.

We are committed to the multiple use concept in regard to our public lands. At the same time we are also committed to environmentally sound operations.

At this point I would like to mention briefly several specific aspects of the legislation under discussion which our association feels are of particular importance.

As I mentioned earlier, S. 842 provides that the RARE II review and evaluation of non-wilderness recommended areas fulfills the requirement of the National Forest Management Act for a wilderness assessment of these areas for the purposes of the forest management plans. In addition, no other wilderness review of any national forest lands is permitted unless authorized by Congress, nor can national forest lands be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation.

Time limits are established for the designation of wilderness. Specifically, RARE II areas west of the 100th meridian that have been recommended for wilderness must be designated as wilderness by Congress before January 1, 1985. Thereafter, any areas not placed in the National Wilderness

Preservation System will be permanently managed for multiple use.

Time limits are established for RARE II areas placed in further planning. Specifically, unless recommended for Wilderness before January 1, 1985, all further planning areas west of the 100th meridian return to multiple use. Any areas recommended for wilderness must be designated as wilderness by Congress before January 1, 1988. Thereafter, lands not placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System are to be permanently managed for multiple use.

Protective perimeters of buffer zones adjacent to designated wilderness areas are prohibited.

The overall significance of S. 842 is twofold. First, the Congress of the United States is definitely established as having primacy in making RARE II modifications. Second, a substantial element of certainty is provided for planning for future multiple use purposes.

The latter point is of special significance to the independent oil and gas producer. With limited financial resources, the independent is at a particular disadvantage without reasonably certain knowledge as to the availability of a given parcel of land for exploration and production. We believe S. 842 provides that certainty.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate having the opportunity to appear before you today and we are grateful for your consideration of this important legislation.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Francisco. Mr. Delcour.

Mr. **Delcour**. My testimony has been submitted, and rather than read it I will simply ask that it be made part of the record.

Senator **Wallop**. It will be.

STATEMENT OF DAVID W. DELCOUR, ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

Mr. **Delcour**. I will summarize. Mr. Chairman, with some modifications the American Mining Congress supports the passage of S. 842.

Access to public lands is indispensible if this country's mining industry is to successfully discover and produce the mineral resources needed for our national defense and economic well being. At a time when over two-thirds of the Nation's public lands have been wholly or partially withdrawn from mineral entry, it is imperative that those lands tied up by the RARE II process be restored to multiple use management at the earliest possible date.

The American Mining Congress believes that RARE II lands recommended for nonwilderness should be managed without regard to potential wilderness suitability. Lands recommended for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system, but not designated as wilderness by Congress, should be open to the operation of the general minning law and the mineral leasing laws.

Lands recommended for further wilderness study also should be open to the operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws. S. 842 represents a major step forwards toward implementation of these general policy goals.

Turning to the specifics of the bill, Mr. Chairman, we believe sections 3, 5, 6, and 7 merit favorable congressional action as written. Section 3 would end the interesting but pointless debate over the proper application of the National Environmental Policy Act to the Forest Service's RARE II process. Since only Congress can designate wilderness, and since Congress can make such designations irrespective of Forest Service recommendations, it makes no sense to agonize over the legal sufficiency of the process which led to the Forest Service making its recommendations.

Section 5 of the bill would preclude a RARE III. We believe that the orderly Forest Service planning process will lead to more rational land planning decisions than will culling out a single management option for special consideration. The two roadless area reviews already performed have led to inexcusable restrictions on access to millions of acres of public land for long periods of time.

Section 6 and section 7 reaffirm what we have always believed to be the law, namely that only Congress, and not the Federal land management agencies, may restrict the normal operation of the Nation's public land laws for the purpose of protecting wilderness values.

Section 6 would preclude the administrative expansion of wilderness areas through the creation of buffer zones.

Section 7, perhaps as important as any provision in the bill, would preclude de facto withdrawals from being imposed solely because a tract of land is being studied for its wilderness suitability.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to now turn to section 4 of the bill. The American Mining Congress supports this section generally, but we have some concerns with subsections 4(a)(2) and 4(a)(3). These concerns are detailed in my prepared testimony, beginning with the last paragraph on page 3 and running through to the top of page 6.

In a nutshell, our concerns are as follows:

First, subsection 4(a)(2) could be misconstrued to restore to the wilderness recommendation category those lands in Colorado and New Mexico recommended as wilderness by the Forest Service but rejected as wilderness by the Congress last year. Those lands should have been released already. And we'd hate to see them placed back into a decree as a result of passage of this bill.

Second, subsection 4(a)(3) would tie up further planning lands to January 1, 1988, even where Congress acts before that date and fails to adopt Forest Service recommendations for further planning.

Finally, subsection 4(a)(3), if it applies to further study areas identified in the Colorado Wilderness Act, would actually extend study deadlines, and by implication, impose more restrictive management practices than those already defined by Congress. Language to avoid this result is suggested at the bottom of page 5 of my written testimony.

Mr. Chairman, the American Mining Congress appreciates this opportunity to submit testimony on S. 842, with the changes we have proposed for section 4, we would urge the bill's passage.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Delcour follows:]

**AMERICAN
MINING
CONGRESS**
FOUNDED 1897
SUITE 300
1920 N STREET NW
WASHINGTON
DC 20036
202/861•2800
TWX 710•822•0126
J. ALLEN OVERTON JR
PRESIDENT

STATEMENT OF
DAVID W. DELCOUR
AMAX MOLYBDENUM DIVISION
ON BEHALF OF THE
AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

HEARING ON S. 842
THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

WASHINGTON, D. C.
APRIL 22, 1981

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, my name is David W. Delcour. I am Vice President and Director of External Affairs for the Molybdenum Division of AMAX, Inc. However, I am appearing before you today as a representative of the American Mining Congress. The American Mining Congress is an industry association that encompasses (1) producers of most of America's metals, coal, industrial, and agricultural materials, (2) manufacturers of mining and mineral processing machinery, equipment, and supplies, and (3) engineering and consulting firms and financial institutions that serve the mining industry. AMC member companies operate on public and private lands in all 50 states.

Mr. Chairman, the RARE II process has been troublesome to the mining industry since its inception in 1977. By the beginning of RARE II, nearly 73 percent or approximately 550 million acres of all public lands had been entirely or partially closed to exploration and development for leasable minerals and almost 67 percent had been similarly restricted for locatable minerals. During the Forest Service study, an additional 62 million acres were effectively withdrawn with the promise of a return to multiple use management at the study's end. Meanwhile, the mining industry faced large scale withdrawals in connection with the BLM wilderness study mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the setting aside of enormous acreages of high mineral potential land in Alaska. The cumulative impact of all of these withdrawal actions has been to jeopardize the ability of the American mining industry to assure a long-term supply of the minerals necessary for our national defense and our economic well-being.

Minerals are extremely rare in nature and they are randomly distributed. As a result, extensive exploration is needed to locate and to find deposits and potential for economic development. The ability to produce and develop domestic resources is dependent upon the mining industry being given access to lands where they may be present. This can only be done by developing the mineral potential of the nation's public lands.

Mr. Chairman, it is because of our concern for the diminishing public land base available for mineral exploration and development that the American Mining Congress appears before this distinguished Subcommittee today to urge the passage of S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981. It is also important that this Bill be enacted immediately to prevent further uncertainty.

We regret that S. 842 is necessary legislation. It ought not require an act of Congress to assure multiple use management of the nation's public lands in accordance with numerous existing laws. Nevertheless, we believe the unilaterally imposed management practices of the Forest Service for lands recommended either for wilderness or for further planning by former President Carter, coupled with the prospects of additional court decisions similar to California vs. Bergland, require Congress to act favorably on S. 842.

Of the 62 million acres inventoried by the Forest Service in the RARE II study, most of the 26 million acres recommended either for wilderness or for further planning remain in an administrative limbo. Access is sharply curtailed and opportunities for mineral exploration and development are unreasonably restricted. In the meantime, we are moving ever closer to the December 31, 1983, deadline for new mineral exploration activity in wilderness areas.

With respect to those lands reviewed for wilderness suitability in RARE II, the American Mining Congress believes:

1. Lands recommended for wilderness by the President, but not included in the Wilderness System by Congress, should be open to the operation of the General Mining Law and the mineral leasing laws;
2. Lands recommended by the President for further wilderness study should be open to the operation of the General Mining Law and the mineral leasing laws;

   and
3. Lands recommended by the President for multiple use management be so managed without further delay.

S. 842 would make a major contribution toward the implementation of the American Mining Congress' recommendations on the management of RARE II lands.

Section 4(a)(1) of the bill would fully implement our recommendation that the Forest Service immediately restore to multiple use management those lands in the West recommended for non-wilderness by former President Carter. We enthusiastically endorse this provision of the bill.

Section 4(a)(2) of the bill would release to multiple use management those lands recommended as wilderness by the President if Congress does not place such lands into the National Wilderness

Preservation System by January 1, 1985. While we support the purpose of this section--ending the uncertainty over management status of lands recommended for wilderness inclusion by a date certain--we do not believe Congress requires six years, only two of which have elapsed, to act on RARE II legislation. Moreover, we are quite concerned that there be no confusion with respect to lands recommended for wilderness in the states of Colorado and New Mexico but not so designated by Congress either in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980 or the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980. Except for certain lands in Colorado and New Mexico identified by Congress for further wilderness study, the determination has already been made as to which lands will be in the Wilderness System and which lands will be restored to multiple use management. It is therefore, imperative that Section 4(a)(2) not be misconstrued to prevent the release of Forest Service recommendations for wilderness in Colorado and New Mexico where Congress has already rejected such recommendations.

Section 4(a)(3) of the bill, dealing with the so-called further planning lands, requires some amendment. This section seeks to establish deadlines for Forest Service and Congressional consideration of lands remaining in the further planning category on the date of the bill's enactment. The deadlines in the bill would mean, for all practical purposes that up to 11 million acres of Forest Service land, much of it high in mineral potential, could be withheld from mineral activity for a total of 11 years, or seven years beyond the four which have passed since the commencement of RARE II.

There is, however, an even more serious problem with Section 4(a)(3). There are two aspects of this problem. First, the bill, as drafted, would appear to tie up further planning lands up to January 1, 1988, even if Congress, in the course of considering a particular state's RARE II bill, removed certain lands from the further planning category. We believe Section 4(a)(3) should be amended to make clear that its provisions will no longer apply with regard to further planning lands in states where Congress has enacted a RARE II bill. The second problem with Section 4(a)(3) deals with its implications for further planning lands in the State of Colorado where shorter study periods already have been enacted than those found in S. 842. Moreover, the Colorado Wilderness Act, with respect to mineral activity, directs that during the study phase the Forest Service is to manage most further planning units in that state in accordance with laws generally applicable to the National Forest System. If enacted, as drafted, S. 842 actually would extend the study deadlines for further planning areas in Colorado and, by implication, impose more restrictive management practices in those areas while the study proceeds. For S. 842 to serve its purpose, it is critically important that this inadvertent result not be allowed to happen. To resolve this problem we would recommend an amendment deleting further planning lands in Colorado from the application of Section 4(a)(3) and the addition of a new Section 4(a)(4) to read:

> "(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3) of this section, lands in the State of Colorado to be studied for further wilderness suitability pursuant to Section 105 and Section 106 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980

> (Public Law 96-560), shall be studied within the time periods so specified and managed in accordance with the provisions contained in said Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980."

We also suggest that the management provisions included in the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980 be embodied in this legislation.

Section 4(b) handles those wilderness problems unique to the Eastern United States which fall under the purview of the Eastern Wilderness Act. Coupled with Section 7, assurance is provided that areas' shall not be subjected to repeated reviews for wilderness potential except by Congressional initiative.

Mr. Chairman, we believe Sections 5 through 7 of S. 842 are very important and should be included in the bill when reported.

Section 5 would preclude a RARE III. Surely two nationwide inventories should be sufficient to determine the wilderness suitability of lands within the National Forest System. This is especially the case when we consider the fact that site-by-site wilderness potential always can be included in the Forest Service's ongoing land planning programs.

Section 6 addresses the problem of wilderness buffer zones and would make clear that the administrative creation of such zones is impermissible. Only Congress should be able to suspend the orderly application of the nation's public land laws. The secondary impacts of wilderness designation can often have a stifling impact on development outside of designated wilderness areas. Certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, for example, give wilderness designation an importance far beyond the congressionally determined wilderness boundaries. In managing public lands, the Federal land manager should not be permitted to compound these problems; nor should land managers be left vulnerable to the initiatives of special interest groups desirous of obtaining wilderness protection through the establishment of buffer zones even though Congress has specifically rejected including such areas in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Section 7 is particularly important. It clearly states that only Congress can order lands to be managed for the purpose of protecting wilderness values. We have always believed this to be the law, but as I indicated earlier in this testimony, the Forest Service has acted to give special management status to millions of acres of lands solely because the land might have wilderness potential. It has been the management status accorded these lands, not the mere fact of their being studied for wilderness potential, which has resulted in so many acres being de facto withdrawn from the operation of the mining laws.

Finally Mr. Chairman, the American Mining Congress would like to lend its full support to Section 3 of S. 842. This section is required due to the unfortunate decision in the case of _California vs. Bergland_. Since only Congress can designate wilderness areas and since Congress may make such designations irrespective of Forest Service recommendations, it seems absurd to us to require costly restudies of wilderness potential every time somebody is disappointed with a Forest Service recommendation. The question of whether or not the Court correctly applied the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act to RARE II in _California_ vs. _Bergland_ can be made moot by Congress enacting Section 3 of S. 842.

Mr. Chairman, the American Mining Congress appreciates the opportunity to submit testimony on S. 842. We urge your favorable consideration of the amendments to Section 4 which we have recommended and we urge enactment of the bill.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Delcour.
Mr. Rolander.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT ROLANDER, PUBLIC SERVICE CO. OF COLORADO, ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

Mr. **Rolander**. Mr. Chairman, my name is Bob Rolander. I am a government affairs representative for the Public Service Co. of Colorado. It's an investor-owned electric, natural gas, and steam utility which provides steam service to Denver. It is the largest energy utility in Colorado, with an electric generating capability of approximately 2,600 megawatts and daily natural gas availability of 1,425 billion cubic feet.

I am testifying today on behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers. The NAM represents approximately 12,000 member companies, employing a majority of the country's industrial labor force and producing over 75 percent of the Nation's manufactured goods. Over 80 percent of our members are classified as small businesses. The association is also affiliated with an additional 158,000 businesses through the National Industrial Council and NAM's associations department.

Further, Mr. Chairman, I am speaking on behalf of a loosely knit organization known as the Colorado Resource Consortium. I am submitting a copy of the mailing list for the record.

I appear before you today in support of S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, a bill which will provide an orderly framework for resolving the uncertainty of land management plans for millions of acres of national forest lands.

Mr. Chairman, for the sake of time I could take my written testimony and superimpose that of my good friend on the right and my good friend on the left, and for the sake of time I hope my written testimony will be included in the record.

Senator **Wallop**. It will be indeed.

Mr. **Rolander**. I do have to justify a little bit because I have come 2,500 miles today just to do this, and I appreciate your indulgence.

Some special interest groups want to prolong the indecision of the land management plans for these roadless areas through needless delay of the RARE II process. The NAM believes that the time to end this uncertainty is now. We must take the necessary steps to meet the Nation's resource needs. Passage of this bill will move the United States one step closer toward resource independence and economic stability by setting a deadline for the Federal Government to decide how these roadless areas should be managed. Once these management plans are in place, industry can proceed with the prudent development of our domestic resources.

With the advent of the Reagan administration and their intentions in my opinion, we increase domestic resource production via relaxation of restrictions on. access to, and operations on public lands. We believe the forum is right for statutory reorientation of past land management policies. It is not enough for this administration to commit itself to resource development. These are long-term commitments which will not be sustained in an atmosphere of an off-again, on-again philosophy. Enactment of S. 842 will assure the type of environment to be required for long-term investment in energy development, recreational opportunities, timber harvesting, and nonfuel mineral production.

Passage of S. 842 will once again underscore the original intentions of the 1964 Wilderness Act. It will reaffirm and insure that nonwilderness multiple-use management of those areas not added to the national wilderness preservation system and eliminated administrative, de facto withdrawals.

As a westerner I'm aware of the tremendous impacts that Federal land management plans have on local economies and small businesses. Our public land policies must address the widest range of options rather than revolve around unrealistic limitations. NAM maintains that evaluation and proper utilization of the Nation's resources now are as important as preservation for future generations. Federal Policies that limit development and utilization of natural resources will inevitably affect economic growth and the Nation's standard of living because the Federal Government is the Nation's largest landowner.

Mr. Chairman, there are those who will catogorize this legislation as antiwilderness. This is patently false. S. 842 will only provide a time frame on which the wilderness study process will be completed and final decisions made. Those who oppose S. 842 are, in effect, in my opinion, opposing the RARE II process. The United States can ill afford to continue to have our Nation's land management plans characterized by uncertainty.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rolander follows:]

National Association of Manufacturers

TESTIMONY OF
ROBERT ROLANDER
ON BEHALF OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
ON
S.842, THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
APRIL 22, 1981

1776 F Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20006 • (202) 626-3700

NAM

Testimony of
Robert Rolander
On Behalf of the
National Association of Manufacturers
on
S. 842. The RARE II Review Act of 1981
Before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
April 22, 1981

Mr. Chairman, my name is Bob Rolander, I am a Government Affairs Representative for the Public Service Company of Colorado. The Public Service Company is an investor-owned electric, natural gas and steam utility, which provides steam service to Denver. It is the largest energy utility in Colorado, with an electric generating capability of approximately 2,600 megawatts and daily natural gas availability of 1,425 billion cubic feet.

I am testifying today on behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM). The NAM represents approximately 12,000 member companies, employing a majority of the country's industrial labor force and producing over 75 percent of the nation's manufactured goods. Over 80 percent of our members are classified as small businesses. The Association is also affiliated with an additional 158,000 businesses through the National Industrial Council and NAM's Associations Department.

Further, Mr. Chairman, I am speaking on behalf of a loosely knit organization known as the Colorado Resource Consortium. I am submitting a copy of the mailing list for the record.

I appear before you today in support of S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, a bill which will provide an orderly framework for resolving the uncertainty of land management plans for millions of acres of National Forest lands.

The first Roadless Area Review and Evaluation was initiated by the Forest Service in 1970 to inventory roadless and undeveloped National Forest lands for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). RARE II was initiated by the Forest Service in 1977 after RARE I became bogged down in litigation and administrative appeals. In 1979, the Carter administration announced the results of the RARE II study. During this decade of off-again, on-again study, the Forest Service has managed these roadless areas as de facto wilderness.

Some special interest groups want to prolong the indecision of the land management plans for these roadless areas through needless delay of the RARE II process. The NAM believes that the time to end this uncertainty is now. We must take the necessary steps to meet the nation's resource needs. Passage of this bill will move the U.S. one step closer toward resource independence and economic stability by setting a deadline for the federal government to decide how these roadless areas should be managed. Once these management plans are in place, industry can proceed with the prudent development of our domestic resources.

Oil and natural gas provide three-fourths of America's energy. It is estimated that 50 percent of all known energy reserves are on public lands, including 32 percent of our natural gas, and 80 percent of our oil shale. However, despite the known potential, much of the public domain is closed to energy exploration and development. In fact, only 10 percent of our total energy production comes from these lands. Approximately 19 percent of the country's public lands are under oil and gas lease, but only 6 percent of domestic oil and gas production is attributable to these lands. These figures can be verified but not justified.

The reasons for this shamefully low level of oil and gas production from public lands are numerous and diverse. Essentially, the Federal government, landlord of the public domain, has managed these lands in a restrictive fashion which emphasizes environmental protection to the exclusion of all other uses including energy develoment. A plethora of environmental laws have been enacted in piecemeal fashion during the past two decades; yet little effort has been made to coordinate these laws or to consider their cumulative impacts on the management of public lands. It has been estimated that as much as 2/3 of our public lands are now effectively withdrawn from energy development through wilderness designations, wilderness study programs, management policies, and regulatory requirements. These restrictions are the direct result of the failure to recognize that a reasonable and proper balance can be reached between protectionism and development.

Of the 742 million acres of public land subject to location under the mining laws, approximately 67 percent are completely or partially withdrawn. According to the U.S. Bureau of Mines, however, the United States is completely dependent on imports for three minerals and over 50 percent import dependent for 20 of 36 strategic nonfuel minerals. It should be assumed that it is in the best interest of this nation to accelerate development of domestic resources. One would expect, therefore, that national policies would promote development of domestic resources--yet this has not been the case. In order to reduce our dangerously high dependence on foreign source nonfuel minerals, mining interests must be allowed to explore for and develop resources on public lands.

The National Forests contain 52 percent of the nation's entire supply of timber suitable for contruction lumber and plywood. Homebuilding is the largest single use for this timber. The National Forests, however, supply only 27 percent of the nation's timber harvest. This government administered wood resource is needed for home building and other construction. An artificial timber shortage means scarcity of wood products for home building--and higher prices for home-owners.

With the advent of the Reagan Administration and their intentions to increase domestic resource production via relaxation of restrictions on, access to, and operations on public lands, we believe the forum is right for statutory reorientation of past land management policies. It is not enough that this Administration commit itself to resource development. These are long-term commitments which will not be sustained in an atmosphere of an on-again, off-again philosophy. Enactment of S. 842 will assure the type of environment required for long-term investment in energy development, recreational opportunities, timber harvesting and nonfuel mineral production.

Passage of S. 842 will once again underscore the original intentions of the 1964 Wilderness Act. It will reaffirm and insure the nonwilderness multiple use management of those areas not added to the National Wilderness Preservation System and eliminate administrative, de facto withdrawals.

In addition, S. 842 would seek to acomplish the following:

- o Declare completion of the RARE II study receipt of the final Environmental Impact Statement and acknowledegment of the Carter Administration's Wilderness recommendations.
- o Verify the factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement so as to prevent further court challenges which threaten the RARE II process.
- o Lands west of the 100th meridian will have deadlines by which time they must be added to the NWPS or be released to non-wilderness management. This provision is important because it will stop the dilatory tactics of those who want to delay the completion of RARE II and by such tactics, tie up all lands as de facto wilderness.
- o Lands east of the 100th meridian will become Wilderness Study Areas until January 1, 1983. After that date, these areas will also be managed for nonwilderness uses, thus allowing orderly land management plans to be implemented.
- o Prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from starting a RARE III and thereby continuing the confusion of land management plans.
- o Prevent buffer zones, or de facto wilderness areas around established wilderness areas in the NWPS.

One major deficiency in the legislation is that the bill fails to recognize those areas in states where RARE II recommendations have already been enacted into law. For example, the Colorado RARE II bill was passed last year and during that process several areas which were recommended by the Carter administration as additions to the NWPS were considered and not enacted by Congress. Even though these areas should now be managed as nonwilderness, Section 4 of S. 842, as presently drafted, would tie up these lands as de facto wilderness until the January 1, 1985.

America is blessed with an abundance of land and resources, and in the past, the nation's economy and standard of living have expanded under a public lands philosophy that encourages economic growth, development and the exercise of individual freedoms. Current government policies affecting the management of the nation's resources are slowing down or stopping growth.

As a westerner, I am aware of the tremendous impacts that federal land management plans have on local economies and small businesses. Our public land policies must address the widest range of options rather than revolve around unrealistic limitations. NAM maintains that evaluation and proper utilization of the nation's resources now are as important as preservation for future generations. Federal policies that limit development and utilization of natural resources will inevitably affect economic growth and the nation's standard of living because the federal government is the nation's largest landowner.

It is imperative for all Americans to recognize that resource development can only be undertaken where the resources exist and that changes in technology and economics make the development of resources feasible where such development would not previously have been justified.

There are those who will categorize this legislation as anti-wilderness. This is patently false. S. 842 will only provide a time frame in which the wilderness study process will be completed and final decisions made. Those who oppose S. 842 are, in effect, opposing the RARE II process. The United States can ill-afford to continue to have our nation's land management plans characterized by uncertainty.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

COLORADO RESOURCE CONSORTIUM - Mailing List 7/23/80

Donald R. Goss	CANON CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Mary Ann Flodin	COLO. ASSOCIATION - 4-WHEEL DRIVE CLUBS, INC.
David G. Rice	COLORADO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Pierre DuBois/Jay Lower	COLORADO CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION
Jim Evans/Marilyn Holmes	COLORADO COUNTIES
Buford Rice/Dennis Stolte	COLORADO FARM BUREAU
David R. Cole	COLORADO MINING ASSOCIATION
William Owens	COLORADO PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION
Robert Gustad	COLORADO RURAL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION
Michael Thompson/Carl Spaulding	COLORADO TIMBER INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
Dick MacRavey/Shannon Stewart	COLORADO WATER CONGRESS
John R. King	DENVER REGIONAL EXPLORATION GEOLOGISTS
Jim Craine/Lloyd Stahl	FEDERAL TIMBER PURCHASERS ASSOCIATION
Larry Siegel/Cortland P. Brown	INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION
Birch Winder/Don Stewart	MINERALS EXPLORATION COALITION
Wayne Boan	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS
Roberta Andersen	OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, INC. (AMOCO)
Alice J. Frell	ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION
Pete Doty	UNITED 4-WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION
Diana Orr	WOMEN IN MINING
Ollie Webb	CACI
[illegible], Jr.	AMOCO
Kit Caples	AMAX
Frederick L. Smith	AMOCO MINERALS COMPANY
Neil G. Jaquet	ADOLPH COORS COMPANY
[illegible]	ANACONDA COPPER COMPANY
Jay R. Mitchell/Claire Mosley	ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO.
Owen Murphy	CHEVRON U.S.A., INC.
Julian Bucher/M. L. Gaylord	CLUB 20
Fred Birdsall	CONOCO, INC.
Pamela S. Oldham	CYPRUS MINES/URANIUM DIVISION
C. B. Davis	DOUGLAS STUDS, INC.
David L. Stevens	FREEPORT EXPLORATION CO.
Graham R. Curtis	GOLD CUP EXPLORATION, INC.
John Fleming Kelly/John Shepherd	HOLLAND & HART
Merrily A. Smith	MOBIL OIL COMPANY
Stan Sours	MOUNTAIN BELL
Mary Ann Nichols/Suzie Lewis/ Bill Threlkeld	NORANDA EXPLORATION
Robert Rolander/George Vonesh	PUBLIC SERVICE CO. OF COLORADO
Angelo Mancini	STAR STUDS, CO.
William Gherardi	WOODLAND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS
Howard T. Urband	WYOMING MINERAL CORPORATION
Chuck McLean	DENVER RESEARCH GROUP (Cyprus Mines Corp.)
Cortland P. Brown	INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOC./Bayly, Martin & Fay, In
Jim Blanning, Aspen	
[illegible] Gylling, [illegible]	Also: Al Saterdal, MERIT ENERGY CORPORATION
Jack Parker, Englewood	Balie Waggener, Englewood
Gloria Sandvik, Aspen	Robert L. Knous, Colorado Ski Country USA
Norma Swanson, Lake City	John A. Masson, Jr., TEXACO, Inc.

Lea Bardeen, Mountain States Legal Foundation (Information Only)
cc: Carl DeTemple/Raymond Kimball - CACI
Vaughan Jackson, Manassa

Jackie Evanger	HOUSTON INTERNATIONAL MINERALS
Greg Williams, Aspen	SIDEWINDER RIVER EXPEDITIONS, Moab, Utah
Dale Cornum, La Jara	

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Rolander.
Mr. Williams.

STATEMENT OF NEAL WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, as I stated before, I am chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Association, and also representing the American Petroleum Institute. RMOGA is a trade association of approximately 750 individuals, independent operators, and major companies representing nearly every phase of oil and gas exploration, production, transportation, marketing, and refining operations.

I have submitted my written statement and would request that it be part of the record.

Senator WALLOP. It will be made part of the record.

Mr. WILLIAMS. RMOGA has been actively involved in the RARE II process and has attempted to make it a sound program through various means, including extensive comments on the draft environmental impact statement and the development of estimates of undiscovered recoverable hydrocarbon resources in seven Rocky Mountain States for use by the Forest Service in making RARE II decisions.

On behalf of RMOGA and its membership, I appreciate having this opportunity to testify today on S. 842 and to provide our views regarding the current status of and problems with the RARE II program.

We strongly support the concepts behind, and the purposes for which the bill was written. Occurances over the past several years have clearly demonstrated a need for many of the provisions contained in this measure. The Forest Service, for example, chose not to lease lands under wilderness review in RARE II or offered leases only with a "no-surface occupancy stipulation." These lands therefore have not been explored for mineral potential, nor will they be until Congress makes its wilderness designations and until the land management plans are completed on the nonwilderness areas.

The bill's basic objective is to provide that lands recommended for nonwilderness be released from further wilderness study and be returned to multiple-use management. RMOGA strongly supports this worthy goal. The Forest Service has continually kept lands determined to be nonwilderness in a de facto withdrawal status pending development of forest management plans. These nonwilderness lands are subjected to further wilderness review through the land management planning process, potentially taking them out of multiple-use management for an indeterminate amount of time while the plans are being developed, and then possibly recommending those lands for wilderness designation anyway.

The Forest Service recommended that 36 million of the 62 million acres reviewed under the RARE II program be declared nonwilderness areas and returned for multiple use management. However, at the time of the release of the RARE II final environmental impact statement, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rupert Cutler testified during a congressional hearing that a controversiality index would be applied to the 36 million acres supposed to be released from further wilderness consideration. Further heightening the uncertainty surrounding these lands, Mr. Cutler said the index would be used to rank nonwilderness areas according to how much controversy surrounded their designation as nonwilderness. Controversial areas, according to Mr. Cutler, would then be managed differently than noncontroversial areas, presumably under protection similar to wilderness.

To date, we have seen little evidence that areas not recommended as either wilderness or further planning have been released for multiple use. In most cases, the Forest Service is postponing leasing and other activities in nonwilderness areas until individual forest plans are developed, many of which won't be completed until 1983. At a time of energy and strategic mineral insecurity, it is of questionable judgment to postpone developing needed resources while awaiting the development of a forest management plan. Of even greater importance to industry is the uncertainty that these areas may be subjected to wilderness review in the development of all second and third generation land management plans.

Section-by-section discussion follows:

SECTION 3

In *California* v. *Bergland,* the Forest Service's RARE II environment impact statement came under review, and this raised substantial concerns about the status of nonwilderness areas determined from the RARE II review. The court held that no RARE II lands may be returned to nonwilderness management until a detailed site-specific environmental impact statement has been performed for each individual area. This requirement would take many years to complete, and areas which were determined not to be suitable for wilderness designation would be held in limbo.

We feel there is clearly a need for statutory language to preclude expected and unnecessary legal challenges to the RARE II EIS. The proposed bill would address these concerns. There is nothing to be gained by letting those who oppose multiple use of the Federal domain prevent by dilatory tactics that which is reasonable, practical, and which is authorized by law. It is entirely justifiable and necessary that appropriate action be taken to eliminate the threat of endless studies and time-consuming lawsuits.

SECTION 4

This is perhaps the most critical portion of the bill since the issues addressed in this section concern not only the integrity of the RARE II program itself, but the policy of the Forest Service with regard to future wilderness studies.

This section would provide that all lands recommended for nonwilderness by the administration are to be considered fully studied by RARE II and are not subject to further review for their wilderness suitability in the land management planning process. The importance of this provision cannot be overstated. The present Forest Service policies and programs provide a built-in mechanism for the continued study of public lands for wilderness consideration and allow a restrictive management prescription for nonwilderness lands so that they can again be considered for wilderness at a later time.

We would like to point out that release of these acres from wilderness consideration does not mean an elimination of all environmental impact statement requirements, permits or leasing regulations and stipulations, or general land management and environmental laws. These lands will be protected, according to existing law, from unnecessary and undue degradation along with the rest of the public domain. Moreover, development operations today are far different from those of a century or even a decade ago. Advanced technology allows for a greater degree of sophistication to guide operations so that environmental concerns are respected and adverse impacts minimized.

Underlying the need for a clear release provision are the ramifications of doing without it. We cannot continue to study and analyze our public lands for restrictive single-interest uses when there are so many worthwhile competing uses. We cannot postpone responsible and environmentally sound mineral exploration. In addition, we should not impede development of our natural resources which are located on these lands while we import timber, fuel, and strategic minerals, to the detriment of our economy and balance of trade.

The policies and the responsibilities of the Forest Service and other land management agencies must be centered around the principles of multiple use—for which lands were directed to be managed—in order to provide the greatest good for the greatest number. Postponing the return of lands not recommended for wilderness to multiple-use management and precluding the development of these lands for the purposes of preserving the option of designating these areas as wilderness sometime in the future is a flagrant violation of the purposes of RARE II and of the many public land laws which address the multiple use and wilderness concept.

This section also includes time-certain provisions for Congress to act on lands recommended for further planning or wilderness in the RARE II EIS. We support the objectives of this provision. There is little advantage to be gained by tying up these lands for unreasonably lengthy periods of time awaiting congressional action. We should get on with the business of determining our land's resources and developing those resources to meet U.S. energy needs. We must stop this passivity with which the public domain is being managed. The Congress has a responsibility to address the needs of the citizenry through clear directives to the executive branch; nothing can be accomplished by extensive delay or inaction on these wilderness proposals.

We would like to point out, however, a situation which may arise as a result of this section. It is our understanding that this bill is intended to coincide with the Colorado and New Mexico RARE II bills enacted last year. However, a specific problem would result from enactment of this bill, without clarifying language which addresses RARE II lands in States which have already passed legislation. Lands which were recommended as wilderness or further planning by the RARE II EIS but which were put into nonwilderness or other specific categories by the Colorado bill—Public Law

96-560—for example, would again be placed in an uncertain status by this measure. We recommend that the bill be amended to allow for disposition of the lands by an act of Congress before the 1985 deadlines contained in this provision in order to preclude this bill from superceding previous RARE II bills.

Some of our specific reasons for supporting this bill are as follows, as have been stated before.

Another point that we'd like to bring out, we cannot condone the use of buffer zones around wilderness areas creating de facto withdrawals and therefore support the provision in section 6 of the bill.

We believe also that Congress intended that nonwilderness lands were to be managed under the principles of multiple-use. However, the Forest Service has managed these lands in a restrictive fashion as though Congress has designated them as wilderness. The provisions of this bill could give clear direction to the Forest Service regarding management of these lands.

We have, however, another significant recommendation to make regarding what activities can be allowed in areas regarded for wilderness or further planning while awaiting congressional action. We believe there should be a clear statutory language specifically allowing mineral exploration in areas under review but which have not been designated as wilderness by Congress. There is no doubt that Congress intended that wilderness review programs placed only those lands into wilderness which are most suitable for wilderness.

By preventing mineral exploration of these areas the Forest Service is depriving Congress adequate information concerning mineral potential necessary for wilderness designation.

A true inventory of subsurface mineral potential can now be performed without actual drilling. We believe that areas which may be recommended for wilderness should be adequately explored prior to congressional consideration. It is essential that statutory language provided for mineral exploration and production in nondesignated RARE II areas be included in this bill.

In conclusion, it is imperative that the energy and mineral resources of our public lands be carefully assessed before they are placed in a restricted land use category. It is equally important to return lands recommended for nonwilderness to multiple-use management.

In light of these concerns we urge the subcommitte's favorable consideration of S. 842. It is a reasonable measure which will reduce some of the hindrances to the multiple use of public lands and will provide for clear direction to the Forest Service for management of RARE II lands.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Williams follows:]

STATEMENT OF

NEAL WILLIAMS

REPRESENTING THE

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION

IN HEARING BEFORE

THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

ON

S.842

WASHINGTON, D.C.

APRIL 22, 1981

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Neal D. Williams; I am a consultant for the Exxon Company, U.S.A. in Denver. I am here today, however, as Chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association. RMOGA is a trade association of approximately 750 individuals, independent operators, and major companies representing nearly every phase of oil and gas exploration, production, transportation, marketing and refining operations.

RMOGA has been actively involved in the RARE II process and has attempted to make it a sound program through various means, including extensive comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the development of estimates of undiscovered recoverable hydrocarbon resources in seven Rocky Mountain States for use by the Forest Service in making RARE II decisions.

On behalf of RMOGA and its membership, I appreciate having this opportunity to testify today on S.842 and to provide our views regarding the current status of and problems with the RARE II program.

We strongly support the concepts behind, and the purposes for which the bill was written. Occurances over the past several years have clearly demonstrated a need for many of the provisions contained in this measure. The Forest Service, for example, chose not to lease lands under wilderness review in RARE II or offered leases only with a "no-surface occupancy stipulation". These lands therefore have not been explored for mineral potential, nor will they be until Congress makes its wilderness designations and until the land management plans are completed on the nonwilderness areas.

The bill's basic objective is to provide that lands recommended for nonwilderness be released from further wilderness study and be returned to multiple use management. RMOGA strongly supports this worthy goal. The Forest Service has continnually kept lands determined to be nonwilderness in a de facto withdrawal status pending development of forest management plans. These nonwilderness lands are subjected to further wilderness review through the land managment planning process, potentially taking them out of multiple use management for an indeterminate amount of time while the plans are being developed, and then possibly recommending those lands for wilderness designation anyway.

The Forest Service recommended that 36 of the 62 million acres reviewed under the RARE II program be declared nonwilderness areas and returned for multiple use management. However, at the time of the release of the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Rupert Cutler testified during a Congressional hearing that a "controversiality index" would be applied to the 36 million acres supposed to be released from further wilderness consideration. Further heightening the uncertainty surrounding these lands, Mr. Cutler said the index would be used to rank nonwilderness areas according to how much controversy surrounded their designation as nonwilderness. Controversial areas, according to Mr. Cutler, would then be managed differently than non-controversial areas, presumably under protection similar to wilderness.

To date, we have seen little evidence that areas not recommended as either wilderness or further planning have been released for multiple use. In most cases, the Forest Service is postponing leasing and other activities in nonwilderness areas until individual forest plans are developed, many of which won't be completed until 1983. At a time of energy and strategic mineral insecurity, it is of questionable judgement to postpone developing needed resources while awaiting the development of a forest management plan. Of even greater importance to industry is the uncertainty that these areas may be subjected to wilderness review in the development of all second and third generation land management plans.

Section by section discussion follows.

Section 3

In California v. Bergland, the Forest Service's RARE II Environmental Impact Statement came under review, and this raised substantial concerns about the status of nonwilderness areas determined from the RARE II review. The Court held that no RARE II lands may be returned to nonwilderness management until a detailed site-specific environmental impact statement has been performed for each individual area. This requirement would take many years to complete, and areas which were determined not to be suitable for wilderness designation would be held in limbo.

We feel there is clearly a need for statutory language to preclude expected and unnecessary legal challenges to the RARE II EIS. The proposed bill would address these concerns. There is nothing to be gained by letting those who oppose multiple use of the federal domain prevent by dilatory tactics that which is reasonable, practical, and which is authorized by law. It is entirely justifiable and necessary that appropriate action be taken to eliminate the threat of endless studies and time-consuming lawsuits.

Section 4

This is perhaps the most critical portion of the bill since the issues addressed in this section concern not only the integrity of the RARE II program itself, but the policy of the Forest Service with regard to future wilderness studies.

This section would provide that all lands recommended for nonwilderness by the Administration are to be considered fully studied by RARE II and are not subject to further review for their wilderness suitability in the land management planning process. The importance of this provision cannot be overstated. The present Forest Service policies and programs provide a built-in mechanism for the continued study of public lands for wilderness consideration and allow a restrictive management prescription for nonwilderness lands so that they can again be considered for wilderness at a later time.

We would like to point out that release of these acres from wilderness consideration does not mean an elimination of all environmental impact statement requirements, permits or leasing regulations and stipulations, or general land management and environmental laws. These lands will be protected, according to existing law, from "unnecessary and undue degradation" along with the rest of the public domain. Moreover, development operations today are far different from those of a century or even a decade ago. Advanced technology allows for a greater degree of sophistication to guide operations so that environmental concerns are respected and adverse impacts minimized.

Underlying the need for a clear release provision are the ramifications of doing without it. We cannot continue to study and analyze our public lands for restrictive single-interest uses when there are so many worthwhile competing uses. We cannot postpone responsible and environmentally sound mineral exploration. In addition, we should not impede development of our natural resources which are located on these lands while we import timber, fuel and strategic minerals, to the detriment of our economy and balance of trade.

The policies and the responsibilities of the Forest Service and other land management agencies must be centered around the principles of multiple use -- for which the lands were directed to be managed -- in order to provide the "greatest good for the greatest number". Postponing the return of lands not recommended for wilderness to multiple use management and precluding the development of these lands for the purposes of preserving the option of designating these areas as wilderness sometime in the future is a flagrant violation of the purposes of RARE II and of the many public land laws which address the multiple use and wilderness concept.

This section also includes time-certain provisions for Congress to act on lands recommended for further planning or wilderness in the RARE II EIS. We support the objectives of this provision. There is little advantage to be gained by tying up these lands for unreasonably lengthy periods of time awaiting congressional action. We should get on with the business of determining our land's resources and developing those resources to meet U.S. energy needs. We must stop this passivity with which the public domain is being managed. The Congress has a responsibility to address the needs of the citizenry through clear directives to the Executive Branch; nothing can be accomplished by extensive delay or inaction on these wilderness proposals.

We would like to point out, however, a situation which may arise as a result of this section. It is our understanding that this bill is intended to coincide with the Colorado and New Mexico RARE II bills enacted last year. However, a specific problem would result from enactment of this bill, without clarifying language which addresses RARE II lands in states which have already passed legislation. Lands which were recommended as wilderness or further planning by the RARE II EIS but which were put into nonwilderness or other specific categories by the Colorado bill (P.L. 96-560), for example, would again be placed in an uncertain status by this measure. We recommend that the bill be ammended to allow for disposition of the lands by an Act of Congress before the 1985 deadlines contained in this provision in order to preclude this bill from superceding previous RARE II bills.

Section 5

As I have mentioned, there is clear justification for putting an end to continuous wilderness study of the nation's public lands. There is a point when one must analyze whether the nation has enough wilderness and whether we want to continually set aside more and more land from multiple use. In the 1960's, wilderness was designed to protect key natural areas: What it was designed for and what it is becoming, however, are quite different today. Wilderness areas today show all the signs of ballooning out of control. Every area that is suitable for wilderness does not necessarily have to be designated as wilderness.

When the Wilderness Act was passed in 1964 it set aside 9 million acres as wilderness; today there are approximately 79 million acres of wilderness and potential of 62 million more which are now under wilderness study, recommended for wilderness, or administratively endorsed. Prudent land management policies can provide both enough pristine land for the wilderness experience and enough land to serve the many and diverse needs of the populace without unnecessarily restricting the options on the public domain through wilderness designation.

We strongly support the inclusion of this section.

Section 6

We also support the bill's attempt to eliminate the use of "buffer zones" around wilderness areas. The expansion of designated wilderness areas by establishing protective zones around them cannot be condoned unless Congress specifically authorizes such a wilderness or protective perimeter. The continued practice by land management agencies of establishing a de facto withdrawal of areas through restrictive regulation, postponement of action or denial of leases or permits violates existing law. Statutory language specifically addressing these matters is clearly needed.

Section 7

This section contains very critical provisions which are essential to a sound land management policy. Officials of the Department of Agriculture have stated that they intend to manage areas which the Administration has recommended for wilderness, but which Congress has not yet designated, to "preserve their wilderness character" by prohibiting nonwilderness uses. A similar mamagement philosophy would apply to further planning areas.

It seems clear that Congress intended that non-designated lands be managed under the general multiple use land laws, rather than under restrictive wilderness policies. However, there is a need for statutory language expressly setting forth

Congressional intent, rather than leaving the issue up to the Forest Service to decide. Non-designated lands, by their very nature, should not be managed as though Congress had designated them as wilderness, and yet they are. If enacted, this provision will give clear direction to the Forest Service regarding management of these lands.

Until an area is designated by Congress as wilderness, the Forest Service must not treat the land as though it was wilderness. A recent lawsuit addressed this issue and clearly set forth legal responsibilities of land management agencies in this regard. In Mountain States Legal Foundation v. Andrus and Bergland, the Court held that the Forest Service could not manage further planning areas as wilderness for the purposes of preserving the wilderness option. The Court further held that there is a point beyond which delay becomes denial, and unless the Forest Service reports these areas as withdrawn to Congress for action, they are in violation of the law.

We do have one significant recommendation which we believe will clarify Forest Service management questions regarding what activities can be allowed in areas recommended for wilderness or further planning which are awaiting Congressional action.

We believe there should be clear statutory language specifically allowing mineral exploration and production in areas under RARE II review but which have not yet been designated as wilderness by Congress. The Forest Service has failed to recognize the differences between lands under RARE II review and Congressionally designated wilderness, and has managed them to protect the wilderness option.

There is no doubt that Congress intended that wilderness review programs place only those lands into wilderness which are "most suitable" for wilderness, as opposed to other uses. Without the inventory of other potential uses, relative suitabilities cannot be ranked. To prevent mineral exploration of potential wilderness areas deprives Congress of the information concerning mineral potential which is vital to a sound wilderness decision. The Forest Service, through its management philosophies, is effectively ensuring that Congress will have no substantial knowledge about an area's resources.

It should be made clear that we do not know with any degree of exactness the extent of the mineral value contained on our public lands. The knowledge we do have, however, indicates a very high potential for the existence of both energy and non-fuel mineral resources on much of this land. A true inventory cannot be performed without actual drilling to explore the subsurface. Areas which could potentially be recommended for wilderness should be adequately explored for their subsurface resource potential so that the Congress will know what it will be giving up by a wilderness designation.

Moreover, the industry has proven time and again that oil and gas activity can and is being conducted in a manner which is not destructive of the environment, and that these activities have no long-term or adverse effect on a sensitive ecosystem.

The Wilderness Act itself provides for mineral exploration and production in wilderness areas until December 31, 1983. It would be legally incongruous if not unjustifiable to maintain that areas being studied for possible designation as wilderness should be managed in a more restrictive fashion that even designated wildernesses. With this in mind, it seems appropriate--and essential--that statutory language providing for mineral exploration and production in non-designated RARE II areas be included in this measure, so that Congressional intent to allow mineral activity is clearly understood.

One of the main concerns, of course, is the size of federal land withdrawals from the public domain, and the long-term consequences of the wilderness study process on the availability of energy and mineral resources in the United States. While it may be difficult at this juncture to determine to what extent implementation of RARE II recommendations might deprive the nation of needed energy and mineral supplies, it is clear that the termination of exploration activities on public lands will certainly deprive the Nation of its right to know what resources exist. Given the serious and uncertain nature of our domestic energy supply, it is imperative that the energy and mineral resources of our lands are carefully assessed before any lands are placed in a restrictive land use category.

In conclusion, as industry has stressed many times before, it is the cumulative impact of all these land withdrawals--be they through wilderness study programs or de facto withdrawals from restrictive regulation -- which stymies our economic growth, reduces our resource base, and creates foreign supply dependencies. This nation cannot afford to further limit its energy and economic options by closing more land to responsible mineral exploration and development, especially when the areas are simply being studied and have not yet been designated as wilderness.

In light of these concerns, we urge the Subcommittee's favorable consideration of S. 842. It is a reasonable measure which will reduce some of the hindrances to multiple use of the public domain, and will provide clear direction to the Forest Service for the management of RARE II lands. It is our belief that through prudent development of our domestic energy resources, the U.S. can become less vulnerable to international developments. There is an irrefutable relationship between a rational public lands policy with attendant resource development and economic viability, and the strength of conducting foreign policy from a position of domestic security.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you.

I would ask each of you, and I don't know as we need to take time to do it now unless there is some specific haste, but the same question which I asked Mr. Turnage and Mr. Cutler and that is to your knowledge, what real threats exist which inhibit forest management of given areas. In other words, it's fine for us to have rumors about things that inhibit the decision and it's fine for us to indulge in rumors of how nothing is happening, but if you know of a specific threat or a specific action which is inhibiting the forest multiple-use management or in general development management plan, I think the committee would be very grateful.

Let me say one other thing. It may be that some parts of S. 842 as they were described go farther than might be prudent, and it may not be. It may be that some sides on each side are true. But it strikes me that what we're trying to get at is something in between the absolute wilderness designation and total access, and to provide for the land management, professional land managers that were charged with this responsibility, the ability to manage professionally.

In some instances that might not include oil and gas exploration and in many instances it might not include total pristinity as the other side might. But the balancing of priorities, and I hesitate a little bit for Congress to get so specific in its legislative mandate that it says certain things have to take place when professional land management might say not now or maybe late, or maybe we can balance it with some other kind of use.

And as we go through the process of hearings, I think the kinds of comments that you, or suggestions that you have made, those would be useful and are useful to the committee. But keeping in mind that it probably is not the intent of the sponsors of the bill and certainly, you know, to have it an either/or situation, I find either position rather offensive. We have to find some means of being responsible husbander of the resources that we have.

I really appreciate all of you taking time to come here and traveling as far as you did. The hearing will resume at 9 a.m. tomorrow in room 5110 in this building, and I'll call the meeting adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:50 p.m., the hearing recessed, to reconvene at 9 a.m., Thursday, April 23, 1981.]

RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1981

U.S. Senate,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., in room 5110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Malcolm Wallop, presiding.

Present: Senators Wallop and Warner.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; Gary Ellsworth, counsel; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator **Wallop**. Good morning. The hearing will come to order. The Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee will hear testimony again today on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981. The subcommittee will also schedule another hearing at a future date to accommodate Senator Bumpers and other Senators who cannot attend the hearing today, and who wish to participate fully in the consideration of S. 842.

Hopefully, the Senate will have confirmed John Crowell as Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment in the Department of Agriculture, so that he, too, may participate in the consideration of S. 842.

The Energy and Natural Resources Committee scheduled six hearings in its various subcommittees during this week of quasi-recess. The week of April 27 is also heavily scheduled with subcommittee hearings. This committee has devoted the first 2 weeks in May to full committee markup on issues that must be reported out by May 15.

Let me assure one and all that the scheduling of S. 842 at this time period, and at a later date to accommodate Senators who cannot be here, is based on the heavy workload and not on a rush to judgment. This issue will get a full and complete hearing.

We have another full day with many witnesses. I ask for the cooperation of all witnesses and call on their ability to summarize their testimony to cover the salient points.

The witness list is arranged in panels and I thank the witnesses for their cooperation in consenting to be arranged in the panel form. It does facilitate the hearing process.

The record will be kept open for 2 weeks after the conclusion of the hearings, however, I would ask that questions submitted to the witnesses be responded to as promptly as possible so that the materials and responses can be evaluated, hopefully, prior to the next hearing.

This is a complex bill that has national implications and should be carefully considered. With that, I ask the first panel to present their testimony.

Again, today we have a tight timeframe and we would appreciate any accommodation you could give us by way of summary. Your statements will all be entered into the record in their entirety.

Good morning. Please begin, Mr. Orr.

STATEMENT OF TRENT W. ORR, NATIONAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, INC.

Mr. ORR. My name is Trent Orr. I represent the National Resources Defense Council. I appreciate the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee regarding S. 842.

I represented NRDC as an intervenor in the *California* v. *Bergland* lawsuit, and I was a legal adviser to the environmentalists in working out a compromise language that was included in several wilderness bills in the 96th Congress.

In my testimony I will address three things, the inadequacies of the RARE II process, the problems that we see with S. 842, and the merits of the compromise that was reached in the 96th Congress.

As Judge Karlton of the eastern district of California found in his opinion in *California* v. *Bergland,* the Forest Service's process for RARE II fell far short of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act in three significant respects. First, the Forest Service failed to take a close enough look at the individual roadless areas and the effects of its decisions upon them, while the RARE II EIS contained several lines of computer printouts giving resource estimates and general ratings for each area, and no explanation was given for these ratings. Nor were any particulars about the unique features of any of these areas given. Yet, the vast majority of these areas were over 5,000 acres, and many were hundred of thousands of acres in size.

Having failed to examine the wilderness areas with any particularity, the Service also rendered itself incapable of analyzing the effects of its classification decisions in any detail as required by NEPA.

Second, the Forest Service showed a pronounced antiwilderness bias in its exploration throughout RARE II. NEPA requires a Federal agency to examine full range of alternatives to its proposed action.

Of the 11 alternatives examined in the RARE II EIS, 10 allocated 34 percent or fewer of the total roadless areas to wilderness. The 11th, which the Forest Service acknowledged was offered for comparison sake alone, allocated all areas to wilderness. The Forest Service gave no valid explanation for its failure to analyze any alternatives allocating something between these extremes to wilderness. The district court quite rightly found this pronounced bias in violation of NEPA.

Finally, the Forest Service unfairly altered its rules on public comment without notifying the public. In the draft EIS, the public was informed that thoughtful individual letters of comment would be the most highly valued form of comment and would not be outweighed by multiple signatures on petitions and form letters.

However, the timber industry distributed tens of thousands of petitions and form letters to industry employees and residents of timber-dependent communities, and this blitz resulted in mass mailings to the Forest Service.

Following receipt of these forms, the Service abruptly changed its rules and simply counted signatures to all types of comment as equal votes for or against wilderness designation, regardless of whether those signatures were affixed to personal letters, petitions, or printed response forms.

The district court ruled that this sudden shift was unfair and violated the Administrative Procedure Act. Thus, RARE II is seriously flawed and would be highly inappropriate for Congress to give a blanket approval to its nonwilderness recommendations.

Despite the knowledge that RARE II was flawed from a legal standpoint, however, no environmental organization has yet brought suit to prevent the development of the hundreds of areas classified nonwilderness. NRDC intervened in *California* v. *Bergland* only after the State filed suit because the court's interpretation of NEPA issues could have had, and as it turned out, has had broad implications for other environmental issues, and we wish to see them correctly decided.

Also, we wanted to be sure we heard there was going to be negotiations and make sure that environmental interests were represented at those negotiations which, as it turned out, didn't happen.

The environmental movement sought resolution of its differences with RARE II in Congress. This lead to the striking of the compromise between environmentalists and to timber industry and others which was successfully incorporated into wilderness legislation from the 96th Congress affecting Colorado, Alaska, New Mexico, and several Midwestern and Southern States.

Because of my immersion in the legal issues surrounding RARE II during the lawsuit, I acted as the environmentalists' legal advisor in working out the compromise language. Together with staff members of the Sierra Club, I worked on drafts of several versions of the compromise language, criticized and modified counterproposals from industry advocates, and ultimately arrived at the language incorporated into last year's wilderness legislation. The process leading to this point included numerous meetings among ourselves, meetings with individual staff members from both sides of the aisle and in both Houses of Congress, and with industry representatives.

The salient features of the compromise are as follows: A package of wilderness designations are worked out among a State's congressional delegation. This allows those putting together this package to look at individual areas in greater depth than RARE II had.

Hearings can be held to gather information directly from State officials, various interest groups, and concerned citizens. If necessary, site visits can be arranged.

This system gives interested Members of Congress an opportunity to satisfy themselves directly on the appropriateness of the Forest Service's recommendation.

Second, the timber industry gets a good deal, although not all of the certainty it desires. The compromise allows development of nonwilderness areas without further need for the Forest Service to evaluate their wilderness potential throughout the lifetime of the first set of NFMA forest plans.

In practical effect, this means that these areas are available for development without legal interference until the mid-1990's. The first round of forest plans under NFMA were recommended but not mandated by Congress for completion by 1985. New plans are not required for 10 years. None of the first round plans appears to be within a year of completion at this point. Thus, it will be 1992 at the earliest before the wilderness potential of any roadless areas will be again considered.

In the meantime, roads will be built and development will occur. Industry fears that the Forest Service will begin revising its first round of plans immediately upon completion. It seems to be more accurately characterized as paranoia. All the trouble that the Forest Service has gone through with its NFMA planning, it seems pretty clear that they are not about to begin new plans the instant they finish this first struggle.

Third, the compromise allows maximium flexibility to forest planners by allowing them to schedule development of roadless areas without legal interference, but not mandating that they do so. Thus, if a given roadless area, because of relatively low exploitable resource values, or rare wildlife or budgetary constraints, is most wisely managed as a roadless area, it can be. There is no direction in the compromise language requiring nonwilderness activities in the roadless areas which would legally forbid forest planners simply to leave alone areas where that makes the most sense.

Finally, the compromise allows forest planners and the Congress to reconsider in 10 or 15 years those roadless nonwilderness areas that remain roadless in the interim.

The compromise allows decisionmakers of that future time a chance to reappraise the situation and make a decision based on the then current national needs and desires.

In contrast to the compromise language worked out in the 96th Congress, S. 842 would give timber and other development interests carte blanche in the RARE II nonwilderness areas now and forevermore. Beyond this obvious problem, its most glaring flaws are the following. It would designate no wilderness. It is clearly no compromise but a battle cry by the timber industry and others indicating that they are after everything they can get. A narrow-minded approach like this can hardly be expected to garner the broad-based support needed to resolve the fate of the RARE II lands.

The likely result of industry preoccupation with S. 842 and any counterparts in the House will be a lengthy delay in the resolution of the RARE II controversy.

Second, S. 842 would deny forest planners a valuable tool in forest management; namely, wilderness management. Section 7 of the bill would forbid management to protect suitability for possible wilderness designation. Even if this does not mean that the Forest Service would somehow have to manage each and every nonwilderness area in a manner incompatible with current wilderness designation, it would result in what could be termed management by indirection. Even if a thorough analysis of resource values of a roadless area relative to other areas in the national forest compelled the conclusion that the area would be most valuable if left roadless and managed as a wilderness, S. 842 would not allow planners to do so, at least not on that basis.

Thus, the planners would either have to recommend some activity incompatible with wilderness for the area, despite the lack of optimality of that choice, or recommend roadless management for the area but make up a false but legally acceptable justification.

In such instances, then, S. 842 would say to planners, "Manage poorly or lie." This is hardly a tenable position.

S. 842, finally, contains a series of arbitrary deadlines for congressional wilderness designations which would encourage antiwilderness forces to delay or block wilderness legislation rather than work out satisfactory conditions for its passage.

The bill sets a January 1985 deadline for enactment of wilderness recommendations in the West and a remarkably short January 1983 deadline for those in the East.

Further planning areas in the West become nonwilderness unless recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service by the end of September 1985, and those areas so recommended become nonwilderness unless congressionally designated by January 1988.

That S. 842 has a strong antieastern wilderness bias is evidenced by the fact that further planning areas in the East would automatically become nonwilderness with the passage of the bill.

NRDC strongly objects to all aspects of this squeeze play approach for addressing the RARE II roadless areas awaiting congressional action.

A final flaw, extrinsic to S. 842 but most worthy of emphasis, is the complete lack of necessity for the measures embodied in the bill. RARE II nonwilderness areas are not standing idle. They are, with the exception of 40 odd areas out of 176 in California, being developed at the administrative discretion of the Forest Service for timber and other uses. Roads are being built, improvements are being made. Nearly 1 billion board feet of timber have been sold from these areas since RARE II was completed in January 1979.

This is just a bit less than 10 percent of the average annual harvest from the entire National Forest System. The timber industry's bogey of uncertainty, painted as a terrifying creature of mountainous proportions, shrinks to the point of invisibility in the light of these facts.

Because it offers no quarter to the needs and desires of the American public for an enduring legacy of forested wilderness, we oppose S. 842. The justifications offered for its passage owe their origins more to the febrile imaginations of those who wish to profit to the utmost from exploitation of our national forests than to the actual situation in those forests.

The compromise painstakingly worked out in the last Congress acceptably balances the concerns of all interested parties and should be pursued State by State until all the RARE II lands have been addressed.

We urge this subcommittee and Congress as a whole to adhere to the compromise struck in the 96th Congress and to reject the blind alley of S. 842. Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Orr follows:]

Testimony of the

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, INC.

Introduction

The Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. (NRDC) appreciates the opportunity to testify before this Subcommittee regarding S. 842, the "RARE II Review Act" bill. NRDC is a national nonprofit environmental organization with a membership of over 45,000. NRDC has been actively involved in wilderness and forestry issues throughout the past decade. Our work has focused on such National Forest concerns as limitations on clearcutting, sound multiple-use management, Forest Service timber-pricing policies, and preservation of wilderness lands.

In this last regard, NRDC participated in both Sierra Club v. Butz, 3 E.L.R. 20071 (N.D. Cal. 1972), and Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council v. Butz, 484 F.2d 1244 (10th Cir. 1973), the two cases in which the courts found the Forest Service's original Roadless Area Review and Evaluation of the early '70's (now know as "RARE I") to be a woefully inadequate basis upon which to foreclose the possible wilderness designation of millions of acres of roadless lands throughout the National Forest System. When RARE II was announced in 1977, NRDC naturally was interested to see if it would be conducted more carefully and thoroughly, giving adequate attention to the hundreds of individual roadless areas it was designed to classify as wilderness, non-wilderness, and further planning areas.

We followed the process closely, submitting detailed comments on both the draft and final environmental impact statements (EIS's) which fully warned the Forest Service of the severe problems which had resulted from the constricted schedule the Service set itself to complete this massive task. A mere eighteen months had been allotted to the identification, study, and classification of nearly 3,000 roadless areas across the nation with a aggregate area the size of the State of Oregon. When the State of California brought suit in 1979 challenging the validity of RARE II as it affected a number of roadless areas in the national forests of California, NRDC intervened as a co-plaintiff. The members of the Subcommittee no doubt know that the federal judge who ruled on the case found the RARE II process extremely flawed.[1]

At about the same time as the decision in the lawsuit, a number of wilderness bills were introduced, some containing language which sought to prevent legal challenges such as that in California from delaying the development of RARE II non-wilderness areas. Ultimately, a compromise was reached between timber industry and environmental interests. The compromise consisted of language in state-level wilderness designation bills which would allow the development of non-wilderness areas without further consideration of their wilderness potential throughout the first round of National Forest Management Act plans (in most instances this means until the mid 1990's) while designating a reasonable package of wilderness areas from among the roadless areas of each state. NRDC helped strike this compromise and, although it was far from ideal from our perspective, supported bills which incorporated it.

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[1] California v. Bergland, 483 F. Supp. 465 (E.D. Cal. 1980).

This compromise approach is still an acceptable one to NRDC and other environmental groups. However, the far-reaching and radical approach of S. 842 is wholly unacceptable to us, and we will oppose it vigorously at every step it may take toward passage. S. 842 is unacceptable because RARE II truly was an inadequate examination of roadless areas and does not deserve a congressional rubber stamp. It is unacceptable because it would eliminate many valuable wild areas from wilderness designation regardless of their lack of value for development. It is unacceptable because it would set arbitrary time limits on congressional action on RARE II wilderness and further planning areas, thereby encouraging anti-wilderness advocates to delay and block wilderness bills. It is unacceptable because it offers nothing in return for these measures; it would designate no wilderness whatsoever. Finally, S. 842 is unacceptable because it is unnecessary, since development of timber and other resources is proceeding apace in RARE II non-wilderness areas across the nation, including California. In the remainder of NRDC's testimony, we will address these problems with S. 842 and the merits of the compromise reached in the 96th Congress in greater detail.

The Inadequacies of RARE II

As Judge Karlton of the Eastern District of California found in his opinion in California v. Bergland, the Forest Service's process for RARE II fell far short of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in three significant respects. The Forest Service 1) failed to take a close enough look at the individual roadless areas involved and the effects of its decisions upon them, 2) it showed a pronounced anti-wilderness bias in its exploration of alternate ways in which to classify the areas, and 3) it changed its public participation rules in a way that unfairly favored timber industry suggestions.

NEPA requires that any major federal action affecting the quality of the environment must be analyzed in detail to make decision-makers and the public aware of the likely environment effects of the action before a final decision to go forward is reached. Following RARE I in the early '70's, both a U.S. District Court in California and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit held that development of a roadless area was a major federal action demanding this detailed analysis under NEPA.[2] Thus, the Forest Service was on notice of this legal duty when it undertook RARE II in 1977.

It failed miserably in performing its duty. For each of 2,919 roadless areas classified for future use in the RARE II final EIS, the sum total of specific information offered amounts to several lines of computer printouts in the appendices of the draft and final EIS's. These printouts contain numbers estimating market resources present and rating the areas on several qualities. But no explanation is offered for these ratings nor is anything specific said about the environments of the roadless areas, e.g., what peculiar natural features are present, what unique or rare plants and animals inhabit the areas, or whether watersheds they contain are of importance to local supplies. Yet the vast majority of these areas are over five thousand areas in size (the exceptions being smaller areas adjacent to existing wildernesses). The Forest Service simply did not conduct a detailed investigation into the particular environments of these areas and thus was incapable of analyzing in depth the likely environmental consequences of its classification decisions on these areas and incapable of making soundly-based allocation decisions.

Second, the Forest Service showed a pronounced anti-wilderness bias throughout RARE II. NEPA requires a federal agency to examine the full range of alternatives to its proposed action. The Forest Service, in the RARE II final EIS, examined eleven classification alternatives, ten of which were also in the draft EIS. Of these eleven, ten allocated 34% or fewer of the total roadless areas to wilderness; the eleventh -- which the Forest Service acknowledged was offered for comparison's sake alone -- allocated all areas to wilderness. The Forest Service gave no valid explanation for its failure to analyze any alternatives allocating something between 34% and 100% of the roadless areas to wilderness. The District Court quite rightly found this pronounced bias in violation of NEPA.

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[2] Cites for these cases are on p. 1.

Finally, the Forest Service unfairly altered its rules on public comment without notifying the public. In the draft EIS, the public was informed that thoughtful individual letters of comment would be the most highly valued form of comment and would not be outweighed by multiple signatures on petitions and multiple copies of form letters. However, the timber industry distributed tens of thousands of petitions and form letters to industry employees and residents of timber-dependent communities, and this blitz resulted in mass mailings to the Forest Service. Following receipt of these forms, the Service abruptly changed its rules and simply counted signatures to all types of comment as equal "votes" for or against wilderness designation, regardless of whether those signatures were affixed to personal letters, petitions, or printed "response forms." The District Court ruled that this sudden shift was illegal as it was without the procedures required by the Administrative Procedure Act.

While Judge Karlton did not rule on another claim made in the lawsuit, the Forest Service also appears to have violated the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) in conducting RARE II. NFMA intends that specific land allocation decisions be made only at the individual national forest level during the preparation of forest management plans. This allows forest planners to make allocation decisions in light of the comparative capabilities of all lands in the forest and the multiple uses desired to be produced from the forest. By making one use alloction -- wilderness -- at the national level and outside the context of the roaded areas of the national forests and the resource capabilities of those areas, the Forest Service has denied to forest planners the flexibility Congress intended them to have in making specific management decisions at the forest level.

For all these reasons, RARE II is seriously flawed. As such, it would be highly inappropriate for Congress to give a blanket approval to its non-wilderness recommendations.

The Compromise in the 96th Congress

Not surprisingly, the environmental movement was not pleased with the final results of RARE II. However, despite the knowledge that RARE II was badly flawed from a legal standpoint, no environmental organzation has yet brought suit to prevent the development of the hundreds of areas classified non-wilderness. (NRDC intervened in California v. Bergland only after the state filed suit because the court's interpretation of NEPA and NFMA issues could have had -- and, as it turned out, did have -- broad implications for other environmental issues, and we wished to see them correctly decided.) Rather, the environmental movement sought resolution of its differences with RARE II in Congress. This lead to the striking of the compromise between environmentalists and the timber industry and others which was successfully incorporated into wilderness legislation from the 96th Congress affecting Colorado, Alaska, New Mexico, and several midwestern and southern states.

Because of my immersion in the legal issues surrounding RARE II during the lawsuit, I acted as the environmentalists' legal advisor in working out the compromise language. Together with staff members of the Sierra Club, I worked on drafts of several versions of compromise language, criticized and modified counterproposals from industry advocates, and ultimately arrived at the language incorporated into last year's wilderness legislation. The process leading to this point included numerous meetings among ourselves, with staff members from both sides of the aisle in both Houses of Congress, and with industry representatives.

It is the nature of compromise that no party to it is wholly satisfied with its results; the environmental community certainly was not. But we found we could live with the formula we had helped create, and it appeared that the timber industry could, too. The salient features of the compromise are as follows:

1. A package of wilderness designations are worked out among a state's congressional delegation. This allows those putting together this package to look at individual areas in greater depth than RARE II had. Hearings can be held to gather information directly from state officials, various interest groups, and concerned citizens, as well as from the Forest Service. If necessary, site visits can be arranged. This gives interested members of Congress the opportunity to satisfy themselves directly on the appropriateness of the Forest Service's recommendations or the necessity of altering them.

2. The timber industry gets a good deal (although not all) of the certainty it desires. The compromise allows the development of non-wilderness areas without further need for the Forest Service to evaluate their wilderness potential throughout the lifetime of the first set of NFMA forest plans. Activities inconsistent with wilderness designation are insulated from legal challenge for this period.

In practical effect, this means that these areas are available for development without legal interference until the mid-1990's. The first round of forest plans under NFMA were recommended (but not mandated) by Congress for completion by

1985. New plans are not required for ten years. Although one of these plans has been released in draft form, none appears to be within a year of completion at this point. Thus, it will be 1992 at the earliest before the wilderness potential of any roadless areas will again be considered.

In the meantime, of course, roads will be built and development will occur which will render many of these areas ineligible for wilderness consideration in the second round of plans. Industry fear that the Forest Service will begin revising its first round of plans immediately upon completion is more accurately characterized as paranoia. To anyone who has followed the Forest Service's Herculean struggles with NFMA planning, it should be abundantly clear that the forest planners will want the few years' respite they are allowed before starting the process again.

3. The compromise allows maximum flexibility to forest planners by allowing them to schedule development of roadless areas without legal interference, but not mandating that they do so. Thus, if a given roadless area, because of relatively low exploitable resource values, or rare wildlife, or budgetary constraints, is most wisely managed as a roadless area, it can be. There is no direction in the compromise language requiring non-wilderness activities in the roadless areas which would legally forbid forest planners simply to leave alone areas wnere that makes the most sense.

4. Finally, the compromise allows forest planners, and the Congress, to reconsider in ten or fifteen years those roadless non-wilderness areas that remain roadless in the interim. The needs and outlook of Americans ten or fifteen years hence may be considerably different from our needs today. The compromise allows the decision-makers of that future time a chance to reappraise the situation and make a decision based on their needs and desires.

The Flaws in S. 842

In contrast to the compromise language worked out in the 96th Congress, S. 842 would give timber and other development interests carte blanche in the RARE II non-wilderness areas now and forevermore. Beyond this obvious problem, its most glaring flaws are the following:

1. S. 842 would designate no wilderness. Thus, it is clearly no compromise but a battle cry by the timber industry and others indicating that they are after everything they can get. Such a narrow-minded approach can hardly be expected to garner the broad-based support which is needed to resolve the

fate of the RARE II lands. The likely result of industry preoccupation with S. 842 and any counterparts in the House of Representatives will be a lengthy delay in the resolution of the RARE II controversy.

2. S. 842 would deny forest planners a valuable tool in forest management, namely, wilderness management. Section 7 of the bill would forbid management to protect "suitability for possible wilderness designation." Even if this does not mean that the Forest Service would somehow have to manage each and every non-wilderness area in a manner incompatible with wilderness designation, a near impossible task given the current Forest Service budget, it would result in what may be termed "management by indirection." That is, even if a thorough analysis of resource values of a roadless area relative to other areas in the national forest compelled the conclusion that the area would be most valuable if left roadless and managed as a wilderness, S. 842 would not allow planners to do so, at least not on that basis. Thus, the planners would either have to recommend some activity incompatible with wilderness for the area, despite the lack of optimality of that choice, or recommend roadless management for the area but make up a false (but legally acceptable) justification. In such instances, then, S. 842 would say to planners, "Manage poorly or lie." This is hardly a tenable position.

3. S. 842 contains arbitrary deadlines for congressional wilderness designations which would encourage anti-wilderness forces to delay or block wilderness legislation rather than work out satisfactory conditions for its passage. The bill sets a January 1985 deadline for enactment of wilderness recommendations in the West and a remarkably short January 1983 deadline for those in the East. Further planning areas in the West become non-wilderness unless recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service by the end of September 1985, and those areas so recommended become non-wilderness unless congressionally designated by January 1988. That S. 842 has a strong anti-Eastern wilderness bias is evidenced by the fact that further planning areas in the East would automatically become non-wilderness with the passage of the bill.[3] NRDC strongly objects to all aspects of this squeeze-play approach for addressing the RARE II roadless areas awaiting congressional action.

A final flaw, extrinsic to S. 842 but most worthy of emphasis, is the complete lack of necessity for the draconian measures embodied in the bill. The RARE II non-wilderness areas are not standing idle. They are (with the exception of forty-odd areas out of 176 in California) being developed at the administrative discretion of the Forest Service for timber and other uses. Roads are being built; "improvements," if such one considers them, are being made. Nearly one billion board feet of timber have been sold from these areas since RARE II was completed in January 1979. This is just a bit less than 10% of the average annual harvest from the entire National Forest System. The timber industry's bogey of uncertainty, painted as a terrifying creature of mountainous proportions, shrinks to the point of invisibility in the light of these facts.

Conclusion

Because it offers no quarter to the needs and desires of the American public for an enduring legacy of forested wilderness, we oppose S. 842. The justifications offered for its passage owe their origins more to the febrile imaginations of those who wish to profit to the utmost from exploitation of our national forests than to the actual situation in those forests. The compromise painstakingly worked out in the last Congress acceptably balances the concerns of all interested parties and should be pursued state by state until all the RARE II lands have been addressed. We urge this Subcommittee and Congress as a whole to adhere to the compromise struck in the 96th Congress and to reject the blind alley of S. 842.

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[3] This bias against wilderness in the East is also evinced by the bill's exemption of an anti-wilderness legal challenge to RARE II currently pending in the North Carolina from its general proscription of legal challenges.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Orr. I would ask again that the witnesses remaining please summarize their statements. It is only fair to those who have come another distance, and in some instances a farther distance, that summaries be as short as possible. There are too many people that we are trying to get in.

Mr. Fontaine, would you proceed?

STATEMENT OF JOE FONTAINE, PRESIDENT, SIERRA CLUB, ACCOMPANIED BY TIM MAHONEY, WASHINGTON STAFF REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. **Fontaine**. Thank you. I'll be as brief as I can.

My name is Joe Fontaine. I am president of the Sierra Club, a conservation organization of approximately 210,000 members. Today, I am accompanied by Tim Mahoney, the club's Washington staff representative who works on forest wilderness.

Over the last several years, I have worked actively toward the enactment of the Golden Trout wilderness area in the Sequoia National Forest, in the RARE II process, and on a California wilderness bill.

In that context, I worked with my local Congressman, William Thomas, to try to resolve the wilderness allocation issue in the soutern Sierra. But as president of the Sierra Club, I was also actively involved in the Sierra Club's campaign against national release legislation last Congress, and in the negotiations that led to the so-called sufficiency language or release compromise contained in last year's House passed California wilderness bill.

For reasons given in our analysis of this legislation, as well as from our experience in negotiating a reasonable compromise on this issue last year, the Sierra Club is unalterably opposed to S. 842 or any legislation of similar intent.

The Sierra Club did not file any lawsuit over RARE II. To my knowledge, no environmental group initiated a lawsuit over RARE II. Members of the Sierra Club staff, including Tim Mahoney who is accompanying me, attempted to persuade officials in the California State government to avoid filing a lawsuit over RARE II.

While environmental groups did not file suit over RARE II, the same cannot be said for the timber interests. A lawsuit has been filed against RARE II in North Carolina, challenging the right of the Forest Service to recommend lands for wilderness, to put lands in the further planning category, and to manage these lands to protect their wild values.

In this instance, the Sierra Club has intervened, on the side of the Forest Service, upholding the RARE II process, against timber industry groups who would challenge it. That lawsuit against the RARE II process is one court action specifically exempted from the blanket gag on the judiciary found in section 3(b) of S. 842 as introduced. I am happy to report that the North Carolina district court ruled this week in favor of the Forest Service and the Sierra Club in that case.

I believe that I can speak confidently that the Sierra Club and environmentalists generally have tried to work responsibly within the RARE II process, and since the end of RARE II in 1979, in the Congress. The 96th Congress, working with a sufficiency language compromise worked out by the industry and the Sierra Club, approved by the Forest Service and by congressional leaders on both sides of the Hill, has enacted more than one third of the RARE II wilderness recommendations, and through the sufficiency language has examined and released lands in three large Western States containing approximately 40 percent of the total acreage considered in RARE II.

Recently, at hearings on wilderness legislation in Oregon, the Forest Service testified that in that important timber-producing State, 78 timber sales involving 196 million board feet have been sold on areas allocated to nonwilderness uses in Oregon since the end of RARE II in 1979.

In addition, 296 sales involving approximately 1.5 billion board feet are listed on the Forest Service's timber sale program in that State alone from roadless areas.

Statements by the exploitations industries that there is excessive delay and blockage by environmental groups just do not wash. In fact, coming from California and having worked so hard on H.R. 7702 in the last Congress, I can state it was not wilderness supporters who delayed enactment of a California wilderness bill which would end the *California* v. *Bergland* lawsuit. The bill was killed in the Senate, a victim of holds in the lame duck session by some of the same Senators now sponsoring S. 842.

The California wilderness bill, as worked on in the House, involved a series of compromises between the original position of Representative Phillip Burton, generally supported by the Sierra Club, and that embodied in legislation sponsored by Representative "Bizz" Johnson, generally supported by industry.

Negotiation within the delegation concerned not only the allocation of specific wilderness, further planning, and nonwilderness lands, but also the release language contained in Johnson's bill.

Negotiation on specific areas at times led to direct meetings between Sierra Club representatives and timber interests. For example, Sierra Club volunteers in central California met with representatives of the Bendix Corp. to work on local wilderness boundaries.

Utlimately, the fact that the California wilderness bill was accepted by representatives with such differing views on public lands as, for example, Charles Pashayan and Phillip Burton, demonstrates the amount of work invested.

Obviously, a release compromise is critical to movement on the entire package, and it become further obvious to Sierra Club leaders that environmental acceptance of a compromise on the question of release in a California bill would become a precedent heretofore not seen in the bills which had been considered by the 96th Congress. Meetings to achieve such a compromise were chaired by Representative John Seiberling. Representatives of the Sierra Club, the timber industry, the Forest Service and congressional staff were present.

I attended the last meeting to finalize the agreement, accompanied by Tim Mahoney. It was not easy for the Sierra Club board to agree to language overriding the National Environmental Policy Act, and there were concerns that we should not do so.

Nevertheless, as a practical matter, and in a desire to end this problem, we agreed to the compromise. Agreement was not forthcoming from the timber representatives who reported that the timber industries meeting in Portland earlier in July had a new demand; a date certain before which time wilderness could not be considered in the land management planning process.

They demanded not only that wilderness not be considered in a RARE II program, but also that it not be considered even as an equal component with other uses in individual forest plans.

This represented an amendment of the National Forest Management Act which sets out 15 year cycles for considering all forest uses, including wilderness, and the Resources Planning Act long-range targets which are revised every 5 years.

To us, this appeared to be saying that wilderness was not an equal Partner in the multiple-use spectrm, and that the Forest Service somehow could not be trusted to examine wilderness at the same time it examined other uses for the land. Chief Peterson, who attended the meetings, generally agreed with our argument.

While the timber industry representatives were not authorized to endorse the compromise without the explicit date certain, they indicated that there would be no overt opposition, and they indicated that congressional leaders who had endorsed release would endorse this package.

With that understanding, the meeting adjourned. Soon afterward the California bill was passed by the Interior Committee unanimously and passed the House by a voice vote.

This agreement was not limited to the House and to the California bill. Mr. Hatfield, who had endorsed the release language concept in his Oregon legislation, offered the negotiated release compromise to the Energy Committee as an amendment to the Colorado bill which it was considering on the very day on which the House Interior Committee adopted the Calliornia bill.

He said, "It is language which, frankly, I think is good language that I could live with and would be very happy with."

He pointed out that this same language had been incorporated in the tentative Alaska lands compromise through his efforts, and pointed to California and Alaska as Precedents for the language.

Ultimately the language was incorporated in a New Mexico wilderness bill as well, and endorsed by Senators Domenici and Schmitt.

Following the November election a disturbing change occurred. Not only did holds placed on H.R. 7702, the House-passed California wilderness bill, prevent it from seeing the light of day in the Senate, but even a minuscule consensus wilderness/release bill for Florida which passed the House without objection was killed in the Senate.

We believe that both the timber industry interests and groups such as the Sierra Club had made great progress during 1980 in resolving RARE II issues generally, and the release language in particular.

The true needs of each group crystallized in their discussions, and the State-by-State wilderness package with sufficiency language or release language served the interests of both sides.

The greatest disappointments for the Sierra Club were the failure of the Senate to pass a California wilderness bill and the failure of negotiations within the Oregon delegation to resolve an Oregon package.

Nevertheless, consideration of those States as well as a Washington State package should be the highest order of the 97th Congress. A rapid agreement by both sides in the wilderness/release debate that those States represent high priorities will truly work to resolve the most critical remaining RARE II conflicts.

A bill such as S. 842, on the other hand, polarizes the interest groups and delays the action on the specific State packages which will ultimately mean resolution.

It is particularly disheartening to consider S. 842 which to us is the most radical antiwilderness bill yet introduced, particularly having sat across the table from representatives of the same industry groups who are now pushing for this bill, and having compromised with them, and having tried to work honestly with them in responding to their real needs.

I am a Californian. I want to see a resolution of the California wilderness issue. I want to see a——

Senator WALLOP. I apologize for this, but if each witness gives us 15 minutes, we are going to be here for 204 minutes, or 6 hours today. There aren't 6 hours available. I am going to ask to reduce time for testimony of yours and subsequent witness' to 5 minutes so there is time for some questioning.

Mr. FONTAINE. Let me summarize by saying that the Sierra Club is completely opposed to S. 842, and we hope that you will consider some of our comments seriously.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fontaine follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOE FONTAINE
PRESIDENT, SIERRA CLUB,

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is Joe Fontaine, from Tehachapi, California. I am President of the Sierra Club, a conservation organization of approximately 210,000 members. Today, I am accompanied by Tim Mahoney, the Club's Washington staff representative who works on forest wilderness.

As you may know, the President of the Sierra Club is not a staff position. I am a high school teacher and have been actively involved in conservation and, in particular, wilderness activities in my home in the southern Sierra. Over the last several years, I have worked actively toward the enactment of the Golden Trout wilderness area in the Sequoia National Forest, in the RARE II process, and on a California wilderness bill. In that context, I worked with my local Congressman, William Thomas, to try to resolve the wilderness allocation issue in the southern Sierra. But as president of the Sierra Club, I was also actively involved in the Sierra Club's campaign against national "release" legislation last Congress, and in the negotiations that led to the so-called "sufficiency language" or "release compromise" contained in last year's House-passed California wilderness bill. I believe I am in a unique position to discuss the reasons that led to the compromise on "release" in the last Congress, to shed light on the discussions between the parties in those negotiations, and to discuss how the provisions of S. 842 go well beyond any reasonable needs which have been expressed by timber industry representatives in my presence during those negotiations. For reasons given in our analysis of this legislation, as well as from our experience in negotiating a reasonable compromise on this issue last year, the Sierra Club is unalterably opposed to S. 842 or any legislation of similar intent.

As a local activist in wilderness matters in California, I can attest to the efforts of conservationists in our local Sierra Club chapter to work responsibly during the RARE II process on a reasonable wilderness allocation in our area. Despite our efforts, we were disappointed in the final RARE II allocation of lands, which resulted in no wilderness recommendations in the Sequoia National Forest. But we continued to try to work within the process, and with the Congress.

The Sierra Club did not file any lawsuit over RARE II. To my knowledge, no environmental group initiated a lawsuit over RARE II. Members of the Sierra Club staff, including Tim Mahoney who is accompanying me, attempted to persuade officials in the California state government to avoid filing a lawsuit over RARE II -- not because we believe that RARE II was a fair process or that the allocation of lands was reasonable; not because we felt that a lawsuit would not likely win, but because we felt that we faced a poisoned atmosphere in the Congress. No matter how bad RARE II was to be, no matter how legally inadequate, a perception existed within the Congress that environmentalists, if they took to the courts, would not be exercising their rights as citizens, but would be needlessly "obstructing" a process.

While environmental groups did not file suit over RARE II, the same cannot be said of the timber interests. A lawsuit has been filed against RARE II in North Carolina, challenging the right of the Forest Service to recommend lands for wilderness, to put lands in the further planning category, and to manage these lands to protect their wild values. In this instance, the Sierra Club has intervened, on the side of the Forest Service, upholding the RARE II process, against timber industry groups who would challenge it. That lawsuit against the RARE II process is one court action specifically exempted from the blanket gag on the judiciary found in Section

3(b) of S. 842 as introduced. I am happy to report that the North Carolina district court ruled this week in favor of the Forest Service and the Sierra Club in that case.

I believe I can speak confidently that the Sierra Club and environmentalists generally have tried to work responsibly within the RARE II process, and since the end of RARE II in 1979, in the Congress. The 96th Congress, working with a sufficiency language compromise worked out by the industry and the Sierra Club, approved by the Forest Service and by Congressional leaders on both sides of the Hill, has enacted more than one third of the RARE II wilderness recommendations, and through the sufficiency language has examined and "released" lands in three large western states containing approximately 40 percent of the total acreage considered in RARE II.

Recently, at hearings on wilderness legislation in Oregon, the Forest Service testified that in that important timber producing state, 78 timber sales involving 196 million board feet have been sold on areas allocated to nonwilderness uses in Oregon since the end of RARE II in 1979. In addition, 296 sales involving approximately 1.5 billion board feet are listed on the Forest Service's timber sale program in that state alone. The Forest Service further stated that there may be increases in both the plan sales and the plan volumes in the next few months. It is my belief that despite the hyperbole heard about "uncertainty", a close examination of the record will show that whatever the problems of RARE II , life has gone on since its ending, both with Congressional action on the RARE II wilderness package, and with nonwilderness development activities in the nonwilderness areas. Statements by the exploitations industries that there is excessive delay and blockage by environmental groups just do not wash. In fact, coming from California, and having worked so hard on H.R. 7702 in the last Congress, I can state it was not wilderness supporters who delayed enactment of a California wilderness bill which would end the California v. Bergland lawsuit. The bill was killed in the Senate, a victim of "holds" in the lame duck session by some of the same senators now sponsoring S. 842.

As soon as the RARE II process ended in April, 1979, forest industry groups -- buoyed by the allocation -- began talking of a permanent, statutory nonwilderness classification for RARE II nonwilderness lands. RARE II was not carried out as a "once and forever" type of program. RARE II, instead, was carried out as a way to accelerate the wilderness decision (as advocated by timber industry representatives) during this first round of forest planning under the National Forest Management Act. The alternative would have been to consider wilderness in the context of all other uses in forest plans. That is how the current NFMA regulations provide for wilderness consideration in the future. I quote from the RARE II final EIS, January, 1979: "Extensive as this project of public land allocation has been, it is still part of the broad planning direction for all Forest Service activities laid out by the Congress in the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976." As this committee knows, neither of those laws attempts to cap particular uses or targets for resources in the National Forest System. On the contrary, both laws provide for a "dynamic" planning system, with discretion given to the Forest Service professional land manager to evaluate the nation's forest lands for all uses, with consideration of changing need, scientific techniques and productive capabilities. The RARE II process is well within the RPA guidelines for both wilderness and timber management outputs, as well as all other resources. S. 842 which would prevent future professional analysis of one multiple use, is inconsistent with the philosophy embodied in those laws.

The Sierra Club position on this type of legislation was published as part of a forum on the release issue, entitled, "RARE II Release Language -- Problem or Panacea?" published in the February, 1980 edition of the Journal of Forestry. While circumstances have changed since that time, I believe it is valuable to include a copy of that article in this testimony. In fact, we are happy to append both the timber industry's position and our own. Furthermore, I would like to remind the Committee of how small this development resource really is by attaching some materials from the 1979 RARE II oversight hearings. (For example, the 36 million acres of nonwilderness lands only contain 18 million acres of commercial forest land, and much of that is marginal.)

Notwithstanding our original views on release legislation, the overwhelming decision of Judge Karlton in State of California v. Bergland presented an opportunity to resolve the injunction for the industry and the Forest Service in the context of the Congressional review of RARE II lands for wilderness in the California wilderness bill.

The California wilderness bill, as worked on in the House, involved a series of compromises between the original position of Representative Phillip Burton, generally supported by the Sierra Club, and that embodied in legislation sponsored by Representative "Bizz" Johnson, generally supported by industry. Negotiation within the delegation concerned not only the allocation of specific wilderness, further planning, and nonwilderness lands, but also the "release" language contained in Johnson's bill. Negotiation on specific areas at times led to direct meetings between Sierra Club representatives and timber interests. For example, Sierra Club volunteers in central

California met with representatives of the Bendix Corporation to work on local wilderness boundaries. Ultimately, the fact that the California wilderness bill was accepted by representatives with such differing views on public lands as, for example, Charles Pashayan and Phillip Burton, demonstrates the amount of work invested. Obviously, a release compromise was critical to movement on the entire package, and it became further obvious to Sierra Club leaders that environmental acceptance of a compromise on the question of release in a California bill would become a precedent heretofore not seen in the bills which had been considered by the 96th Congress.

The meetings were chaired by Representative John Seiberling. Staff of the Public Lands Subcommittee majority and minority were present, as were staffs for Representatives Johnson and Burton. Chief Max Peterson and Forest Service counsel Richard Fowler were present and played an active role both in defining forest land management issues and making legal recommendations on the language that was developed. Representing timber interests was Richard Barnes of Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis and Holman. At the final meeting in mid-July, Gene Berghoffen of the National Forest Products Association and Richard Reid of the Western Timber Association attended. Doug Scott and Tim Mahoney represented the Sierra Club. Trent Orr, the attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council, who had direct experience as an intervenor in California v. Bergland, attended one meeting. I was present for the final meeting. Clearly, neither side took these sessions lightly.

After two meetings, we had stripped each side from its original position, exposed those fears which appeared to be groundless, and more certainly crystallized each party's real "needs". For the timber industry groups, the prime concern appeared to be that environmental groups might be able to pass wilderness legislation and then turn around, file a California vs. Bergland-type lawsuit, and tie up development activities. There was a further concern that a lawsuit could be filed over initial forest plans under the National Forest Management Act, based on a claim that RARE II was inadequate. The compromise responded to these needs.

The Sierra Club was primarily concerned that language "releasing" lands in RARE II did not extend to future changes in the National Forest Management Act or the Resources Planning Act. Considering that only half of the nonwilderness land is commercial, if roadless lands should survive, the Forest Service should continue to consider wilderness as well as other uses in the land management planning process. Both sides agreed that a "RARE III" was undesirable and agreed to language so stating.

Timber groups feared that somehow environmental groups might try to hold development in abeyance in a given round of planning, by claiming that such lands needed to be considered in a future round. Sierra Club responded that the industry was confusing the original Conti decision of RARE I (which stated an EIS must be prepared before a roadless area can be developed the first time), and the ongoing planning process covered by the National Forest Management Act, (which states that a legitimate national forest plan is in effect until the next plan is completed). Nevertheless, a compromise was reached on this point as well. Instead of mandating nonwilderness management, the language made clear that roadless areas "need not be managed" for purposes of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation. There is an important distinction between a mandate to develop areas and prevention of obstruction of that development.

Following the second session, the representatives took the compromise back to their respective supporters. Congressional leaders such as Senator Hatfield, Representative Foley, and Senators Hart and Armstrong who were then working on a Colorado bill, were, I believe, informed of the progress made in these negotiations as they occurred.

I attended the last meeting to finalize the agreement, accompanied by Tim Mahoney. It was not easy for the Sierra Club Board to agree to language overriding the National Environmental Policy Act, and there were concerns that we should not do so. Nevertheless, as a practical matter, and in a desire to end this problem, we agreed to the compromise. Agreement was not forthcoming from Mr. Barnes, who reported that the representatives of timber industries meeting in Portland earlier in July had a new demand: a "date certain" before which time wilderness could not be considered in the land management planning process. They demanded not only that wilderness not be considered in a RARE III program, but also that it not be considered even as an equal component with other uses in individual forest plans.

This represented an amendment of the National Forest Management Act, which sets out fifteen-year cycles for considering all forest uses, including wilderness,and the Resources Planning Act long-range targets which are revised every five years. To us, this appeared to be saying that wilderness was not an equal partner in the multiple use spectrum, and that the Forest Service somehow could not be trusted to examine wilderness at the same time it examined other uses for the land.

Chief Peterson agreed generally with our argument. He pointed out that, except in unusual circumstances, such as the Mt. St. Helens explosion, it was unlikely that the Forest Service would or could short-circuit a land management plan. Rather, he said, wilderness would not be likely to be reconsidered in individual plans until the 1990's and then only under the present National Forest Management Act regulations.

While Mr. Barnes was not authorized to endorse the compromise without the explicit "date certain", he indicated that there would be no overt opposition, and he indicated that Congressional leaders who had endorsed "release" would endorse this package. With that understanding, the meeting adjourned.

Soon afterwards, the California bill was passed by the Interior Committee unanimously, and passed the House by a voice vote. At that time, Representative Foley stated, "I want to commend my colleague from Ohio (Mr. Seiberling) and my colleagues from California (Messrs. Johnson, Phillip Burton, Don Clausen, and others) for their efforts in bringing about this compromise that is acceptable to the Administration and generally acceptable to a number of the competing interest groups. I believe that enactment of this type of legislative language will reduce the uncertainty that has plagued the management of our public lands and will enable the Forest Service to get on with the business of managing these lands so that they will play an important role in providing employment, reducing inflation, and contributing commodities and uses that are vital to the well-being of our society."

Mr. Clausen, the ranking minority member of the Interior Committee, concurred, stating, "The negotiations that took place on this matter had the concurrence of all involved, and I want to compliment the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Foley) for his role in monitoring this release language negotiating effort as chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, having jurisdiction over Forest Service planning and land management activities." Mr. Seiberling added, "It shows to me when we get all of the interests involved together -- that includes the environmental groups, the forest products industry and the National Forest Service, as well as representatives of the gentleman's Committee and other interested Members, it is possible sometimes to work out a consensus, and happily we have done so in this case."

Nor was this agreement limited to the House and to the California bill. Mr. Hatfield, who had endorsed the release language concept in his Oregon legislation, offered the negotiated release compromise to the Energy Committee as an amendment to the Colorado bill which it was considering on the very day on which the House Interior Committee adopted the California bill. He said, "It is language which, frankly, I think is good language that I could live with and would be very happy with." He pointed out that "this same release language" had been incorporated in the tentative Alaska lands compromise, through his efforts, and pointed to California and Alaska as precedents for the language. He pointed to the endorsement of this language by Senators Hart, Armstrong, Congressmen Foley and Seiberling, and concluded, "I think we really have a solution here to what could have been a very sticky problem."

Ultimately, the language was incorporated in a New Mexico wilderness bill as well, and endorsed by Senators Domenici and Schimtt. It has been pointed out that there was a slight difference in the New Mexico language.

But the only difference was one of allocation, not of release. Several of the further planning areas in New Mexico were made "wilderness study areas" with protection of their wilderness characteristics until Congress determines otherwise. Other further planning areas were "released". Since the wilderness study designation was much more protective than further planning, it was deemed an acceptable compromise to the New Mexico conservationists. Since the New Mexico legislation resolved the further planning areas as well as the other roadless areas, it was not necesssary to make a specific exception for further planning lands in the release language. The Sierra Club was very happy that this fight had ended and that principals in both parties and all committees had endorsed this compromise.

Following the November election, a disturbing change occurred. Not only did "holds" placed on H.R. 7702, the House-passed California wilderness bill, prevent it from seeing the light of day in the Senate, but even a miniscule, consensus wilderness/release bill for Florida which passed the House without objection was killed in the Senate. We learned from the Florida senators that the bill was being held because Senator McClure had announced in a December 4 colloquy that he would not allow passage of additional wilderness bills until he had performed a review of the release language compromise.

We believe that both the timber industry interests and groups such as the Sierra Club had made great progress during 1980 in resolving RARE II issues generally, and the release language in particular. The true needs of each groups crystallized in their discussions, and the state-by-state wilderness package with sufficiency language or release language served the interests of both sides. If anything, the need for both sides to obtain legislation to satisfy their own "uncertainty" prompted more rapid Congressional action on wilderness than we have seen in other years. Indeed, if one examines that RARE II acreage in the states and regions that were the beneficiaries of RARE II wilderness and sufficiency legislation last Congress, well over a third of the RARE II recommendations and over 40 percent of the RARE II inventory was considered and processed by the Congress.

The greatest disappointments for the Sierra Club were the failure of the Senate to pass a California wilderness bill, and the failure of negotiations within the Oregon delegation to resolve an Oregon package. Nevertheless, consideration of those states as well as a Washington state package should be the highest order of the 97th Congress. A rapid agreement by both sides in the wilderness/release debate that those states represent high priorities will truly work to resolve the most critical remaining RARE II conflicts. A bill such as S. 842, on the other hand, polarizes the interest groups and delays the action on the specific state packages which will ultimately mean resolution. It is particularly disheartening to consider S. 842, which to us is the most radical anti-wilderness bill yet introduced, particularly having sat across the table from representatives of the same industry groups who are now pushing for this bill, and having compromised with them, having tried to work honestly with them in responding to their real needs.

S.842 goes well beyond any legitimate need or any legitimate concern for "uncertainty". It is a wish list for interest groups who are afraid, not only of informed and responsible participation in the wilderness debate by the public, but appear to be afraid of consideration of wilderness in the land use planning process by the professional forester. By overriding the Forest and Range Renewable Resources Planning Act and the National Forest Management Act, by denying a dynamic planning process for one use -- wilderness -- the proponents of S. 842 attack the heart of the multiple-use concept and the concept of informed, modern, progressive forestry -- the same laws which were endorsed by the groups now trying to selectively amend them.

I am particularly disturbed by the way in which some of the groups testifying in favor of this bill have spoken in the past in terms of compromise. Their "needs" seem to change as political winds change. Their memories seem not to recall the past two years. I am sure you will understand that the testimony by this Adminstration is overtly political, not professional. I know that, because I was there to see the professional foresters work to resolve this issue, to participate in a compromise. Their work does not jibe with what is being said at these hearings about this legislation.

I am a Californian. I want to see a resolution of the California wilderness issue. I want to see a resolution of the California lawsuit. But I want it to be fair, I want it to be evenhanded. No one can tell me, having worked on a wilderness bill for California, having been willing to sit across the table from other interests and having compromised with them, that a consideration of an imbalanced anti-environmental approach like S. 842 is the way in which the long-term issues of wilderness in California or anywhere else will be resolved. In California, we are willing to start work again with a site-specific, statewide wilderness/release bill -- such as H.R. 859. But the Sierra Club is completely opposed to S.842 -- its substance and its spirit.

Focus on the Issues

Robert D. Day, Jr.

RARE II Release Language—Problem or Panacea?

Whether Congress should formally release to multiple-use management those RARE II lands not selected for wilderness or further study has become the most hotly contested issue of the current wilderness debate. And most arguments advanced to date revolve around political judgments.

Some forestry interests maintain that release language is absolutely essential to providing a stable land base for commodity production. Other forest users are concerned chiefly about wilderness preservation and dispute the need for such language. These wilderness advocates are joined by still others who believe existing statutes will assure the prompt return of RARE II lands to multiple-use status.

Yet, political considerations should not form the sole basis for resolving this issue. Professional management concerns must also bear on the outcome. Foresters have provided national leadership in developing and implementing the multiple-use concept and legislation. Further evidence of professional commitment to this concept came in the form of support for the Resources Planning Act and National Forest Management Act.

Pending RARE II legislation, including release language, may significantly affect future viability of multiple use and the RPA planning process championed by our profession. Thus, foresters cannot easily deny their responsibility to evaluate the potential long-term consequences of such legislation.

In the interest of promoting understanding of the issues, spokesmen representing three major perspectives have been invited to present their views. Each was asked to respond to the following questions:

1. Is there a need for release language to permit multiple-use management on RARE II lands not selected for wilderness or further study?

2. Do you believe release language is conceptually consistent with the planning process prescribed under the Resources Planning Act and the National Forest Management Act?

3. Do you view the use of release language as a step toward dominant versus multiple-use management?

The three statements that follow were solicited and written prior to a final decision of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California. On January 8, 1980, District Judge Lawrence K. Karlton issued an opinion and order in *State of California vs. Bob Bergland et al.*, civil number S-79-523, granting the plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. Finding that RARE II nonwilderness designations were made in violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the court enjoined the Forest Service from changing the "wilderness character" of any of 47 disputed nonwilderness areas in California (unless it had, prior to RARE II, analyzed its proposed action in accordance with NEPA), and also enjoined the agency from relying on RARE II decisions in the preparation of future national forest management plans.

How the decision would affect the administration's position on the issue of statutory release of RARE II-identified nonwilderness areas had not been determined at press time. Nor had the Department of Agriculture decided whether to appeal the court's decision.

Release Language . . . *NEEDED*

John W. Davis

On behalf of forest industry, I am both honored and pleased to participate in this *Journal of Forestry* forum on the need for so-called release language in legislation dealing with the disposition of the lands studied in the recently completed Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II).

To put it briefly, we feel that such language is essential to assuring that those lands not included by Congress in the National Wilderness Preservation System will be available for all the myriad multiple uses other than wilderness—including, but not limited to, the production of important commodity items such as timber and minerals. We and other resource users view the issue as inextricably intertwined with the question of whether or not the land managers employed by USDA's Forest Service are going to be free to exercise their professional judgment in land-management decisions.

Our response to the first question is that release language is an absolute necessity for a stable land base and sound, long-range management decisions. What we are really concerned with is whether a significant portion of the RARE II lands classified as nonwilderness will ever be practically available for multiple-use management and most particularly for commodity production. Our past experience as well as the current rhetoric from the prowilderness, antitechnology axis leads us to believe that they will not.

A clear insight into the motives and tactics of the prowilderness groups may be obtained from an article that appeared in the *Seattle Audubon Notes* for October 1979. It was in the form of a letter from Brock Evans, Washington, D.C., representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs. Evans is extremely competent and effective in the business of managing environmentalist causes. His letter was a reply to the question, "Is there life after RARE II, Brock Evans?" In part, he replies,

> Yes, because there must be. Yes, because we have much more to do. Yes, because too many beautiful places are still not safe. We know the places and we know what we have to do.
>
> The past twenty years of struggle, resulting in an unbroken string of brilliant successes, tell us we can do it. Go out and fight as you have al-

(Continued on page 72)

RARE II Release Language—

ways done. Fight with love and devotion and courage, as you have always done. And I know you will win as you have always done.

When Evans said ". . . and we know what we have to do," he was not overstating. He and the groups with whom he is affiliated have demonstrated repeatedly that they know what they have to do. Without strong release language, the professionals managing our national forests can be assured that their decisions to develop for management these nonwilderness roadless areas will be met with an endless array of appeals, court suits, and political action. Chaos instead of stability will be the order of the day. The pattern is plain—appeals of local decisions in Oregon, a court suit challenging the RARE II process in California, special legislation tying up pet areas in Montana. The marching orders have been given!

The second question is whether the concept of release language is consistent with the planning process dictated by RPA and NFMA. Our answer is a qualified yes. The qualification is that if statutory elimination of all options to the land manager *except* the wilderness option is consistent with good planning, then the reverse is certainly true. Perhaps a better solution might be the removal of all statutory designations, so as to leave the manager free to exercise his judgment with all options open and assign lands to their highest and best uses given the demands on the forest for its multiplicity of products. Since removal of lands from the Wilderness System is not likely to occur soon, we feel that eliminating the wilderness option from those roadless lands not included in the system is both consistent and desirable.

If RPA and NFMA were interpreted as requiring that all options be always preserved, managers would never be able to commit to long-term timber production or developed recreation, for those programs would destroy the wilderness option. This is a situation where we cannot have our cake and eat it too. We can no longer afford to set aside more and more lands for single-use purposes and still respond to the nation's growing demands for timber and other resources. NFMA was created to address these demands. Strong statutory release language will further that purpose.

Finally, as to the third question, we make the point that release language is essential if we are to avoid the dominant-use concept in the management of our national forests. Without such language the multiple-use approach, so long a tradition in the Forest Service, will be in jeopardy. The argument of those who oppose release language is essentially that substantial areas of national forestland should be preserved for ultimate wilderness allocation. The real effect of this argument is that the Forest Service should not count on these areas as part of the timber production base, or should scale down its timber sale program to accommodate a more limited land base. Thus, the opponents of release language are really suggesting that these lands be allocated to wilderness or wilderness-type uses and not to commodity production. This is not multiple use, this is dominant use for noncommodity purposes. Statutory release language would merely support the judgment of the secretary of agriculture as to the appropriate balance between wilderness and nonwilderness uses, and permit Forest Service professionals to continue to balance national needs and demands for a range of nonwilderness uses.

Shortly after this article is published, the secretary of agriculture will probably transmit to Congress the 1980 update of the RPA Assessment and Program. The drafts of these documents indicate that timber production on the national forests will need to be substantially increased in the next two decades to provide adequate wood for burgeoning housing demands and other uses. To achieve these levels without increasing our already dangerous reliance on foreign imports, Forest Service land managers will require all the help they can get. Release language is the kind of tool they need. ☐

The Author—John W. Davis is general manager of western timber and logging for Willamette Industries, Inc., of Portland, Oregon. He is currently chairman of the National Forest Products Association's Land Withdrawal Task Group.

Release Language . . . *UNDESIRABLE*

Tim Mahoney

During the RARE II process, commodity interests advanced a new argument to bolster their case: "certainty." The need for certainty meant that RARE II had to proceed quickly, that it should leave little or no land in a further-planning status, that the vast majority of roadless lands should be placed in nonwilderness uses.

But when the Carter Administration bowed to this argument and made recommendations favorable to the commodity interests, a new need for certainty began to emerge. Certainty now demanded a so-called legislative release, a statutory nonwilderness classification, or in some instances a rubber stamp of RARE II by Congress.

The unprecedented concept of designating nonwilderness has emerged as the single greatest stumbling block in a speedy consideration of wilderness following RARE II. There are a proliferation of competing bills, many unlike any passed in the last 15 years, serious disagreements within the Congress over procedure and jurisdiction, and deep divisions within state congressional delegations. Proponents of industry and other commodity interests, who formerly insisted that the RARE II process was too slow, now appear willing to prevent the passage of legislation and thus to delay resolution of this problem throughout 1980 and perhaps beyond.

Is this fight necessary? Let us examine the proposed legislative release and compare it to the professed needs of the forest products industry.

One difficulty in assessing release provisions is the absence of a standard. At this writing there are five major bills or amendments which sponsors claim satisfy release requirements. No two are exactly alike.

Take for example S. 2031, sponsored by Senator Mark O. Hatfield, which considers wilderness and nonwilderness for Oregon. Hatfield's bill is described as meeting industry needs for certainty. It is offered as a "mild" release bill, one that does not hinder future planning and does not make permanent nonwilderness decisions. The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee report accompanying the bill states that also. But the proposed law actually reads (emphases added):

> *Notwithstanding any other provision of law*, with respect to lands . . . in Oregon which have been studied as a part of . . . RARE II and which are not identified . . . for further planning, [and] not designated as wilderness by . . . this Act. . .
>
> (1) Congress does not intend to designate any of these lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System;
>
> (2) these lands shall continue to be available for use other than wilderness under the existing Forest Service plans applicable to the national forest within which such lands are located, *or under such plans as amended or hereafter modified*; and
>
> (3) no department or agency of the United States shall study these lands for the single purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Further provisions forbid challenge of the RARE II EIS and future land-management plans which disregard wilderness.

As it reads, this bill is a permanent override of Forest Service discretion for planning under any existing law. Other offerings introduced are considered tougher than this one, but the Hatfield approach will suffice for a comparison of industry's purported needs and the actual provisions in legislation.

Purported Need: The nation's public forestland long tied up in planning, especially wilderness planning, now needs to be made available to development. Following RARE I in 1973, all inventoried roadless lands on the national forests were due some sort of wilderness consideration in plans to be completed over the coming decade. By the start of RARE II in 1977, between 9 and 12 million acres of roadless land had been through this process and made available to industry. Little of it had been tied up in appeals. These lands did not even qualify for consideration in RARE II.

During RARE II, hundreds of thousands of acres of roadless land dropped out of the process because of local planning decisions. All of these lands were allocated to nonwilderness uses. None were held up by the courts.

All but 8 million acres (including congressionally mandated wilderness studies) of roadless land in the contiguous United States were allocated in RARE II. On April 16, 1979, development began on the nonwilderness allocations.

Feeling was widespread among environmentalists, sportsmen, and federal, state, and local agencies and governments—and expressed in publications such as *Business Week* and the Portland *Oregonian*—that the hastily completed process was imbalanced in favor of development and may not have met legal standards. Nevertheless, no environmental group litigated any part of the RARE II decision. Only one lawsuit, affecting less than 1.6 percent of the RARE II lands, was filed—by the state of California.

Since development has been proceeding on the nonwilderness lands, why add a statute? As Senator Frank Church said during debate on statutory nonwilderness in Idaho: "It is unnecessary and unwise—unnecessary because it is clear from the record that the acres outside the wilderness that are identified in the [Committee] report can and will be managed as multiple-use lands. That is what the Forest Service tells us and that is what the Department of Agriculture tells us. That is all that is necessary to accomplish the objective."

Purported Need: Even with the Forest Service assurances, some irresponsible obstructionist individuals will try to hold up development. Industry needs protection from such tactics.

Never mind for the moment that industry has never hesitated to challenge agency decisions which it feels violate the law and are contrary to its interests. Let us assume that the above-described people exist. No release language yet proposed would stop them. A law denying the ability of the Forest Service to consider wilderness in future land planning will only take one arrow out of the obstructionists' quiver. They will have no trouble finding other legal grounds if their tactic is simply delay.

On the other hand, there may be some people, well-meaning, responsible, and informed, who sincerely feel that wilderness designation is appropriate for a particular tract of land—for example, to protect a functioning ecosystem, a pure watershed, a rare species, an unusual outdoor classroom. While failing to stop the obstructionists (if they really exist) the proposed nonwilderness legislation would stymie these taxpayers from having wilderness proposals considered by the agency empowered to plan the public's land.

The only way to stop legal challenge is to make all Forest Service decisions immune from all challenge. Such an approach is hardly wise.

Purported Need: Congress keeps locking up wilderness but wilderness people keep proposing more. Industry needs the equity of statutory nonwilderness.

First, as Senator Hatfield stated in defense of his statutory nonwilderness category: laws passed by this Congress do not limit the prerogatives of a future Congress. Any decision to put an area in wilderness can be reversed in the future.

But more to the point, Congress took away the Forest Service's power to declare an area "wilderness" with passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964. Hence, any land not specifically included in wilderness law *is* nonwilderness under existing law.

The Forest Service has powers only to recommend (not to allocate) land for wilderness as it studies land uses under the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, RPA, and NFMA. The proposed release does not create a nonwilderness system opposite the wilderness system. With the phrase that is common to all proposals, "notwithstanding any other provision of law," it overrides these laws to prohibit wilderness consideration.

On the other hand, nothing prohibits the Forest Service from recommending declassification of a wilderness. It is a power that the Forest Service has already exercised. Since 1964, large portions of primitive areas, protected by the Wilderness Act until a future congressional decision, have been recommended for declassification because of mineral or timber potential. The Wilderness Act explicitly mandated mineral surveys of designated areas "on a recurring basis" by the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey. Trees in wilderness areas are not forgotten; the Forest Service continues to inventory them. In 1979, the agency recommended boundary alteration and declassification for a portion of the San Rafael Wilderness because of a road built to combat a forest fire. The recommendation has already been incorporated in H.R. 5817, a bill to allocate wilderness on the Los Padres National Forest in California.

Powers to consider wilderness and development uses are equitable now. "Release" upsets the balance.

In 1976, when Congress considered statutory limitations on clearcutting and other silvicultural practices, the timber industry persuasively argued that a law would be too restrictive to professional management and too difficult to change to conform to future conditions. The professional manager needed the flexibility to examine the land for all uses in light of constantly changing forestry purposes, needs, and technologies. Consequently, Congress passed the NFMA establishing a planning sytem complementing the national assessments of goals mandated by the RPA of 1974. Managers were given great freedom to determine best uses.

Now industry spokesmen are saying, in effect, that professional land managers cannot be trusted to make one decision for one use: wilderness.

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Proposed release bills do not aid forest management; they restrict it. And they excuse one forest user—the commodity user—from having to defend development from other users. Release further implies that in 1980, following an exercise of unknown quality, America knows enough to forever halt consideration of a full range of land uses.

In brief, release bills are mischievous because they do not accomplish the goals for which they were designed. As to the stated needs, such legislation is unnecessary. As to its effects, such legislation is unwise. ☐

THE AUTHOR—Tim Mahoney is a Washington, D.C., representative of the Sierra Club.

Release Language . . . *UNNECESSARY*

M. Rupert Cutler

RARE II was carried out as an acceleration of the national forest land-management planning process. As a result of the evaluation of 62 million acres of National Forest System roadless areas, the Carter Administration recommended to Congress that 15.4 million of these acres be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System immediately. Through the RARE II study, the administration also determined that 10.6 million acres should be held for further planning and that management for uses other than wilderness should proceed on 36 million acres. These decisions by the president will be incorporated in plans now being prepared according to regulations promulgated under Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act.

President Carter made clear his expectations regarding management of the 36 million acres of "nonwilderness" lands by stating: "I am asking Secretary Bergland to proceed immediately with the planning and management of these areas under existing law." The administration's view is that these lands already are released from further wilderness consideration. Multiple-use management is proceeding under existing plans. Neither statutory release language nor committee report language reaffirming the president's "nonwilderness" direction to the secretary, is essential for proceeding with management. And we see no need for any type of release for areas placed in the "further planning" category, since their allocation will be resolved through the national forest land-management plans.

When it comes to legislating direction for our public lands, Congress has established a clear pattern. Generally, it has elected to limit its statutory guidance to broad policy and to leave the detailed aspects to the responsible agency. One type of allocation decision that the Congress has reserved to itself, however, is designation of those public lands which are of a special national significance, such as wild and scenic rivers, national trails, national recreation areas, and, of course, wilderness.

In its actions to date, Congress has demonstrated keen interest in looking at each RARE II-proposed wilderness in detail and in considering boundary alternatives, special resource values, and existing private rights within each of these proposed areas. Although we expect Congress to make some changes in our recommendations, it can hardly be expected to consider every nonwilderness area in the same detailed way it does the wilderness proposals. Exceptions will be made, we recognize, when strong local support for wilderness designation of particular "nonwilderness" areas becomes evident to the committees.

In some situations congressional confirmation or acknowledgment of an area's nonwilderness status may be helpful. For example, where House and Senate committees agree that they have finished reviewing RARE II areas within a particular geographic area such as a state or congressional district, it would be helpful if the committee reports clearly identified, *for that area*, any parts of the president's recommendations which are not going to be adopted, and indicated that such lands should be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness. But such action will be helpful only after all the president's proposals within a state or other defined geographic area are subjected to detailed congressional scrutiny. Each proposed wilderness deserves thorough review.

In the committee report accompanying S. 2009, the "Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1979," we have the first example of report language which we find acceptable and helpful in explaining a committee's intent. The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources scrutinized every roadless area within central Idaho and proposed two kinds of areas to be "released"—wilderness areas that were recommended by the administration but which the committee felt should not be wilderness, and the administration's "nonwilderness" areas. In the first case, the committee directs the administration to reverse its recommendation on a particular segment of a larger proposed wilderness. With regard to the areas recommended for nonwilderness, the report states:

> As part of its regionwide land allocation decision, the Committee also confirmed the Forest Service's recommendations for the nonwilderness, multiple-use status of numerous roadless areas in this same vicinity. . . . With passage of this legislation, [timber] resources should be made available under regular Forest Service planning and management procedures. . . .

Permanent statutory release language clearly is inconsistent with the planning process required by the RPA and NFMA. A temporary release is not. The regulations we have promulgated to implement NFMA direct that roadless areas released for nonwilderness uses and lands whose designation as Primitive Areas has been terminated will not be considered further by the Forest Service for designation as wilderness until a forest plan is revised. Roadless areas held for further planning will be considered during the forest land-management planning process. If release language permanently prohibited further consideration of any area for wilderness, it would narrow the alternatives in the planning process.

"Permanent" statutory release of the nonwilderness areas also could be interpreted as a first step away from multiple-use management. If the Forest Service is able to proceed with planning as outlined in the secretary's regulations, then multiple use will retain its breadth of meaning. If wilderness consideration is permanently excluded by statutory release language, then multiple use has been narrowed to exclude wilderness from further consideration as part of the multiple-use mix. This result would conflict with the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, which clearly

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J. Nelson Spaeth (left) holds SAF's Golden Membership Award presented to him by Theodore R. Yocom, chairman of the Illinois Chapter, at a chapter meeting last fall. Active in the Society since 1928, Spaeth is professor emeritus and former head of the Forestry Department at the University of Illinois. He was elected a Fellow of SAF in 1965.

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includes wilderness among the multiple uses. Such an exclusion might also serve as a precedent for future efforts to limit, by statute, the uses of the National Forest System.

To further strengthen a statutory release of nonwilderness areas, some members of Congress are contemplating a provision in the language of RARE II bills to limit or preclude lawsuits that allege inadequacy of review in the RARE II process. Such a statutory provision might state that RARE II adequately met certain legal requirements, such as the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. One bill, the "Oregon Wilderness Act of 1979," has passed the Senate with this type of provision. Unless court action changes circumstances, it is unlikely that the administration would feel such a provision is necessary or desirable.

Congress has been responsive in its consideration of our wilderness recommendations. Throughout the summer and early fall, the committees made field observations of key areas in much of the National Forest System. In hearings both in the field and on Capitol Hill they have afforded proponents and opponents of our recommendations the opportunity to express their views. They have initiated action on bills for 16 of the 35 states in which wilderness areas proposed by RARE II are located. This is an impressive beginning and signifies the interests and commitment of the Congress in preserving wilderness and assuring other uses in our national forests.

I believe we are moving together toward a strengthened National Wilderness Preservation System on one hand and a dependable supply of goods and services from the entire National Forest System on the other. By law the Forest Service must complete national forest management plans by 1985. That accomplishment, coupled with timely completion of RARE II legislation by the Congress, will result in a National Forest System which has been inventoried and allocated in a much more sophisticated and satisfactory manner than ever before. ■

THE AUTHOR—M. Rupert Cutler is assistant secretary of agriculture for natural resources and environment.

SAF to Assist AAAS With Project On The Handicapped

SAF, an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is assisting AAAS in exploring ways that professional societies can contribute to the development of equal opportunities for physically disabled persons desiring careers in engineering and the sciences. This effort is part of a national project funded by the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (DHEW), which assists disabled students who wish to train for scientific careers but need guidance in selecting goals and training options.

AAAS has been identifying disabled professionals for the last four years, finding that their experiences are valuable to persons facing similar educational and employment barriers.

In order to build an ongoing, realistic program, the AAAS needs advice from handicapped individuals who have been educated for careers in forestry or other natural resource professions, or who have made professional adjustments owing to disabilities incurred in mid-career.

If you are a disabled forester or other natural resource professional, contact the office of Ronald R. Christensen, Director of Professional Programs, SAF, 5400 Grosvenor Lane, Washington, D.C. 20014. The information you provide will be shared with the Project on the Handicapped in Science, AAAS. Names of individuals who respond will not be used without permission.

1980 SAF SECTION MEETINGS

Feb. 20-21	Upper Mississippi Valley Section. Holiday Inn, Bemidji, Minn. "Aspen Resources."
Feb. 28-29	Wisconsin-Michigan Section. Midland, Mich. "The NIPF Role in Forest Resources Development"
Feb. 29-March 1	Central Rocky Mountain Section. Ramada Inn, Laramie, Wyo. "Blowing Snow."
March 5-7	New York Section. Saratoga Springs.
March 7-8	Inland Empire Section. Sheraton Spokane, Spokane, Wash.
March 13-15	New England Section. Marriott Inn, Providence, Rhode Island. "New England Private Woodlands: Problems and Opportunities."

Charts and testimony on impact of RARE II
From: Joint Oversight Hearings, House
Subcom. on Public Lands & Subcom. on Forests
February 14, March 6, 1979

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what should the ultimate national wilderness preservation system look like, we searched around for ways to deal with that question. One way of dealing with it is to make sure that we have taken advantage of the wilderness opportunity to protect these scientific and educational values.

The next chart is another way of looking at our objective of geographic distribution of wilderness areas. The green dots on this map represent one or more proposed wilderness areas in the eastern national forests and the national grasslands and the red circles are 250-mile-radius circles, indicating they are accessible to people who live in the urbanized eastern part of our country.

Mr. **Cutler.** We feel very strongly that wilderness experiences should be made available to people who live in the East even though the areas are not going to be as large or as spectacular as the western opportunities. We devoted special attention in RARE II to defining wilderness candidates in the eastern part of the Nation and in the national grasslands so that everyone in the East, except an area through the Corn Belt and the wheat area of the Great Plains, has a wilderness area within 250 miles.

This was another way of rationalizing the wilderness system, if you will.

Mr. **Seiberling.** I am sorry to say you were not able to find any in Ohio.

Mr. **Clausen.** The whole thing is in the wilderness area, including Cleveland.

Mr. **Cutler.** We did find some in Indiana, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, so that folks from Ohio can reach wilderness areas relatively easily.

The next graphic, Mr. Chairman, details the so-called resource effects of our RARE II recommendations and for some of the members now we are getting down to the nitty-gritty.

Here we have the total potential within only the roadless areas, not the national forest system, 3.58 billion board feet and the net still available with our RARE II recommendation is 2.8 billion board feet. We will get into the sawtimber numbers in a little more detail with the next graphic.

Opportunities for developed recreation are reduced from a potential of 54 million recreation days to 49 million recreation days. That is because we cannot move ahead with campgrounds and other facility-oriented recreational developments in wilderness areas.

Interestingly enough, dispersed recreation declines a bit as well. Apparently this is because we cannot put in as many facilities in wilderness areas, and this also reflects the impact of the prohibition on snowmobiles in wilderness areas, so we reduce from 22 million recreation-days to 20 million.

GRAZING 20

Grazing stays constant because we do permit grazing to be done in the roadless areas in the wilderness setting. The energy minerals impact is roughly indicated by the fact that without RARE II there are 3,079 roadless areas without any constraints. With our RARE II recommendations the unconstrained areas are reduced to 2,433, to wilderness areas which have some constraints on them.

Mr. **Weaver.** Mr. Secretary, does the sawtimber include Alaska?

Mr. **Cutler.** They include the lands in the Tongass and the Chugach National Forest boundaries.

Mr. **Weaver.** We want to continually extricate Alaska from these figures. My understanding is that in the Lower 48 the sawtimber actually increases.

Mr. **Cutler.** The actual result in the Lower 48 is to increase.

Mr. **Weaver.** It increases the sawtimber. For purposes of our briefing here in the proceedings we are going to use only the Lower 48 as abstracted, so therefore there is actually an increase in sawtimber from the recommendations on RARE II provided by the administration.

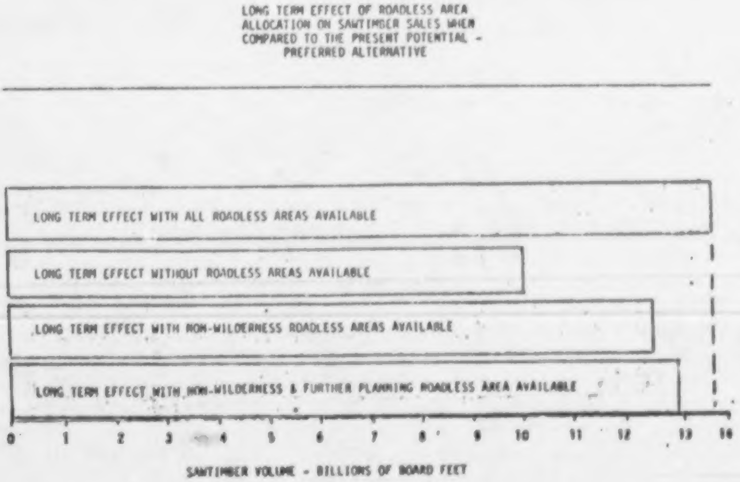
Mr. **Cutler.** That increase amounts to 10.5 million board feet and it is the result of making allocation decisions on RARE I chief selected areas, which have been withdrawn from the base and are now being returned to the base, on which the allowable harvest is calculated.

Mr. **Seiberling.** Do the same adjustments have to be made in the other figures if Alaska is taken out?

Mr. **Cutler.** They are very inconsequential adjustments. There is no adjustment in grazing because there is no grazing on Alaska national forests. Otherwise, they are relatively small numbers.

Mr. **Seiberling.** Thank you.

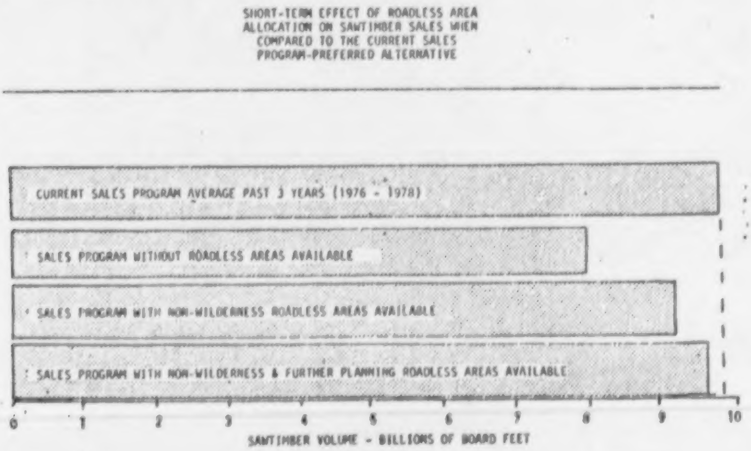
[Chart subsequently submitted by the Department showing long-term effects of roadless area allocation on sawtimber sales, follows:]



Mr. **Cutler.** Moving to the impact on sawtimber sales potential, this is the long-term effect and across these four bars the first or top bar is the long-term effect with all roadless areas available for sawtimber sales and indicates that 13.7 billion board feet are potentially available.

The entire RARE II roadless area inventory is taken out of that base and would reduce the sawtimber sale availability down to the neighborhood of 10 billion board feet. We have carefully—somewhat alleged too carefully—returned most of that timber to the sawtimber sales base to our nonwilderness recommendations, returning the long-term sawtimber sales base to 12.6 billion board feet. If the further planning areas were returned to that nonwilderness status in their entirety, this would add a few hundred million board feet to that total. You can see that we have carefully used the timber data in our process to resolve most of the conflicts with timber by returning most of the heavily timbered areas to developed uses, uses other than wilderness.

[Chart showing short-term effect of roadless area allocation on sawtimber sales, follows:]



Now the short-term effect is slightly different. This is without the investments we expect to be able to make over the next few years which would increase this base. Without RARE II, without any wilderness recommendations from these roadless areas we have a base of 9.7 billion board feet.

Taking out of that base all of the roadless areas inventoried in RARE II, we are down to 7.8 billion board feet of timber available. We returned most of that to the base through the RARE II recommendations and the differences between the third and fourth bars indicate whether or not the further planning areas will go to wilderness, which represents the third bar, or the nonwilderness which the fourth bar represents.

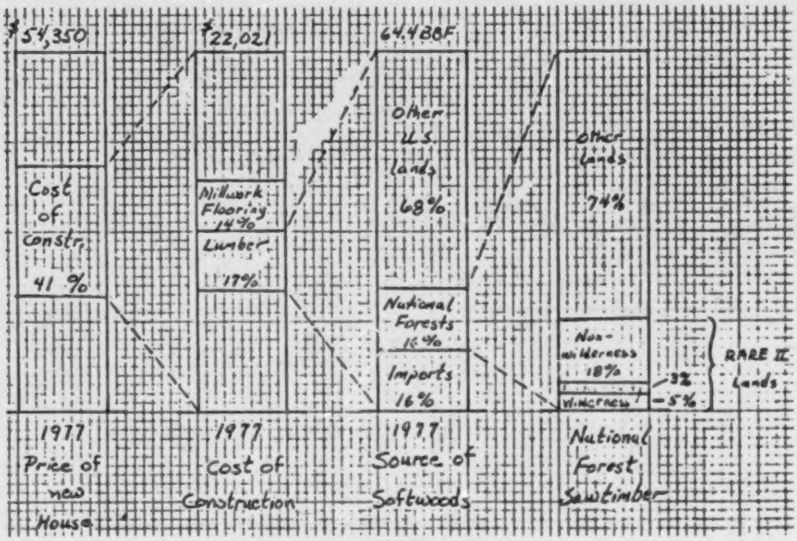
We can give you small 8½ by 11 versions of these charts for your consideration. In fact, they are in the packet that you have on your desks.

Mr. SEIBERLING. If the charts do not break out Alaska so that we do not really know what the effect is in the Lower 48, then they do not really enlighten us as much as we would like. Can you give us the correction after Alaska is adjusted out, so to speak?

Mr. CUTLER. We will have to do that for your record, Mr. Chairman.

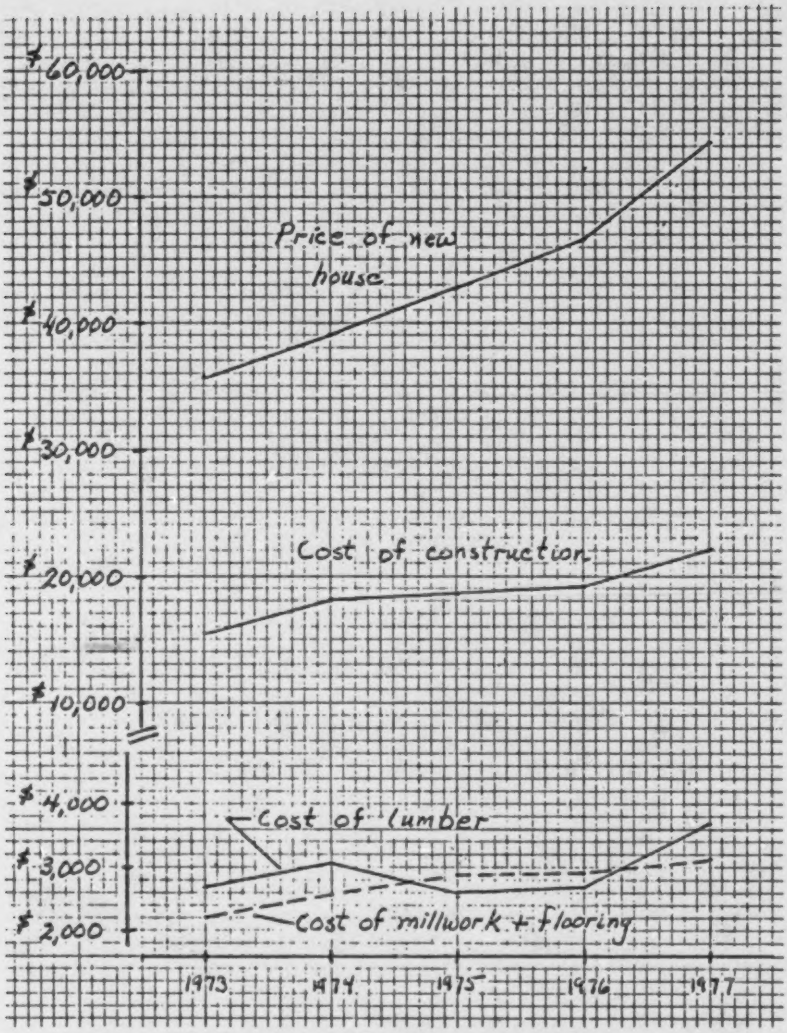
Mr. Seiberling. Thank you.

[The Department subsequently submitted the following charts:]



NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER CUT AND SOLD

	Timber cut		Timber sold	
	Volume thousand board feet	Value	Volume thousand board feet	Value
Fiscal year:				
1940	1, 740, 271	$4, 806, 729	1, 779, 209	$4, 671, 541
1941	2, 067, 279	5, 761, 819	1, 464, 523	4, 769, 348
1942	2, 204, 749	6, 109, 097	2, 839, 416	8, 195, 727
1943	2, 359, 473	8, 671, 729	3, 696, 048	16, 171, 529
1944	3, 333, 167	14, 154, 983	2, 858, 465	12, 121, 348
1945	3, 144, 789	13, 016, 232	2, 391, 449	10, 465, 748
1946	2, 729, 708	11, 490, 318	2, 867, 018	10, 626, 293
1947	3, 834, 588	16, 399, 890	3, 786, 231	21, 954, 920
1948	3, 758, 885	21, 054, 111	3, 741, 856	30, 275, 736
1949	3, 740, 810	28, 749, 007	2, 614, 701	29, 122, 287
1950	3, 501, 937	30, 714, 292	3, 434, 114	32, 980, 107
1951	4, 688, 280	47, 816, 389	4, 912, 958	60, 482, 487
1952	4, 418, 530	59, 341, 209	12, 975, 274	80, 002, 439
1953	5, 160, 355	70, 616, 025	4, 801, 304	56, 949, 128
1954	5, 365, 113	65, 407, 400	5, 367, 655	60, 308, 691
1955	6, 328, 229	70, 760, 440	9, 626, 729	100, 430, 988
1956	6, 907, 043	97, 619, 548	6, 837, 262	129, 306, 477
1957	6, 978, 185	115, 567, 029	6, 533, 376	111, 116, 227
1958	6, 420, 701	94, 187, 973	13, 292, 643	112, 583, 811
1959	8, 340, 518	113, 896, 697	9, 359, 045	132, 995, 296
1960	9, 366, 897	156, 423, 791	12, 617, 180	170, 892, 642
1961	8, 380, 689	124, 451, 784	8, 856, 904	125, 145, 413
1962	9, 032, 237	128, 905, 266	10, 325, 872	133, 660, 089
1963	10, 026, 242	134, 405, 770	12, 175, 253	153, 567, 600
1964	10, 954, 193	151, 074, 949	11, 681, 508	171, 925, 104
1965	11, 244, 025	161, 105, 702	11, 510, 659	198, 185, 066
1966	12, 138, 401	195, 590, 242	11, 382, 967	226, 014, 528
1967	10, 850, 930	188, 710, 969	11, 654, 647	208, 603, 585
1968	12, 128, 225	239, 311, 589	11, 651, 566	274, 253, 980
1969	11, 783, 473	326, 996, 862	18, 930, 942	502, 140, 808
1970	11, 526, 725	307, 609, 817	13, 382, 025	317, 302, 594
1971	10, 341, 204	257, 020, 185	10, 636, 387	215, 299, 552
1972	11, 700, 364	381, 956, 590	10, 339, 486	328, 436, 311
1973	12, 357, 023	479, 233, 003	10, 199, 250	636, 151, 669
1974	10, 958, 393	508, 615, 355	10, 241, 085	902, 608, 483
1975	9, 173, 785	365, 951, 687	10, 823, 549	657, 212, 830
1976	9, 575, 455	492, 029, 190	10, 287, 270	707, 832, 690
1977	10, 481, 536	732, 546, 790	9, 919, 695	987, 416, 476



Mr. Cutler. The allocation of some roadless areas to wilderness will provide additional ecosystem, landform and wildlife habitat representations within the wilderness system, thereby adding to the diversity of that system. The distribution and accessibility of roadless areas recommended for wilderness will increase the opportunity for a wilderness experience within a day's travel time for most of the Nation's population. For example, the number of wildernesses in the populous Eastern States would increase by more than four times if RARE II recommendations were to be adopted.

When we compare the 1975 RPA program targets with our RARE II recommendations, we find that all program targets can be met or exceeded with the exception of sawtimber sale offerings, which fall slightly short of the 1985 midlevel target.

I think all the members recognize that these program targets may be revised as we move toward our 1980 program targets which are under development now.

Forest Service timber sale offerings have averaged 11.5 billion board feet over the past 3 years. Within the next 3 to 5 years the effect on this timber sale program of designating the wilderness proposed by RARE II and holding some areas for further planning would be to reduce the annual sale by about 150 million board feet of sawtimber and 25 million board feet of other products—less than a 2-percent reduction. This shortfall is essentially in Alaska.

At our hearings yesterday, Mr. Chairman, we pointed out that we can deal with that shortfall through advanced increments in timber stand improvement and roads and so forth in Alaska. In the Lower 48 States there could be a slight increase in annual sales. This results from release of areas where harvesting has been deferred for wilderness study.

The timber sale program level for fiscal year 1980 probably will not be affected by RARE II proposed action. Preliminary analysis indicates that implementation of the RARE II proposed action would cause only minor reductions, if any, in the fiscal year 1981 sales program. This is being verified by our field people as they prepare their 5-year programs.

Mr. Clausen. Could I ask a question on that?

Mr. Cutler. Yes.

Mr. Clausen. You are obviously providing comments and figures relating to the national picture. Is there a breakdown on area by area so that we can get a measure of the impact on a specific area?

Mr. Cutler. Region by region.

Mr. Clausen. Forest by forest?

Mr. Cutler. In the final environmental impact statement, there is a State-by-State analysis of this impact.

Mr. Clausen. Is it possible to break it down forest by forest or working circle by working circle?

Mr. Cutler. We can break this down by congressional district or on request by forest or working circle.

Mr. Clausen. Yes. I would like to have that. I think it would be helpful so each Member can measure the impact. It would also be helpful to the committee.

Mr. Cutler. We will be happy to do that.

Mr. Seiberling. I understand that copies of the environmental impact statement were sent to each Member of Congress who had a district that would be impacted. but I would like to suggest that they send a copy to each member of this subcommittee and I assume maybe Mr. Weaver would like to have the same, and if you could do that, we would appreciate it.

Mr. Cutler. Yes; we will do that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Seiberling. I do not have any impact statement, but I do have an interest.

Mr. Cutler. I think I brought one to your office a couple weeks ago.

Mr. Seiberling. All I know that I have is the summary, but I will check. It could be my staff is protecting me from being overburdened.

effect is on allowable cut if we make the assumption we will put in the Forest Service all that which is in RARE II and then I probably will not pursue at this point, but would be interested in knowing at some point what, if any, allowance is being given for growing timber that is on sites that by any reasonable definition of commercial harvesting just do not lend themselves to being harvested either because it would not be cost effective or because there would be some other consideration that would preclude it such as unacceptable environmental damage.

Mr. CUTLER. Mr. Burton, there is an explanation I ought to make with respect to this table that has been handed to members of the subcommittees. The heading is net with RARE II. That is a little cryptic.

What that means is net if the Department's RARE II recommendations are adopted and what that indicates is that of the 3 billion board feet tied up in the RARE II inventory, 2½ million board feet would be available if all the wilderness areas we recommended are established by the Congress.

Mr. SEIBERLING. So, do I then gather that five-sixths of the currently tied-up board feet would, in effect, be released because they would not be set aside for further study.

Mr. CUTLER. Further study is included. Most of that number would be released on April 15. We can give you the further planning breakout with relatively small numbers.

Mr. BURTON. Turning this around, if we adopt all the administration's RARE II proposals, do we then remove 500 of the 3,000 MMBF from being available for cutting?

Mr. CUTLER. Yes, that is the opportunity cost.

Mr. BURTON. Or putting it the other way, five-sixths of that which is no longer permitted to be cut will be permitted to be cut at some point in time?

Mr. CUTLER. That is the benefit of RARE II. We are making that allocation decision.

Mr. BURTON. How much of the 3,000 MMBF is currently reflected in allowable cut numbers?

Mr. CUTLER. All of that is being used to be the basis of the allowable cut figures except the small number being tied up in the congressionally mandated wilderness study areas and the chief selected areas under RARE I.

Mr. BURTON. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, but I will pursue this for only 1 more minute.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Go ahead.

Mr. BURTON. So that 3,000 total potential is all currently in the data used to construct an allowable cut today?

Mr. CUTLER. Almost all of it. The congressionally mandated wilderness study areas which are included in the RARE II study are not included in the allowable cut. That is something like 200 million board feet.

Mr. SEIBERLING. If I may just add one more comment. My understanding is that while the 3 billion board feet is long-term potential, that the immediate effect of the administration's RARE II proposals, if adopted, will be to increase the cut in the Lower 48 by 11 million board feet?

Mr. CUTLER. Yes.

Mr. Seiberling. So the RARE II recommendations will have an immediate positive effect on timber supplies?

Mr. Cutler. That is true, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Seiberling. So that we are talking here about something quite different from the short term.

Mr. Cutler. This is the long-term potential.

Mr. Seiberling. I just wanted to get that clear. You may continue.

Mr. Burton. Could you then convert this data into the question that Congressman Seiberling asked? How much is the current allowable cut?

[The Department subsequently furnished the following information:]

How much is the current allowable cut?

The Forest Service uses the terms potential yield and programed harvest in referring to allowable cut. Potential yield is the maximum harvest that could be planned for a decade if full funding and manpower were available to prepare sales, build roads for access and make investment in cultural practices such as reforestation and timber stand improvement. It also assumes that markets exist for the species and products included in the potential yield.

Programed harvest is that portion of the potential yield that can be sold in a given year considering funding, manpower, and markets.

The potential yield of the national forests on an annual basis prior to RARE II was 16.2 billion board-feet. Programed harvest has averaged about 11.5 billion board-feet during the past 5 years.

Mr. Burton. What is the impact if we adopted all of the administration's RARE II proposals?

Mr. Cutler. No impact in calendar 1979, practically no impact in fiscal year 1980. There is a very small impact from there on out as we proceed to make decisions on the further planning areas.

What we have included in the proposed wilderness areas coming out of the RARE II is commercial timber which, in part, is unlikely to be posed for logging anyway because much of it is very difficult access.

They qualify as commercial timber because of the productivity of the site, but——

Mr. Burton. I would hope that you would have my questions examined and apply your knowledge in light of my lack of knowledge.

Then if you can convert that into some response including the response of how much of this loss is really not loss at all because it is not commercially feasible, at least in the near term of current terms just would not be available for harvesting, even assuming you had the roads in place tomorrow.

Mr. Cutler. We should not kid you that there is no impact on timber because there is, but it is small. We will read the record and we will read your question over again and we will provide as clear a response as possible.

Mr. Burton. Or a best estimate, if you can.

[The Department subsequently furnished the following information:]

WHAT IS THE IMPACT IF WE ADOPTED ALL OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S RARE II PROPOSALS?

The 36 million acres that are released to nonwilderness contain about 18 million acres of commercial forest land. In most cases, even though the Forest Service did not make sales on these roadless areas, sales were scheduled on the

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, sir. The next speaker is Mr. Magnuson.

STATEMENT OF GARY MAGNUSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR RESOURCES, WASHINGTON OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR BROWN

Mr. **Magnuson**. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, My name is Gary Magnuson. I am an assistant director for resources for the Washington office of California Governor Brown.

On behalf of Huey D. Johnson, the Governor's cabinet official for resources, I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the State of California with respect to S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, introduced by California Senator S. I. Hayakawa.

Upon your direction, and in the interest of time, Mr. Chairman, I will be brief and highlight our concerns. Simply stated, the State of California is opposed to S. 842 for the following reasons. One, the legislation is too dependent upon the recommendations of the RARE II final environmental statement which, for California, was found to be deficient in meeting the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act by a Federal district court in Sacramento.

Two, as has been stated by previous witnesses, the legislation sets unrealistic deadlines for congressional action on wilderness and further planning areas.

Three, S. 842 is not a balanced proposal or a productive vehicle to achieve the consensus by conservation and industry groups to resolve the conflicts over the future allocation of forest roadless areas.

And, four, the legislation seeks to nullify its successful California RARE II lawsuit, although the lawsuit is under appeal by the U.S. Forest Service and the Forest Service is making individual forest plan revisions to comply with the Federal court ruling.

To refute earlier testimony of yesterday, Mr. Chairman, I might add that the California attorney general filed a RARE II suit on July 23, 1979, to insure that the State's legal remedies were preserved by timely action, and to seriously indicate our concerns with respect to the RARE II process and the recommendations for 41 RARE II areas in California.

The filing of the suit was not meant to supersede a congressional resolution of the differences between the State and the Federal Government over RARE II. The State of California participated fully last Congress in drafting and the passage of H.R. 7702, the California Wilderness Act of 1980, which was passed by the House of Representatives.

In this regard, we have endorsed similar legislation this Congress, H.R. 859 introduced by California Congressman Phillip Burton. We strongly hold that the California—that California needs a balanced wilderness law.

The legislation was developed by negotiating with all interests to lessen the present polarization, in fact, the polarization which you spoke to yesterday, Mr. Chairman, and which exists today in California.

In sum, the State of California will, as in the past, continue to work with Congress and the Federal Government in ending the uncertainty and opening land which can support commodity production and development within our national forests.

We believe strongly that the development of the sustainable resource production potential of these national forests nonmarginal lands is important to the maintenance of portions of our economy.

It is time, however, that we stop our exploitative harvest and development of marginal lands which is continuing to a degree, and turn our investment to sites of high productivity which will return, on a sustainable basis, more than our initial investment.

We ask that S. 842 not be favorably reported by this committee, and instead, request the companion legislation to H.R. 859 be introduced in the Senate and hearings conducted on it. That concludes my remarks.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Johnson follows:]

STATEMENT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE UNITED STATES SENATE

By

HUEY D. JOHNSON
SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
APRIL 23, 1981

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee today to present the views of the State of California on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, introduced by California Senator S. I. Hayakawa. Some time ago Governor Brown delegated to me the responsibility of representing the interests of the State of California in the allocation of California's remaining national forest roadless areas. Since that time, the Resources Agency and constituent departments, such as Forestry, Fish and Game, and Water Resources, have analyzed the values of these areas and in March 1979, we presented our RARE II recommendations to Congress during RARE II oversight hearings conducted by the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. On July 23, 1979, the California Attorney General's Office, on behalf of the Resources Agency, filed suit in Federal District Court in Sacramento to set aside the U. S. Forest Service recommendations for the future use of 41 national forest roadless areas in California. The suit also sought to enjoin the Forest Service from taking or permitting any action that would change the wilderness character of any of these roadless areas without first preparing an adequate environmental impact statement. As the Subcommittee is no doubt aware, on

January 8, 1980, U. S. District Court Judge Lawrence K. Karlton granted summary judgment against the Forest Service stating that the Forest Service did not comply with the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act in developing its RARE II final environmental statement. The suit is presently under appeal by the Forest Service.

The State of California was also active during the 96th Congress in participating in field and legislative hearings on California wilderness legislation and we supported the passage of H.R. 7702, the California Wilderness Act of 1980, by the House of Representatives.

With respect to the RARE II Review Act of 1981, S. 842, that is before the Subcommittee, the State of California opposes it. Although supporters of the legislation indicate that the intent of S. 842 is to resolve issues affecting the determination of future use of national forest roadless areas, we find the legislation will only prolong the confrontation over such a decision for the following reasons:

- o The legislation is too dependent upon the recommendations of the RARE II study by the U. S. Forest Service, which, as has been stated before, has been judged to be grossly deficient by a U. S. District Court.
- o The legislation sets unrealistic deadlines for congressional action on wilderness and further-planning areas.

- The legislation, unlike the RARE II wilderness legislation passed last Congress and some proposed this Congress, does not provide a balanced allocation of national forest roadless areas. It releases non-wilderness areas but establishes no wilderness areas. S. 842 will not be a productive vehicle for conservation and industry groups to achieve a concensus and to work together to increase the productivity of our lands.
- The legislation seeks to nullify the California RARE II lawsuit, although the Forest Service has appealed the decision and Forest Service plan revisions are underway to comply with the Federal court ruling.

The State of California's concerns regarding the RARE II process are a matter of public record and they have been brought to the attention of the Members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the California Congressional Delegation, and the U. S. District Court. Included in such concerns is our belief that the Forest Service RARE II process would have been of much more value if benefit/cost analysis had been performed on individual roadless areas. The Forest Service indicated that approximately 25 percent of the 6,200,000 acres of RARE II roadless areas in California are commercial timber lands but no benefit/cost analysis was done to gauge the costs of and return from development of these roadless areas. A Forest Service staff paper that outlined why the Forest Service chose not to do benefit/cost analysis of these areas provides an educated supposition that the costs to develop roads and harvest the timber within the marginal timberlands are more than the revenues that would be derived from the timber sales. Therefore, such programs would have to be subsidized at the taxpayers' expense.

I believe there are two related issues in addition to allocation in the RARE II matter. The first is to be critical of the Forest Service's insensitive approach to land management as demonstrated by its procedures and decisions. The second is the need to shift from the exploitative mode to one of intensive management of prime forest lands. As stated in the November 1979 issue of Fortune Magazine, "More than 1/5 of the United States, some 500 million acres, is commercial forest ... But, the commercial forest is producing perhaps only a half of the timber it is capable of growing."

Resolution of the issues raised by RARE II, providing it is done in a way that satisfies total public interest, can mark the beginning of a new era in land and resource management in our country. We need managers who can enhance the remarkable process of sunlight and soil being turned into forests that, if managed properly, can provide wood products in perpetuity to meet the needs of our society. Nothing can be more important than preserving the wilderness areas that are the birthright of present and future generations, the real owners of these precious public lands. Wilderness will be needed as a measure of the quality of our lives, as a resource which can provide recreation and priceless opportunities to recharge the human spirit, and by scientists for whom they can provide standards of productivity as well as the opportunity to preserve unique and irreplaceable life forms.

Also, we cannot overlook the other industries that are dependent upon wilderness. California's salmon industry has suffered because of destructive timber harvest methods and poor forest management practices. The rivers within roadless areas are the prime producers of salmon and steelhead and their protection must not be overlooked in a California wilderness bill. The commercial fishing industry has supported the State's RARE II position and justly so. Tourism, recreation equipment sales, and hunting and fishing recreation are just a few examples of the other industries involved.

For these reasons, California needs a balanced Wilderness Act. We believe California Representative Phil Burton's HR 859 is a balanced bill and one that we can support. HR 859 establishes wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, and further-planning areas, and releases lands not so classified for nonwilderness uses.

Representative Burton's bill was developed by negotiating with all interests and striking a balance. I believe such an omnibus approach lessens the present polarization which exists over the issue of wilderness and permits conservation and industry groups to come together and work for increasing the basic productivity of our developed natural resource lands.

The State of California will, as in the past, continue to work with Congress and the Federal Government in ending the uncertainty, and opening land which can support commodity production and development within our national forests. We believe strongly that the development of the sustainable resource production potential of these national forest non-marginal lands is important to the maintenance of portions of our economy. It is time, however, that we stop our exploitative harvest and development of marginal lands, which is continuing to a degree, and turn our investment to sites of high productivity which will return, on a sustainable basis, more than our initial investment.

We need to get on with determining the resource future of our national forests. We have the opportunity to defuse the conflicts and start pulling together for a resourceful future. The RARE II Review Act of 1981 does not provide for such a positive action to be achieved and I recommend you vote against it. Instead, a companion bill to HR 859 should be introduced in the Senate to insure quick passage of a balanced wilderness act for California.

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Fontaine, in your statement you said that industry has filed suit in the case of California, but there has been no environmental suit.

Are you saying that there are not, or that there are likely to be no, challenges to timber sales on the basis of incomplete RARE II data by any State or local environmental group?

Mr. **Fontaine**. I think that is the case. North Carolina industry filed a lawsuit.

Senator **Wallop**. Let me rephrase the question so you understand what I am saying. A group of North Carolina companies which you labeled industry, and which in testimony looks like you are saying nationwide, I am asking you if it is your opinion, or your intimation, that there are no challenges anywhere in America in existence, planned or otherwise, to timber sales? I am saying by local or State environmental groups?

Mr. **Fontaine**. To my knowledge there are no State or local environmental groups planning any such action at all.

Senator **Wallop**. You heard the testimony yesterday that there were. Are you saying that the threats in Idaho that Mr. Maddock was speaking of are of no consequence and nothing will happen?

Mr. **Fontaine**. I wasn't here yesterday. May Tim Mahoney answer that?

Mr. **Mahoney**. Mr. Chairman, we are not aware of the specifics referred to yesterday in Idaho. The environmental groups did not challenge RARE II. The RARE II process——

Senator **Wallop**. you are fogging the question.

Mr. **Mahoney**. There may well be challenges on non-RARE II grounds to individual timber sales. On the other hand, as the testimony shows, there appear to be hundreds of timber sales that are ongoing without challenges. We couldn't say that there are no appeals of any timber sales for any reason.

Senator **Wallop**. All I am trying to do is get people out of blanket assertions, because they are not accurate. And they do your testimony no real credibility by saying it.

The fact is that industry didn't. A group of companies in North Carolina did, and there are challenges in America to timber sales on the basis that certain areas were not adequately considered under RARE II. That's all I'm saying.

Why make blanket assertions when they don't add to the credibility of what you are saying? Your point is well taken without going that far, so why do that?

We are talking about polarization. We are tyring to get some intellectual honesty in here on both sides. It doesn't serve the purpose and fog the issue and answer the question by running around and saying no environmental group did and so on. That's all I'm trying to say. Can we bring the rhetoric down to where it makes sense, and where your challenges to the principles that you object to in S. 842 are on the basis of reality and not some enhanced monster that lives out on the coast somewhere ready to pounce on you. That's all I'm saying.

I would just ask all of you to do that. When you make the statement on the compromise, Mr. Orr, when you implied that there was a compromise worked out on both Houses of Congress——

Mr. **Orr**. I understand that was the impression I gave. What I meant to say was there were meetings among all interests in arriving at what was a compromise. There were not Senate people present.

Senator **Wallop**. But there was, as you recall, a very strong resistance remaining in the Senate. It had not been worked out.

Mr. **Orr**. That's right.

Senator **Wallop**. What is the source of this that keeps referring to the 1 billion board feet of timber that has been sold since RARE II? Nobody seems to be able to provide that.

Mr. **Orr**. It's the best estimate we have been able to come up with. The problem is that the Forest Service, to my knowledge, hasn't come up with solid figures. We have seen figures of how much was planned to be offered for sale in 1979 and 1980, and our best estimate is somewhere in the neighborbood of a billion board feet.

Senator **Wallop**. Maybe it would be best to refer to that as an estimate. Again, you have a hearing record. People who hopefully review this won't know that. They will take these statements as statements of verifiable facts.

What I an trying to do is get people to say what they know to be so, or what they speculate to be so and identify in between.

As a matter of fact, the reporting in the Washington Post this morning on yesterday's hearing is directly taken from just those kinds of assertions which I'm trying to get put into some prospective of reality. These things in here just were stated. I'm not blaming you for that. I'm just saying the Post reported inaccurately the events of yesterday, and there is little reason why one could even criticize then when everybody indulges in hard clearly defined statements which, under scrutiny, don't come out and don't hold that kind of water.

As we go on with this, or whatever process succeeds it, if we can just get down to the point of real honesty, we could all come to a conclusion. I thank you very much for your testimony this morning.

Let's have the next panel, please. Again, I appreciate your coming here and I would ask that we do limit this. I would like to get all witnesses heard. Your statements will be included in the record in their entirety. Please proceed, Mr. Pardo.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD PARDO, PROGRAMS DIRECTOR, AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Pardo**. My name is Richard Pardo and I am programs director for the American Forestry Association. We are a citizen conservation organization, founded in 1875, and with about 70,000 members nationwide. We appreciate the invitation to present our views on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981.

Our prepared statement which we will submit for the record contains some comments on specific portions of S. 842. In the time available now I would like to discuss some of the general aspects of the bill. These are the question of deadline for congressional action, the issue of the legal sufficiency of the roadless area review in EIS, the question of whether there should be RARE III, and the question of release of areas not recommended for wilderness by the RARE II impact statement.

We strongly believe that there is a need to complete the national forest wilderness system to identify and designate those lands that should be units of the national wilderness preservation system so that the nonwilderness lands can be managed for nonwilderness purposes.

S. 842 would resolve this issue by setting deadlines by which time Congress would have to act on the wilderness recommendation of the roadless area review; by insulating the RARE II environmental impact statement from court challenges to its legal and factual sufficiency; by directing that only Congress could mandate such wilderness reviews in the future; and by statutorily releasing the nonwilderness lands from any further wilderness suitability review by the Forest Service.

First, as to the deadlines, these can be a two-edged sword. On the one hand, deadlines can be an action forcing mechanism, as we believe is intended in this bill.

On the other hand, a deadline can be equally effective for stalling action in order to force the consequences of a missed deadline.

On authority on negotiations has been quoted as saying that, and I quote, "There is a negotiating truism that most concession behavior and all settlements will occur at the deadline."

Given the risk that deadlines will delay rather than accelerate resolution of the wilderness issue, we would prefer not to see deadlines set in law. The Congress appeared to be making good progress in reaching agreement on wilderness bills on a State-by-State basis in the last Congress, and we would prefer to see this process continued, absent the deadline threat.

Second, as to the sufficiency of the roadless area review final environmental impact statement, we agree that this is desirable in order to prevent court suits from interfering with this process of State-by-State resolution of the issue.

The Colorado wilderness bill contained such language, and we believe that the State-by-State approach will allow close enough scrutiny of the various roadless areas to prevent abuse of the review process. Only Congress can designate wilderness. The roadless area review presented Congress with the most thorough inventory and analysis of wilderness suitability that has yet been prepared. We believe that it is now up to Congress to act on this information, and we believe that a finding of sufficiency will expedite that process.

We also agree with the intent of S. 842 in reserving to Congress the authority to require any future wilderness reviews other than those that would occur on a forest-by-forest basis in the regular course of national forest planning under the National Honest Management Act.

Finally, there is the question of how those national forest roadless areas not designated wilderness by Congress should be managed, and whether these areas should ever again be subject to wilderness review by the Forest Service.

As we read S. 842, it would prohibit any future consideration of the nonwilderness areas for wilderness in any future national forest planning. We believe that this degree of release is unnecessary and is counter to the land use planning process established by the National Forest Management Act.

We believe that the roadless area review should be held to be adequate wilderness consideration for the initial round of national forest plans which are now being prepared, and that the nonwilderness land identified by RARE II should be managed for nonwilderness purposes.

But we do not think that it is desirable to remove the roadless areas from subsequent review when these plans come up for revision, as by law they must.

The National Forest Management Act mandates planning on a multiple-use basis. Wilderness is one of the multiple uses under the National Forest Management Act, and we believe that it should remain so.

This means that 10 or 15 years down the road when a national forest plan is revised, the Forest Service has the option of considering those areas that are still roadless and undeveloped for wilderness suitability at the same time that all other multiple use options are being considered.

In summary, we agree with S. 842 on the matter of sufficiency of the roadless area review final environmental impact statement. We agree that only Congress should have the authority to initiate another broad wilderness review of national forest roadless areas.

However, we do not believe that deadlines will serve to expedite resolution of this issue, nor do we believe that the nonwilderness roadless areas should be removed completely from the National Forest Management Act planning process. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Pardo follows:]

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
balanced forest use
Founded 1875
1319 Eighteenth Street NW Washington DC 20036 telephone (202) 467-5810

Statement of
The American Forestry Association
before the
Subcommitee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
on
S. 842: The RARE II Review Act of 1981

April 23, 1981

Mr. Chairman:

I am Richard Pardo, Programs Director of The American Forestry Association, a national citizen conservation organization of some 70,000 members, founded in 1875 and dedicated to the sound management of forests and related resources.

We appreciate the invitation to present our statement to you today on an issue that goes to the very heart of the need for long-range balanced use and management of the national forests.

First, let me say that we support and share your concern over the need to resolve the present uncertainty in national forest land use and planning. Only Congress can designate Wilderness. The roadless area review and evaluation process has given Congress the most complete information ever compiled on national forest wilderness area suitability. We hope that Congress can now act expeditiously on the recommendations contained in Executive Communication 1504 of April 16, 1979 and bring resolution to the management of national forest land. We commend your efforts to bring this process to a timely conclusion.

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S. 842 is one approach to resolving the issues. It would set deadlines for Congressional action on the RARE II Wilderness recommendations, confirm that nonwilderness national forest roadless areas are to be managed for purposes other than wilderness, ratify the sufficiency of the RARE II environmental impact statement, reserve to Congress the power to require any future comprehensive wilderness reviews, and remove the nonwilderness RARE II areas from future consideration by the Forest Service as wilderness, without precluding Congress from legislating additional wilderness.

The bill seeks to resolve uncertainties, but we are concerned that, as written, it may not accomplish that objective.

We are also concerned that the release provisions of this bill go beyond what may be desirable by altering the basic land planning concept embodied in the National Forest Management Act.

Turning first to specific comments on S. 842 as written:

Section 1: We suggest that the use of the acronym RARE II in the title or body of the bill might be construed to confer statutory status on RARE II, when in fact, it was an administrative initiative which had to have a name; the acronym should be laid to rest, not perpetuated in law. We would, therefore, suggest that the title of the bill be amended to read: "National Forest Roadless Area Act of 1981," and that elsewhere in the text of the bill, the use of the term "RARE II" be replaced by the phrase, "National Forest Roadless Area Review" or words to that effect.

Section 2: No changes suggested, except as noted above regarding use of RARE II.

Section 3: We fully agree that a Congressional finding of the legal and factual sufficiency of the roadless area review final environmental statement is desirable, both to remove the effects of the court order in California and to prevent similar situations from arising in other states. We wonder, however, if Sec. 3(a) as written does not pose a potential for raising jurisdictional questions within Congress over S. 842 which might impede consideration of the legislation. Would it not be sufficient to merely state that "Congress finds the national forest roadless area review final environmental impact statement legally and factually sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, notwithstanding any court findings to the contrary?"

Section 3(b) apparently seeks to preserve judicial authority over an existing court challenge to the legality of the RARE II process in areas subject to the provisions of the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975. We believe that rephrasing Sec. 3(a), which relates only to the NEPA sufficiency of the RARE II EIS, will not affect this litigation, and that Sec. 3(b) could therefore be modified to simply state that "This Section shall not be construed to limit judicial authority to determine the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct studies of roadless areas subject to the provisions of the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975 (PL 93-622,88 Stat. 2096)."

Section 4: Leaving aside for the moment the sustantive questions of what degree of "release" is necessary or desirable, Section 4(a)(1) is somewhat confusing. In simple language, its purpose appears to be to say that lands recommended for nonwilderness uses shall not again be considered for Wilderness by the Forest Service in any land management plans under RPA as amended by the National Forest Management Act.

However, as written, there could be some confusion over which plans are meant; just those to be completed, or those also already prepared by the time this act passes.

Section 4(a)(2) provides for a deadline by which time Congress must act or RARE II lands recommended for wilderness are to revert to the nonwilderness status for planning and management purposes. To use a favorite lawyer's cliche, deadlines can be a "two-edged sword." They can motivate action, as we think the deadlines in this bill are designed to do, or they can provide an incentive for stalling by those who wish to see the deadline passed without action.

Congressional action on the previous administration's roadless area recommendations has not been swift, as we are all aware. But during the last Congress, a process evolved of treating the wilderness recommendations on a state-by-state basis, during which some of the major points of controversy were resolved through negotiation and compromise. Toward the end of the last session, it appeared as if an acceptable model for future "RARE II" bills had been achieved in the case of the Colorado Wilderness Bill. Based on this, we would hope that subsequent "RARE II" bills will move fairly rapidly, eliminating the need for deadlines and avoiding the danger of having a bill held hostage pending arrival of a deadline.

According to at least one authority on the art of negotiation, "There is a negotiating truism that most concession behavior and all settlements will occur at the deadline." For this reason, we would prefer not to see this potential for delay enacted into law.

And are the deadlines in Sec. 4(a)(3) even necessary? Under the National Forest Management Act, the Forest Service must complete its forest plans by the end of 1985; there should be no "further planning" areas left by then.

Where areas have been recommended for wilderness, the Forest Service will continue to manage them as de facto wilderness even if Congress fails to act on these recommendations. We hope Congress will act, but if they do not, planning and management on the nonwilderness lands is not affected differently whether the wilderness lands are de facto or designated. Here we believe that the deadline has more potential to stall action than to motivate action.

We would agree that lands recommended for wilderness in the RARE II process but specifically rejected by Congress, at whatever date, should, after that time, be managed for nonwilderness purposes under existing laws and authorities.

Section 4(b) says nothing about the RARE II "further planning areas" east of the 100th meridian. Absent some specific language, it appears that these areas under Section 4(b)(2) would be managed for uses other than wilderness unless otherwise directed by Congress, and that wilderness suitability is considered adequate even though these areas are designated as "further planning." We believe this point needs to be clarified.

In general, we agree with the purpose of Section 5; to reserve to Congress the authority to mandate any further roadless area reviews other than those wich occur on a forest-by-forest basis in the normal course of the RPA planning process.

The provisions of Section 6 are already standard Forest Service policy, and therefore, not needed in a bill. If it is deemed desirable to state this policy statutorily, we would recommend that the phrase on line 18, page 5, "of itself," be omitted. The phrase adds nothing to the purpose of the section and could open the door to extended debate over just what the clause was intended to include or exclude.

Section 7 would appear to repeal wilderness studies already mandated by Congress, but not yet completed. Are the studies directed by the Eastern Wilderness Act to be prohibited? That needs to be clarified if that is the intent.

Section 7 also prohibits future Forest Service review of any national forest lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, which leads into our second concern about S. 842; the scope and type of "release" provided for nonwilderness national forest roadless areas by this bill.

It is true that prohibiting the Forest Service from reviewing or restudying these areas in the future for wilderness will not completely close the door for additions to the Wilderness system from national forest roadless lands. Congress can still designate Wilderness, and could direct the Forest Service to study specific areas for such consideration. This would be a cumbersome process requiring legislation under S. 842, but it would not be impossible.

But what Section 7 does specifically and S. 842 does in general is to remove consideration of wilderness from the national forest land use planning process and take away the option of the forest land manager to ever consider an area for wilderness in the future.

We believe that this runs counter to the whole concept of the land planning process as embodied in the National Forest Management Act. It removes one element——wilderness——from the process completely.

While we agree that in the future wilderness should not be given the priority status accorded by RARE II, we believe that wilderness should remain as one of the land uses to be considered in the national forest planning process——on a forest-by-forest basis.

If Congress makes it clear that wilderness study and review are not to be elevated above other land use considerations, then we believe the aim of this legislation can be accomplished without doing harm to the land planning process. Henceforth, wilderness would be considered alone in conjunction with other uses, needs, and priorities, and that is as it should be under a balanced and rational planning process.

Does this mean that lands managed for nonwilderness will continue to be plagued by uncertainty? We don't think so. If, in the initial plan for a national forest, timber from a roadless area is included in calculating the allowable harvest, we doubt that the Forest Service would reverse itself and recommend that land for wilderness when the plan is reviewed.

In other words, we believe that only Congress should have authority to mandate wilderness reviews, but the agency should have an option to consider wilderness as a use in the land use planning process under NFMA.

We agree that the "RARE II" process should be considered sufficient wilderness consideration by the Forest Service for the initial forest plans. But we question the desirability of removing wilderness as a planning option for all time. To be effective, planning must be flexible enough to allow all options to at least be considered in the process.

In summary, we hope that Congress will use the information from the RARE II process to evaluate the wilderness recommendations sent to Congress by the Carter administration, and that following the process evolved in the last Congress, bills can be introduced on a state-by-state basis and passed in this Congress.

We agree that the RARE II enviornmental impact statement should be declared sufficient to meet the NEPA requirements for national forest planning purposes.

We agree that any further national or regional reviews of roadless areas on the national forests should be initiated only at the direction of Congress.

Eliminating the "further planning" areas east of the 100th meridian in S. 842 conflicts with Congressional direction to study certain lands for wilderness in the eastern States.

We would urge caution in creating statutory deadlines and encourage you and your colleagues to act to resolve these questions expeditiously through a process of state-by-state bills.

We believe that the RARE II process served the purpose of determining wilderness suitability for the initial phase of national forest planning under the National Forest Management Act, but that wilderness consideration should not be precluded in future national forest plan revisions.

We also believe that lands not designated as wilderness by Congress should be managed for nonwilderness purposes under existing law and authorities.

Finally, it should be remembered that the roadless area review and evaluation process was designed to gather data and public advice on the manner in which the roadless areas and the national forests should be managed. The objective was to provide information needed by the administration and Congress to resolve a lingering political decision. That objective, we believe, was accomplished. Now it is up to Congress and this Administration to act on that information to (1) designate those areas that ought to be in the wilderness system, and (2) permit the agency to manage the remainder under existing laws.

We would be pleased to assist in any way we can to help bring the roadless area issue to a conclusion.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. That is the kind of statement I have been looking for. Some I don't agree with, but at least it is the sort I have been looking for.

Mr. McBride, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF JOHN K. McBRIDE, MONTANA WOOD PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. McBRIDE. I have two statements. One is the written one we submitted from Montana Wood Products, and the second is my own.

Senator WALLOP. Both statements will be entered in the record.

Mr. McBRIDE. I am John K. McBride, governmental affairs manager for St. Regis Paper Co. in Libby, Mont. I am the industry RARE II coordinator for the State of Montana and represent our forest industry for Montana Wood Products.

I am a forester with 29 years experience in forestry in Montana. Twenty-six of those years were in the field as a land manager for the St. Regis Wolf Creek block of 70,000 acres. I'm quite well aware of the consequences in the forest of man's actions and inactions.

I very much appreciate the opportunity to testify for S. 842 which is an opportunity for you to solve a vexing question.

In June about 4 years ago, the Department of Agriculture started RARE II. This was their second stab at trying to resolve the question of what Forest Service lands should be wilderness and which should not.

Note two things—this is for lands administered by the Forest Service. The Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior will be going through this same sort of thing for yet more wilderness. The other thing to note is the word "resolve." The Forest Service wanted the question settled and industry still wants it settled. We are here to try to wheedle you into doing it. The ball is squarely in your court.

We understand quite well that most of the environmental side is opposed to any settlement. First, RARE II didn't come out the way they wanted. Second, resolving the question of unroaded land is not at all to their interest. They would rather see eternal conflict where they can continue to slice away at undeveloped land of any kind. Presumably when they run out of that type of land, they'd start reconstructing wilderness out of productive land, if allowed.

Industry, though, does desire resolution as in S. 842. Indeed, we need release of this land and need it at a national level. The problem of wilderness is a national problem. Wilderness areas are created by a national body from Federal land. They are for all the people of the United States.

Resolution of what lands are suitable or not suitable for wilderness should be done at this same national level and done all at once.

A State-by-State approach does not look at the whole problem, only part of it. It further takes a lot of time.

While delay is the standard environmentalist tactic, I'd think you'd rather have your time spent efficiently. Unless you really haven't got much else to do.

For the good of the United States, we need resolution and in a timely manner. Business needs to be able to plan ahead. Nowhere is the need for this any more evident than in the forest products business.

To have a forest to use, we must have trees; trees need a land base, the land base in Montana for the year 2080 must be in trees now. Not just any trees either, but trees of desirable species that are healthy and fast growing.

If we do not have the trees for 2080 today, Montana will be in big trouble. We absolutely must plan ahead a mininum of 100 years and we actually should have more time than that. The average rotation for the Kootenai National Forest is between 100 and 120 years.

To do this type of planning, we just have a known land base of timber land. We must know if land is available for multiple use that includes timber or if it is to be shut up in a more restricted category. We are already overdue for this information.

The Forest Service cannot plan for regeneration, precommercial thinnings, commercial thinnings and harvest when they don't know what they have for a base to start with.

S. 842 would complete that base and enable proper forest management to expand. Let us not have later generations pay the price of dependency on foreign sources, unneeded scarcity, higher prices, and unemployment.

Admittedly, resolution of RARE II is not a small job. RARE II encompasses 2,919 areas that totaled 62 million acres. This is about equal to a strip of land 36 miles wide from New York to Seattle. Some have been settled by State bills, but much is left.

In Montana, we have our fair share of this land. We have 220 RARE II areas with about 5.3 million acres in them. All of this land is not completely tied up, but the Forest Service is naturally loathe to invest budgeted money in timber sales preparation that is then appealed and indefinitely delayed.

This has already occurred in the north fork of the Flathead on attempted emergency sales of dying timber. The result is that any RARE II lands are avoided if possible, much to the detriment of the timber sale program and intelligent forestry. Yet their acreage is used to calculate the allowable cut. S. 842 would allow some 3.5 million acres in Montana to be rationally planned again. That, by the way, is about the same acreage as Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

I could repeat statistics and acreages at great length, but the basic fact is simple and clear. RARE II was the largest and best study of our, or indeed, any forests. It is past time to implement some of the recommendations of it. Release the nonwilderness recommended lands as S. 842 proposes.

I thank you for the chance to testify and would be glad to answer any questions that I can.

[The prepared statements of Mr. McBride follow:]

STATEMENT OF JOHN K. McBRIDE BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES, UNITED STATES SENATE ON S. 842

April 23, 1981

I am John K. McBride, Governmental Affairs Manager for St. Regis Paper Company in Libby, Montana. I am the industry RARE II coordinator for the State of Montana and represent our forest industry for Montana Wood Products. I am a forester with 29 years experience in forestry in Montana. Twenty-six of those years were in the field as a land manager for the St. Regis Wolf Creek block of 70,000 acres. I'm quite well aware of the consequences in the forest of man's actions and inactions.

I very much appreciate the opportunity to testify for S. 842 which is an opportunity for you to solve a vexing question.

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Industry, though, does desire resolution as in S. 842. Indeed, we need release of this land and need it at a national level. The problem of wilderness is a national problem. Wilderness areas are created by a national body from federal land. They are for all the people of the United States. Resolution of what lands are suitable or not suitable for wilderness should be done at this same national level and done all at once. A state-by-state approach does not look at the whole problem, only part of it. It further takes a lot of time. While delay is the standard environmentalist tactic, I'd think you'd rather have your time spent efficiently. Unless you really haven't got much else to do.

For the good of the United States, we need resolution and in a timely manner. Business needs to be able to plan ahead. Nowhere is the need for this any more evident than in the forest products business. To have a forest to use, we must have trees; trees need a land base, the land base in Montana for the year 2080 must be in trees now. Not just any trees either, but trees of desirable species that are healthy and fast growing. If we do not have the trees for 2080 today, Montana will be in big trouble. We absolutely must plan ahead a minimum of 100 years and we actually should have more time than that. The average rotation for the Kootenai National Forest is between 100 and 120 years.

To do this type of planning, we must have a known land base of timber land. We must know if land is available for multiple use that includes timber or if it is to be shut up in a more restricted category. We are already overdue for this information. The Forest Service cannot plan for regeneration, precommercial thinnings, commercial thinnings and harvest when they don't know what they have for a base to start with. S. 842 would complete that base and enable proper forest management to expand. Let us not have later generations pay the price of dependency on foreign sources, unneeded scarcity, higher prices and unemployment.

Admittedly, resolution of RARE II is not a small job. RARE II encompassed 2,919 areas that totaled 62 million acres. This is about equal to a strip of land 36 miles wide from New York to Seattle. Some have been settled by state bills, but much is left.

In Montana, we have our fair share of this land. We have 220 RARE II areas with about 5.3 million acres in them. All of this land is not completely tied up, but the Forest Service is naturally loathe to invest budgeted money in timber sales preparation that is then appealed and indefinitely delayed. This has already occurred in the North Fork of the Flathead on attempted emergency sales of dying timber. The result is that any RARE II lands are avoided if possible, much to the detriment of the timber sale program and intelligent forestry. Yet their acreage is used to calculate the allowable cut. S. 842 would allow some 3.5 million acres in Montana to be rationally planned again. That, by the way, is about the same acreage as Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

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I thank you for the chance to testify and would be glad to answer any questions that I can.

S. 842 - RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

by

Montana Wood Products Association

Mr. Chairman and members of the U. S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the Montana Wood Products Association wishes to thank you for this opportunity to present its views in regard to Senate Bill 842.

The speedy resolution of the RARE II study now being considered in Congress is of vital interest to the State of Montana, its citizens and to the people of this nation. Montana's forest industry is responsible for some 3% of the total wood needs of this nation and the survival and continuance of this important industry is of critical importance to all concerned. Montana's forest industry is presently composed of more than 100 sawmills and studmills, 4 plywood plants, one particle board and one specialty fiberboard, one pulp mill, 5 wood pressure treating plants and literally hundreds of small operations manufacturing house logs, fence posts and railings, railroad ties and farm and barn poles. In addition, there are literally hundreds of small logging operators, many of who are one-man log truck haulers. These firms combine together to produce products of all kinds that were worth some 600 million dollars wholesale value to the economy of this state and nation in 1979.

The Montana wood products industry employs some 10,000 full-time employees who earned in excess of $100 million in direct wages during 1979. We compute the employment at the rate of 7 direct employees per one million board feet of timber processed, plus an additional 14 employees in service and supporting industries. In other words, there are some 21 jobs per each million board feet of timber processed within the state of Montana.

The speedy resolution of the RARE II controversy is of tantamount concern because Montana has a large amount of federal ownership within its borders. Montana presently has 22,770,000 acres of forested lands of which some 15,983,000 acres are classified as commercial forest acres. Approximately 3/4 of the commercial forestland is in public ownership, with the U. S. Forest Service owning the largest bulk - some 61% (9.8 million acres), the forest products industry owns slightly more than 6% of the commercial forestland in Montana (1.1 million acres), the balance of some 5 million acres is owned by the State of Montana with its 500,000 acres and some 25,000 ranchers and farmers who own the balance of 4.5 million acres.

The recommendations to the Congress of the United States in regard to the RARE II study for Montana which dealt with some 5,396,305 acres were as follows:

1. 28 areas involving 626,670 acres for further Wilderness;
2. 18 areas listed for further planning encompassing some 1,212,524 acres;
3. 3,557,111 acres tenitively scheduled to go back into multiple use.

These 5,396,305 acres in the Montana RARE II study will sustain an annual timber cut of some 210.6 million board feet. Utilizing the computation of 21 jobs per million board feet, these 210.6 million board feet of annual allowable cut would then support 4,422.6 full-time employees in the state of Montana.

Montana has already sustained the loss of many mills in its producing area as well as the loss of employees. The biggest reason for this reduction in employment and production is the fact that the national forests nearby have reduced their allowable timber for sale over the last 10 years. For example, in 1970 the national forests yielded some 654 million board feet of timber for sale in the state of Montana. This constituted 59.8% of all timber offered for sale that year in the state of Montana. In 1979 the federal Forest Service offered for sale some 452 million board feet of timber or 41.2% of timber offered for sale. During this same period of time the State of Montana continued to offer for sale a sustained 28 million board feet of timber from its commercial forestlands which constituted 2.6% of total sales offered. During this same period of time the private lands in Montana contributed 343 million board feet of timber for sale, or 31.4% of the total. In 1979, however, these same privately owned lands in Montana contributed 567 million board feet of timber for a total of 51.8% of the total timber offered for sale.

These figures show that from 1970 to 1979 that the federal forested acres in Montana were offering a reduced sales volume for the timber market each year while the state of Montana sales volume stayed constant and the timber secured from private lands increased dramatically. This is the situation today - that state and private lands in Montana are contributing over 50% of the demands of the market place now as compared to when the Forest Service and other federal lands contribute approximately 60% in 1970. This means that even though the federal government owns approximately 3/4 of the commercial forestland in Montana the annual allowable cut being offered for sale is constantly being reduced to where it is now some 41.2% of the total instead of approximately 60%.

This reduction has come about mainly because of federal Wilderness programs, federal Wilderness study programs and other federal regulations that emanate from the various federal agencies that have a tendency to reduce the commercial forest acreage available for timber purposes in the state of Montana.

In Montana at the present time we have 3,107,963 acres classified in permanent Wilderness classification. These acres are permanently off of the timber sale market. When we consider the additional 5,396,305 acres that are now subject to review under the Roadless Area Review II it becomes clear to all concerned that a majority of the commercial timber acres in the national forest system are off of the timber sale market. Whether or not all or some of these additional acres mentioned in RARE II will go into Wilderness, the fact remains, that as long as they are in the study category, for all intents and purposes, these acres are off of the timber sale market. This makes the resolution of the RARE II program by Congress one of the urgent necessity. We must arrive at a resolution of this stalemate if the wood products industry in Montana and other western states are going to continue in a healthy and economically satisfactory condition thereby being able to satisfy the future wood demands of this growing nation.

The Montana Wood Products Association believes that the enactment into law of Senate Bill 842 will provide a timely and satisfactory resolution to this most vexing problem of timber supply and that it will allow the industry and the public at large to plan accordingly for future wood needs. We must as a nation and as a people get on with the job of providing the needed natural resources and the products that are produced from them for this growing nation if we are to regain our rightful place in the community of nations. The wise use of our own wood resources is the best conservation instrument and the best conservation policy that we Americans could do to help our lagging economy to regain its feet. We can put our people to work and we can use our own God-given resources for our future needs. We accordingly heartily endorse the passage of S. 842.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank You, Mr. McBride. Mr. Woodard.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES WOODARD, THE APPALACHIAN HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Woodard**. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I'm Charles Woodard, regional timber manager with Hammermill Hardwoods, Inc., in North Carolina.

Today I am representing the Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers Association, a trade association of producers, distributors, and processors of hardwoods in a 10-State region.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you in support of S. 842. I want to outline for you the kinds of problems RARE II has caused in my State. I think it will be a window for you on the whole RARE II issue.

In the national forest of North Carolina, we have 36,000 acres of wilderness. We also have half a million acres managed as wilderness in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. On top of that, there are thousands of additional acres on the national forests that are under administrative wilderness management by the forest supervisor of national forests in North Carolina. I am one among many people who think that is enough.

Mr. Chairman, if I might be allowed, I have a written statement and I will submit it for the record.

Senator **Wallop**. I would appreciate that.

Mr. **Woodard**. We view S. 842 as a means of management on our national forests. In western North Carolina the U.S. Government owns 51 percent of the land, and currently they are harvesting 16 percent of their own very conservative forest management plan. In the county that I grew up in, the Government owns 82 percent of the land. We double the State average in unemployment which is around 20 percent, so I have to question the validity of the idea that the Government owns land in counties that it does.

In order to beat inflation I believe that this country has to produce, and part of production is managing the land efficiently.

Since 1970, thousands of acres have been tied up through this wilderness study. If I understand it, the national forest created under the act to provide industry with a sustained supply of timber and for watershed protection. They were not created for wilderness areas, a single use used by less than 1 percent of the American people.

When Government owns such a large percentage of the land and does not manage it, you have wasted unemployment. Another big factor in our business, the energy costs have increased dramatically. We can't afford to haul logs and lumber long distances as was once feasible.

North Carolina leads the world in production of wood and furniture, and there is no way we can keep on producing the furniture without the raw material.

We have endured 11 years of this stalemate and we would like to see an ending. We want to go on the record in favor of S. 842. If there are any questions I could answer, I would be happy to try.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Woodard follows:]

STATEMENT OF
CHARLES WOODARD
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE
ON S.842
APRIL 23, 1981

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Charles Woodard, Regional Timber Manager with Hammermill Hardwoods, Incorporated in North Carolina. Today I am representing the Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers Association, a trade association of producers, distributors and processors of hardwoods in a 10-state region.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you in support of S.842. I want to outline for you the kinds of problems RARE II has caused in my state. I think it will be a window for you on the whole RARE II issue.

In the National Forests of North Carolina, we have 36,000 acres of Wilderness. We also have half a million acres managed as Wilderness in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. On top of that, there are thousands of additional acres on the National Forests that are under "administrative" Wilderness management by the Forest Supervisor of National Forests in North Carolina. I am one among many people who think that is enough.

In the summer of 1978, the citizens of western North Carolina spoke their minds about Wilderness. At two consecutive Roadless Area Review and Evaluation hearings, 700 angry citizens shouted down representatives of the U.S. Forest Service. People whose lives depend on timber blocked the roads and streets around the town where the hearings were held. Their actions were not in keeping with democratic processes, but I can understand their frustration.

The concept of Wilderness, managed as Wilderness, is relatively new. The idea of using our precious resources for this one, single use, in my opinion, is wasteful. The four major benefits of the forest -- timber, recreation, wildlife and water -- are inter-related and inter-dependent disciplines that must be considered together if they are to reach their greatest potential.

Timber harvesting is compatible, in fact is necessary, if we are to reap the greatest benefits available to us from all resources. Timber harvesting is a temporary disruption of the landscape, but it is only temporary, and it does serve several purposes. Wildlife depends on forest edge for browse and habitat. Opening in the forest canopy provides light and moisture necessary for regeneration of understory plants and trees. And harvesting of mature timber keeps the forest dynamic and growing. It is a rule of thumb in professional forestry that where there is good timber management, all the benefits of the forests prosper.

Wilderness, on the other hand, is a single use concept that favors use by only a small percentage of the population. Only those young and strong enough to hike the difficult terrain can use it because the Wilderness depends on non-intervention of man for its unique character. That means no roads, no motor-driven vehicles, no shelters built by man; in short, no development of any kind.

The remote locations of Wilderness very often preclude use by the poor, the old and the infirm. This does not mean that we should not have a representative share of our forests set aside for Wilderness; indeed we should. We have reached that share. To go further is not in the best interest of the people.

What most of the public does not realize is that the overmature forest, the Wilderness, is a gross waste of most of the resources available to us. Few species of wildlife thrive in the Wilderness. In fact, if you remember, Daniel Boone and his associates nearly starved to death negotiating the Wilderness Trail.

Timber does not regenerate at normal capacity without some opening in the canopy to permit moisture and sunlight to reach the forest floor.

The one thing you can guarantee with a Wilderness is dead, dying, and decaying resources. Timber is wasted. Disease, insects, and pests multiply unabated and wildlife is forced to de-part.

Until now, I have not mentioned the loss of jobs, tax base, production and fiber materials we forfeit when large areas are consigned to Wilderness. In western North Carolina where the economy is based on forest resources, the wholesale designation of lands to Wilderness would result in a staggering economic loss to the people, the counties, the state, and to small businessmen who depend upon federal timber for their materials.

Make no mistake, the National Forests were originally established to guarantee a continuing supply of timber for the people of the United States. These National Forests were NOT established to provide large scale Wilderness -- a single use, wasteful form of management.

I find it hard to understand that there would be anyone willing to forego the opportunity to recover precious energy sources believed to be in the area to satisfy the preservationists. We have been guilty of appeasing the preservationists for years. The Congress, aware of the vocal preservationist minority, has bowed to this faction with wholesale grants of millions of acres of Wilderness.

The question the public needs to answer is, "Is the price we pay in lost wages, hardships on workers' families, and ruined businesses worth this highly questionable, environmentally costly and absolutely wasteful practice?" It is my opinion that it is NOT.

What most of the public does not understand in this issue is that almost every acre of land they propose for Wilderness in this state has been harvested in the past. The very best, most beautiful forest lands today were, at one time, the scene of the worst examples of early timbering. Professional foresters found that the clear cuts of the past, both natural and man-made, resulted in magnificent new stands of the very best species. We learned that trees are renewable, but that forests must be managed for multiple-use.

Under modern forest management we can have all the benefits of the forest. This is, again, ALL the benefits of the forest, without detriment to the others. Good forest management promotes more enjoyable recreation. It insures browse and habitat for wildlife, and it guarantees trees for the future. Wilderness on the other hand guarantees death and decay of the forest.

The Appalachian Hardwood Manufactureres Association strongly supports S.842 which limits Wilderness additions in the East to those lands where Congress deems essential for review and inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. We will be happy to work with the Committee in shaping the legislation to accomplish this end.

Thank you for this opportunity to present my views. If you have any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Woodard.

Mr. Blasing, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF LARRY B. BLASING, DIRECTOR, FORESTRY PROGRAMS, INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL

Mr. BLASING. My name is Larry B. Blasing. I am director of forestry programs for the Inland Forest Resource Council.

The introduction of Senate bill 842 begins the process that must bring to a close one of the most dismal chapters in the history of forest management.

The allocation of forest lands to various resource uses is an issue that in most cases would have resolved itself over time.

We allowed ourselves to be drawn into a land use conflict that cost millions of dollars and wasted hundreds of thousands of manhours without resolving the issue.

In addition, several years of time was lost from the development of forest management programs by diverting manpower and budgets in this attempt to resolve land allocation issues. We have sapped the energies of land management agencies and resource user groups in this attempt instead of working wholly to improve the management of national forest lands.

Because of the polarization, it is now essential for Congress to provide resolution so that forest managers and user groups can again address other important problems.

Further needs for wood fiber, recreation, employment, and the control of inflation are just a few of the issues that should command more attention to land allocation issues.

We strongly support the enactment of legislation that will formally release nonselected RARE II lands and set time limits on the study of lands that are recommended for wilderness of further planning.

We still do not have a viable land allocation decision. The RARE II recommendations are still clouded by controversy and uncertainty. The California lawsuit effected the whole RARE II process. The Forest Service is being continually plagued by the threats of appeals or other litigation that could prevent development of Forest Service lands.

As a result, the agency is treading very lightly in its development of inventoried roadless areas. While development is taking place in some of these areas since the RARE II study, it is primarily in areas considered to be noncontroversial. Noncontroversial areas are those which were not requested for wilderness or further study by the wilderness and no-growth advocates.

I might just add a couple of examples here of appeals that have taken place, one in Montana and one in the State of Idaho. There is a north end salvage appeal in the International Forest that involves a timber sale that was designated or prepared to salvage the beetle kill on the mountain pine, and one of the issues is the roadless question.

Senator WALLOP. Who appealed that?

Mr. BLASING. There are a group of appellants. One of the appellants was the Montana Wilderness Association. In the State of Idaho there is an appeal of an area that is a roadless area, and

Senator McClure is familiar with this. The area is Boulder, and there is a plan prepared and this has been appealed and reappealed. We are running into these kinds of things.

It is absolutely essential that the development of the nonwilderness lands for timber and other purposes be started promptly in order to prevent disruption of the normal sustained flow of forest products from the national forests.

According to RARE II data the inventoried roadless areas in Montana contain nearly 240 million board feet of potential yield annually. In the State of Idaho, inventoried roadless areas contain more than 450 million board feet of potential yield annually.

This represents a substantial portion of the potential yield that is available from national forest lands in these States. Individual national forests have informed us that it will be necessary to produce more than 50 percent of their timber sale programs from inventoried roadless areas by as early as 1983.

With the clouded status of these roadless areas, the forest products industry is fearful that timber sale programs will be arbitrarily reduced until final land allocation decisions are made. This would create serious economic consequences for our industry and could cause the elimination of some individual companies, with subsequent job losses and economic havoc in dependent communities.

The commercial forest land contained within the inventoried RARE II areas have always been in the timber base for the national forest system. The current allowable cuts are calculated with these acres included in proposed timber harvest programs.

In recent years many of these commercial forest lands have not been available for timber harvest because of perpetual wilderness study. These lands must be formally returned to the timber base in order to provide certainty to the Forest Service timber sale program and stability to the Nation's wood fiber supply.

We feel that the principles embodied in S. 842 are good. We are extremely pleased to endorse the language in section 6. We have observed an increasing tendency on the part of the Forest Service to provide buffer strips around existing wilderness areas. We do not feel existing laws envisioned such a practice.

In summary, we wish to point out that even though Montana has 3 million acres of wilderness, we recognize that there will be additional wilderness areas established in Montana and Idaho. Some of these wilderness areas will be endorsed by the forest products industry. Congress should also be aware that not all the lands released for further wilderness study will be roaded or developed.

A substantial acreage will remain in a natural state without development during the foreseeable future. There is no validity to preservationist arguments that project the idea that areas released for multiple use purposes will be developed in their entirety.

The American public, the forest products industry and other resource user groups have been subjected to chaos throughout the roadless area controversy. It is our sincere hope that Congress will act expeditiously to return forest management to an orderly process.

I'll be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Blasing follows:]

IFR INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL
320 SAVINGS CENTER BUILDING MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801
PHONE (406) 728-1710

STATEMENT OF S. 842
THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981
before the
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

My name is Larry B. Blasing, I am Director of Forestry Programs for the Inland Forest Resource Council. The Council is an association of forest products companies that operate mills and plants in Montana and northern Idaho. Member companies harvest timber on private, state and federal lands and process it into timber, plywood, particle board, cardboard, pulp and paper, packaging and other wood products. These companies employ approximately 15,000 people and have a combined payroll of more than $200 million.

The Council's primary goal is a sustained timber supply from public and private commercial forestlands. The membership advocates an intensive commitment to the forest policy of "multiple use sustained yield" for all renewable forest resources.

Our Council represents 20 member companies with more than 60 manufacturing plants. Not only are we representing those companies, but we are representing their interest in their employees, their interest in the communities that depend on their continued operation and their interest in the consuming public that purchases the products they manufacture.

The introduction of Senate Bill 842 begins the process that must bring to a close one of the most dismal chapters in the history of forest management. The allocation of forest lands to various resource uses is an issue that in most cases would have resolved itself over time. We allowed ourselves to be drawn into a land use conflict that cost millions of dollars and wasted hundreds of thousands of man hours without resolving the issue. In addition, several years

DEDICATED TO INTENSIVE MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT OF OUR FOREST RESOURCES

time was lost from the development of forest management programs by diverting manpower and budgets in this attempt to resolve land allocation issues. We have sapped the energies of land management agencies and resource user groups in this attempt instead of working wholly to improve the management of National Forest lands.

Because of the polarization it is now essential for Congress to provide resolution so that forest managers and user groups can again address other important problems. Future needs for wood fiber, recreation, employment and the control of inflation are just a few of the issues that should command more attention than land allocation issues. We strongly support the enactment of legislation that will formally release non-selected RARE II lands and set time limits on the study of lands that are recommended for Wilderness or further planning.

Since the beginning of the roadless land allocation issue, the Inland Forest Resource Council and its members have been working toward its resolution. We participated throughout the RARE I process and we have been continually involved in the legislative process that has established Wilderness areas and other restricted use proposals. We supported Assistant Secretary Cutler and the Carter Administration's attempt to settle the roadless area issue through RARE II. We organized a major forest products industry public education program to help citizens of Montana and north Idaho understand and participate in the RARE II process. It was our sincere hope that it would bring an end to the land allocation question so that we could concentrate our efforts on the other problems that affected the nation's timber supply.

We still do not have a viable land allocation decision. The RARE II recommendations are still clouded by controversy and uncertainty. The California law suit is a threat to the whole RARE II process. The Forest Service is being continually plagued by the threats of appeals and other litigation that could prevent development of Forest Service land. As a result, the agency is treading very lightly in its development of inventoried roadless areas. While development has taken place in some of these areas since the RARE II study, it is primarily in areas considered to be noncontroversial. Noncontroversial areas are those which were not requested for Wilderness or further study by the Wilderness and no-growth advocates.

It is absolutely essential that the development of the non-wilderness lands for timber and other purposes be started promptly in order to prevent disruption of the normal sustained flow of forest products from the National Forests. According to RARE II data the inventoried roadless areas in Montana contain nearly 240 million board feet of potential yield annually. In the state of Idaho, inventoried roadless areas contain more than 450 million board feet of potential yield annually. This represents a substantial portion of the potential yield that is available from National Forest lands in these states. Individual National Forests have informed us that it will be necessary to produce more than 50% of their timber sale programs from inventoried roadless areas by as early as 1983. With the clouded status of these roadless areas, the forest products industry is fearful that timber sale programs will be arbitrarily reduced until final land allocation decisions are made. This would create serious economic consequences for our industry and could cause the elimination of some individual companies, with subsequent job losses and economic havoc in dependent communities.

The commercial forest lands contained within the inventoried RARE II areas have always been in the timber base for the National Forest system. The current allowable cuts are calculated with these acres included in proposed timber harvest programs. In recent years many of these commercial forest lands have not been available for timber harvest because of perpetual Wilderness study. These lands must be formally returned to the timber base in order to provide certainty to the Forest Service timber sale program and stability to the nation's wood fiber supply.

We feel that the principles embodied in S. 842 are good. We are extremely pleased to endorse the language in Section 6. We have observed an increasing tendency on the part of the Forest Service to provide buffer strips around existing Wilderness areas. We do not feel existing laws envisioned such a practice.

We question the need for both Section 5 and Section 7. We endorse the language in Section 7 as reflecting our views on future study of Forest Service lands for Wilderness.

In summary, we wish to point out that we recognize that there w'll be additional Wilderness areas established in Montana and Idaho. Some of these Wilderness areas will be endorsed by the forest products industry. Congress should also be aware that not all of the lands released for further Wilderness study will be roaded or developed. A substantial acreage will remain in a natural state without development during the foreseeable future. There is no validity to preservationist arguments that project the idea that areas released for multiple use purposes will be developed in their entirety.

The American public, the forest products industry and other resource user groups have been subjected to chaos throughout the roadless area controversy. It is our sincere hope that Congress will act expeditiously to return forest management to an orderly process.

I will be happy to answer any questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. Mr. Woodard, the company that you work for, I know you are not representing them here today. But is it part of the North Carolina suit?

Mr. WOODARD. Yes.

Senator WALLOP. Is the Sierra Club an intervenor in that suit?

Mr. WOODARD. yes.

Senator WALLOP. They didn't initiate it, but they are intervening?

Mr. WOODARD. That's correct.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. McBride, in your statement you make the statement that the RARE II lands are avoided as possible much to the detriment of the timber sales program.

Could you just explain on that statement?

Mr. MCBRIDE. Yes, I think I can easy enough. The Forest Service has a limmted budget. They need to spend a considerable amount of money and time in preparing the timber sale. It usually takes about 2 years from the time they start.

This, of course, requires investment in time, in road location, laying out blocks, timber marking, making their plans for how they wish to manage land.

If the sale is in appeal, this money is wasted. If the appeal take a number of years, they then have to go back and relay the blocks and remark the timber because the timber doesn't last forever. They would prefer to be able to actually sell and log the land that they lay out.

Therefore, it is only wise management on their part to take areas that are not controversial. If they think there is going to be a problem on roading, that there would be appeals, they would rather skip it and go somewhere else.

Senator WALLOP. It is your contention that the threat of the appeal is focusing the attention of the Forest Service on the less controversial lands? And as they attempt to meet their quotas in their given forests, that they are concentrating that in areas that are not likely to be appealed?

Mr. MCBRIDE. That is correct.

Senator WALLOP. That, in your opinion, is not good forest management?

Mr. McBride. No. I don't think it's good forest management.

Senator Wallop. Do you know how many board feet of timber have been sold from release plans?

Mr. Blasing. After the testimony yesterday I checked with the people in the Beaverhead National Forest, because the testimony comes as kind of a surprise to me. To the best of their knowledge, on the lands that were finally considered as RARE II lands, there has been no timber sold. I might just add a point of observation about the billion board feet. I am fairly familiar with the region 1 forest timber service program, and if percentage is held, region 1's percentage of the billion board feet would be approximately 100 million feet, which should be coming out of released RARE II lands. I'm not aware that there is any portion, any large portion, of that amount that has been sold.

Senator Wallop. 100 million feet?

Mr. Blasing. Yes. I can only say very few timber sales or portions of timber sales that might have been on the boundaries that have been sold, my guess would be 10 or 20 million feet.

You know, the Forest Service could give you these figures.

Senator Wallop. I have a comment because Senator McClure, who is one of the cosponsors of this legislation, stated yesterday he is at odds with the conclusion that you draw about S. 842 that would prohibit either Congress or the Forest Service from ever considering wilderness in these released lands.

Mr. Pardo. I didn't mean to say that Congress would, really the Forest Service. Congress can still designate wilderness areas and can direct the Forest Service to do specific wilderness studies. My point was it would take wilderness out of the land us planning process.

Senator Wallop. The problem that I have with that conclusion you have reached, that is one of the conclusions that keeps floating in here, that there is some kind of—that there is no alternative but total development in all cases of multiple use. I don't think that is an accurate characterization of professional management.

Mr. Pardo. As a professional forester I couldn't agree with you more.

Senator Wallop. That is the sort of conclusion that one would have to draw from that. The Forest Service is directed to manage it for multiple use, but that doesn't mean every multiple use has to be included in each management plan.

Mr. Pardo. No, but I think they should have the option to consider each multiple use and not be precluded from ever again considering wilderness as one of the multiple uses in their subsequent revisions of the forest plans.

We would agree that we feel the lands are release now for the initial phase of the plans. The Forest Service has the authority to carry out nonwilderness management on nonwilderness lands. But as we read S. 842, it would say these roadless areas would not ever again be considered by the Forest Service for their wilderness suitability. We are saying we do think that would amend the National Forest Management Act planning process, and we don't believe that would be a desirable result.

Senator Wallop. It is, perhaps, a lack of clarity in the language of the bill. I don't think that is his intent, but he does, in fact, indicate that it could be interpreted that way. This is certainly one of the reasons for hearings.

Gentlemen, thank you very much. I appreciate your time. I would like to have the next panel please. Again, gentlemen, it would be appreciated if you would summarize your statements. Your full statements will be in the record.

Mr. EHINGER. Mr. Ewing has been unavoidably detained. We hope he will be here prior to our completion, as much as Mr. Craine got in at the last minute yesterday. If not, we would request that he would be able to testify later on.

Senator WALLOP. He can either come to the other hearing, or his statement will be inserted for the record.

Please proceed, Mr. Ragon.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT E. RAGON, THE WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. RAGON. I'm Robert Ragon. I am in charge of timber and log procurement for Sun Studs, Inc. of Roseburg, Oreg., a small business manufacturer of veneer and lumber.

I have filed a prepared statement. It urges enactment of S. 842 as the means to end the chaos caused in this industry and its dependent communities throughout the West by the perpetuation of the seemingly endless roadless area controversy.

It is disrupting sustained yield production of timber in our western forests, and it is thwarting the very real contribution to conservation that would stem from heavy investments in further mill equipment and technology that would produce more and better wood products from any particular sawlog.

Here I wish to supplement that filed statement with only one among hosts of concrete examples of the gross uncertainty that is the present state of our area.

In southwestern Oregon on tbe Siskiyou National Forest is an area known as the Kalmiopsis. Decades ago the Forest Service examined it and then put it into a primitive category, essentially an administrative classification for wilderness. After the enactment in 1964 of the Wilderness Act, the Kalmiopsis entered the wilderness system.

Then in RARE I in the early 1970's, and again in RARE II, the area around the Kalmiopsis was examined and reexamined.

The debates leading to enactment of the Endangered American Wilderness Act caused still another examination of the surrounding area. After a full debate focused on the surrounding roadless area, the boundary of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness was enlarged mainly to conform to physical watershed boundaries.

The rest of the surrounding roadless area has been put by the executive branch into the harvestable timber base.

Finally, after all these years and all these examinations, the Forest Service has prepared a timber sale in the general area but outside of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundaries.

Taking advantage of the uncertainties engendered by the current state of the law, a formal administrative appeal has been filed within the past few weeks. It mentions the debates concerning the

Endangered American Wilderness Act and urges that nothing be done until at least there is still another examination of the area.

The attacks are persistent and incessant.

Enactment of S. 842 is the only present hope for relief. Until there is legislative relief, thousands upon thousands of acres in the western national forests will remain in de facto wilderness areas that Congress did not create and, as in the case of the area around the Kalmiopsis, that Congress after full debate flatly rejected for wilderness.

We earnestly hope that the Congress makes it possible for our industry and the hundreds of western communities and thousands of workers that depend on us to regain some reasonable degree of predictibility as to the economic base that undergirds so much of the western social structure.

I would just add one quick comment. I have that appeal with me. Any legal challenge suit, or proposal like this, you have to go through an administrative appeal process first. This is the first step of taking this timber sale into court, and the lead of the appellants is the Sierra Club of Oregon, followed by the Josephine Environmental Matters Group, Portlanders for Wild and Free, and the Oregon Wilderness Coalition.

I thank you, and I'll be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ragon follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT E. RAGON
REPRESENTING
WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
BEFORE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
CONSIDERING S. 842
April 23, 1981

I am Robert Ragon of Roseburg, Oregon. I am in charge of raw material procurement for Sun Studs, Inc., a small business in Roseburg, Oregon that manufactures construction lumber and veneer that is sold to makers of plywood.

Sun Studs is a member of Western Forest Industries Association (WFIA) on whose behalf I testify. WFIA is a trade association, headquartered in Portland, Oregon, whose members are manufacturers of lumber and plywood in most of the western states. The common bond of its members is their heavy dependence upon federal timber, mainly from the national forests, for their essential raw material supply.

Today I do not want to talk about the need for either more or less wilderness acreage. I do want to talk about the real need for the enactment of S. 842.

Starting in 1890 the western national forests were carved out of unappropriated, unoccupied public domain lands. The national forests, consequently, consist of the lands that are at the higher elevations, mountainous, too steep for agricultural use. They were established to protect the basic water supplies of the West and to furnish a supply of wood products for the nation. Few, if any, roads originally penetrated these national forests. With only nominal exceptions the western national forests were roadless areas. In order to get access to the timber and to bring it into sustained yield production, access roads were needed. To get those roads, the Forest Service would sell a patch of national forest timber within perhaps a half mile of the forest boundary. The purchaser was required to build the access road from the nearby county road to the sale area. When the initial sale was finished, a patch of timber perhaps another half mile deeper in the forest would be made. In this way, access roads were built on the routes and to the specifications of the Forest Service. That process, with occasional variations, continues today as the construction of the basic transportation system in most western national forests is still in progress.

The enactment of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 snagged that process. Before the road system could extend further into a then-roadless area, the full NEPA process was mandated. That meant draft and final environmental impact statements, with possible ensuing administrative appeals and litigation. RARE I was instituted, concluded and determined by a court to be legally inadequate. RARE II followed. In its principal judicial test to date, it, too, has been held to be legally inadequate.

Meanwhile, relying on RARE II, President Carter sent to the Congress his recommendations of roadless areas to be added by Congress to the wilderness system and a further list of areas that he believed need further studies. The rest of the areas -- 36 million acres out of 62 million acres studied -- were purportedly returned to full multiple use. On those multiple use areas presumably the creation of the basic transportation network could continue and the timber, most of it by now overmature, could be harvested and a new crop established. The planned sustained yield program could then continue.

To our western mills and the hundreds of communities dependent on them, continuation of this program became critical. But the purported return to multiple use of the lands not selected for wilderness or further study is illusory.

First, as the California litigation has disclosed, a Court would block timber sales in roadless areas regardless of any order of the Executive Branch to return the lands to multiple use.

Even if timber could be sold in a released roadless area covered by a valid NEPA statement, under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 all forests are to have new land use plans by 1985. Those plans may last no longer than 15 years under statute -- and no longer than 10 years according to Forest Service regulation. Every five years each plan must be reviewed. Every new plan and every major revision of an existing plan must run the full NEPA gamut. Additionally, Congress has commanded the Secretary of Agriculture to establish at least every 5 years new national programs for national forests' resource use. These program goals thereupon must be integrated into the individual forest plans, again using the NEPA process. And each time there is a new plan or a major revision of an existing plan -- except perhaps, only for the first generation of NFMA plans currently under preparation -- the present state of the law makes it look as though all the roadless areas that the Executive Branch thinks it has released for multiple use will have to be thoroughly examined once again under the NEPA process for their wilderness suitability.

Truly there is no end to it. And that is one reason for our support of S. 842.

A second reason has to do with the principle of sustained yield. Sustained yield requires the forest manager to know pretty well what will be available for harvesting over a period of--for example--a century. At the start of the century, he harvests the accessible timber knowing that toward the end of a hundred years he will be harvesting in other areas while the areas first harvested are bringing their new tree crop to maturity. That is to say, sustained yield harvest levels are always calculated on the basis of the timber that is expected to be available for harvesting over a long period of years. If the timber that is to be harvested in the second half of our illustrative century is suddenly removed from the harvestable category, then the level of harvest on the timber that still remains in the harvest base will have to be curtailed. Lack of reasonable predictability as to the aggregate timber harvest base serves chaos more than it serves the principle of sustained yield.

The adverse economic and social impacts on the people and communities that depend on a sustained supply of national forest timber need no further elaboration in this forum.

Third, there is the problem of utilization. Utilization is a significant aspect of conservation. It deals with the matter of how to get more wood products out of a tree. Long term federal policy, principles of conservation and the self interest of the mill owner have coalesced until now to encourage a higher degree of utilization. Until the dimensions of the commercial timber base on the national forests are reasonably stabilized, however, the prospects for further improvements in utilization are dim. Today, a small, efficient sawmill will require something in excess of $10 million to construct and start up. Sophisticated improvements in existing mills, even the small ones, run into the millions of dollars. Our mill, for example, uses laser scanning beams and computers to position each log about to be sawed so as to maximize the quantity and the quality of the products to be made. That equipment required a huge investment for a small business.

But who would make such an investment today? The ability to predict the dimensions of the timber supply has been removed. Yet to improve utilization requires an ability to get capital, time to design, fabricate and install the new equipment, and some reasonable expectation that its cost can be amortized. Even assuming that the existing release of unselected roadless areas to multiple use was valid, these roadless areas will probably undergo reexamination for wilderness under NEPA each 5 years as new RPA goals are generated. And they must undergo full reexamination at least every 10 years under the planning process mandated for each forest by the National Forest Management Act and its implementing regulations. Obviously, any significant investment to increase utilization should not be expected.

To bring this matter down to the practical, a look at the national forests in a couple of areas should suffice. Region 1 of the Forest Service includes northern Idaho and Montana. Under RPA, its present annual goal for timber sales is 1.225 billion board feet per year. But for the period FY 1981-85, one-third of the planned timber sales are in the RARE II roadless areas not selected for wilderness or further study. Those sales are subject to the same assault that was made in the federal court in California. Whether and when those sales will be made depends upon the caprice of any prospective litigant.

In Oregon, for fiscal years 1981-1985, 1.5 billion board feet of timber have been and are being prepared for sale in supposedly released roadless areas. Whether or when those sales are made also depends on the caprice of any prospective litigant.

For all these reasons as well as the reasons already presented to you by preceding representatives of the timber industry and the other industries which depend on our national forests, I urge your speedy approval and enactment of S. 842.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF PAUL F. EHINGER, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, WESTERN RESOURCE ALLIANCE, EUGENE, OREG.

Mr. **Ehinger**. I would like to make a few summary points here, because many of the other speakers have adequately covered certain issues. It would be fruitless for me to follow the same ground again.

I would like to comment that I have been involved in public timber communities over a long period of time, and including the town of Saratoga in your State of Wyoming. As such, the history of wilderness areas are a great concern to me.

I would like to recite a little bit of the history to try to refresh our memories and also highlight the concerns that we have to many of the communities that are depending on Forest Service timber.

The concept of the RARE II idea of the roadless area evaluation came way back in 1967. In 1971 it was formally floated by John McGuire, who was yet to become chief to a group of industry people and others in order to resolve the endless confrontation over wilderness and wilderness designation.

His concept was that this would occur and be taken care of on a broad basis that would be accomplished in 1 to 2 years, and that would be finalized and then we would be down to really managing the lands and having a real designation of which lands were wilderness.

As we see that RARE I failed, and in 1977 a group of industry people sat down with Secretary Bergland and Secretary Cutler at the time and went over the same issue. Their response was, of course, to get it resolved immediately. They recognized the urgency of it and, of course, today we still fall short of the resolution.

As we listened to Mr. Cutler yesterday, his suggestion of time to complete the resolution of the problem would run us up into 1981.

So you can see that a concept and process that was anticipated would take 1 to 2 years is now being predicted to take 20 years.

Senator WALLOP. I believe you meant to say 1991, and not 1981.

Mr. EHINGER. That's right.

Anyway, we were looking at this and the problem is the timber sale program has been frustrated. You are well aware of previous testimony of the demise of many communities and their mills because of the uncertajnty of timber. The uncertainty is created by the lack of being able to plan for a full program of timber sales, and this has been amply demonstrated and will be further demonstrated by a subsequent speaker.

So we are trying to ask that a resolution, at least part of a resolution of this problem, be made under the bill S. 842. And we think the language should be substantially as it is, recognizing there will be changes.

But the communities and the mills that operate are dependent on Forest Service timber are asking only that it get equal consideration along with wilderness consideration in the eyes of the law.

Wilderness is designated by the Congress. We are asking in this case that we have that which will be nonwilderness designated. If we talk about restrictive and not a full range of options being allowed when Congress designates wilderness areas, it is congressionally mandated and Congress only can undo it.

We are just asking that the same equal consideration be given to the communities we are talking about. Right now we are dealing with an area of complete frustration because of the many appeals that are being generated in the roadless areas not yet free.

It is said that there are no major involvements by people, but as yesterday in region 6, 27 appeals were being made on timber sales that were offered. That was over half of the appeals being made in that region.

Senator WALLOP. Are those appeals—are they on lands that are in the RARE II consideration?

Mr. EHINGER. Yes. And it can be correctly stated that they may not be appealed because of RARE II issues specifically. But when you have over half of the appeals in RARE II areas, whether they be endangered wildlife, unstable soils, visual constraints and so forth, the target is clearly in focus and that is the roadless area.

The communities and the citizens in those communities who are dependent on those areas for their livelihood, who feel they have a great stake in those areas, are asking for some clear signal from Congress to say this is a reasonable end to a string of frustrations and obstructions and so forth. They want to move along and get a designation.

This is a land base that we can look forward as our economic base for the mill in our town or the next town. This is how we can preserve our business on Main Street. This is how we can have our homes and have some assurance of continuity. That is all we are asking. They are looking at this as a signal, recognizing that appeals can be made for a thousand other reasons.

I think the feeling of confidence that Congress understands our problem is vitally important, and that is what this bill serves to ask. We think the time for a decision is now. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Ehinger.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ehinger follows:]

STATEMENT OF PAUL F. EHINGER, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT, WESTERN RESOURCE ALLIANCE BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

April 23, 1981

Mr. Chairman, I am Paul F. Ehinger, Executive Vice-President of Western Resource Alliance. I am based in Eugene, Oregon. Western Resource Alliance is an association of sawmill and plywood mill operators in the western United States, including both small and medium size companies who along with their communities are primarily dependent on federal timber for their economic base. WRA came into existence in 1978 when these mill owners in the West decided it was necessary to increase their level of participation in the RARE II process. This organization has devoted its efforts and resources almost exclusively these past three years to promoting a prompt and reasonable resolution of the roadless area controversy.

The original purpose of the major undertaking called RARE I and, after its failure to promptly resolve the issue, the purpose of RARE II, was final resolution of the problem of identifying those lands in the National Forest System that were suitable for and reasonable to include in the national wilderness system created by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The RARE process was developed because it was obvious to all that too much time and money was being demanded of the Forest Service to investigate, define and assess the need for new wilderness areas one by one as they were proposed for each new session of Congress. Each session would develop a set of advocates for a new wilderness area. Many of the areas rejected in previous proposals also were regularly revived. The process was endless, uncoordinated, expensive and provided a continuing atmosphere of confrontation rather than progress.

Those dependent on the resources of the National Forests for their economic base watched as orderly timber sales programs were put in shambles. Any timber sale program could be upset by simple appeals -- either real or frivolous. As soon as a new wilderness proposal was introduced in Congress the entire area usually found its way into a de facto wilderness program regardless of the timber sale program already planned and laid out in the area.

The amount of time and money already spent on timber sale programs was lost. In addition, large sums of money appropriated for timber sales and timber management were diverted to pursue those wilderness study objectives. This point has been brought out in past appropriations hearings.

As a result of this dilemma, the industry looked with a certain degree of favor on a proposal to have a one-time total evaluation of all the roadless areas under the RARE I program. This promised to end the controversy of where the wilderness areas would be, end the uncertainty placed on timber management and timber sale programs. It also promised to give the stability sought by the communities dependent on national forest timber for their economic base. The Forest Service hoped to accomplish the RARE program in one to two years. However, ten years or more have passed. Resolution of the issue has not been realized through either RARE I or RARE II. We are here today to urge you to make one major step in that direction by recommending the enactment of S.842 substantially as introduced.

In July, 1979 I gave testimony before Senator Hatfield in Pendleton, Oregon, requesting that legislation be enacted with meaningful release language which would give the lands not included in wilderness designation the equality of planning status compared to those designated as wilderness.

Today the RARE process has studied the involved lands to a degree and intensity never seen before in the history of the National Forest System. The time is now for decision -- a long term decision that cannot be subject to circumvention through appeals and delay until the law expires (i.e. 1985 as proposed by some). Proper timber management decisions and programs are long-term plans which require a stable land base to be meaningful. This needs to be accomplished at the earliest possible date. We strongly urge the enactment of S.842 as a step in this direction.

With reference to release language, Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a moment to clarify an erroneous reference that has been made surrounding national release legislation.

Some have characterized the forest products industry as reneging on an agreement supposedly made last year to support the California release language. At no time did the forest products industry agree to the final terms of the California release language. Industry representatives participated with Chairman Seiberling, congressional staff members, the Forest

Service and representatives from environmental organizations in negotiations about the California release language. Agreement was reached on some provisions, and in additional instances, there was agreement on what specific language would mean. But during these negotiations, industry representatives stressed that industry required a longer period of release from wilderness restudy than the mere 1985/first-generation provision insisted upon by other participants. After the first set of negotiations, industry representatives brought the California draft to industry's Land Withdrawal Task Group, the industry policy-setting body on this subject. This group reaffirmed its position that the proposed one-generation release was too short. This position was conveyed at another meeting of the Seiberling group but the other participants declined to change their position. Therefore, industry opposed the California release language and additionally opposed the California bill for both its excess of wilderness and its highly restrictive planning designations.

The areas of the West dependent on national forest timber are looking to Congress for a resolution of the RARE II issue in a manner that will stop the erosion of their economic base which has occurred rapidly over the past decade. Communities are looking for some signal that their problem is understood and that they will be given consideration at least equal to those who play games with the forest because they have no economic stake in the outcome and who find the tactics of delay to their advantage to accomplish their objectives.

Without a meaningful long term release of these nonwilderness lands as proposed in S.842 these communities and mill operators will still be confronted with economic chaos which will surely bring about the demise of some of them in a manner only too familiar to us these past few years.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Ragon, before we go on, on the appeal that you are talking about, is that a RARE II?

Mr. RAGON. Yes.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Garrett, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF PETER GARRETT, DIRECTOR, WESTERN WASHINGTON MEMBERSHIP, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, PORTLAND, OREG.

Mr. GARRETT. My name is Peter Garrett, I am chairman of the Board of Merrill & Ring, Inc. of Seattle and president of Welco Lumber Co. of Marysville, Wash. I appear before you today on behalf of the western Washington membership of Industrial Forestry Association, of which I am a director.

IFA members in Washington include a cross section of the wood products industry in the State. About half of IFA members' operations are either wholly or substantially dependent upon national forests for their raw material.

We are keenly interested in seeking a resolution to the longstanding controversy over the future of the roadless areas in the State of Washington.

Merrill & Ring, Inc. is an example of the kind of operations which rely on national forest timber, partially or substantially. We operate a sawmill at Port Angeles which produces a wide range of lumber products, including basic green and dry dimension, mine timbers, railroad ties, green and dry studs and upper grades, and metric sizes for export.

The operation requires 30 to 40 million board feet of timber annually from purchased sources, including the Olympic National Forest. The other firm with which I am associated is Welco Lumber Co. at Marysville which produces a wide range of cedar lumber and specialty products. Those operations operate on purchased logs, some of which are obtained from purchasers of national forest timber. We also manage several thousand acres of our own timberland.

With this direct and indirect reliance of national forest timber, it is apparent that we are extremely concerned over the prospect of further withdrawals of productive national forest land from timber management.

As you may be aware, the history of land withdrawals is a long one in the State of Washington, predating even the 1964 Wilderness Act and the current roadless area controversy.

Beginning with the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938, well over 3 million acres of public land, much of it highly productive, has been withdrawn for parks, wilderness and recreation areas. Taken together, the withdrawals account for nearly 1.3 million acres of commercial forest land with a total timber inventory estimated to be in excess of 40 billion board feet.

That's only a rough estimate since many of the areas have never had an accurate inventory conducted of them. But I think it is safe to say that no State, except Alaska, has had more productive timberland removed from timber management for such withdrawals.

Collectively, those withdrawals have had a devastating impact on the ability of the State's forest industry to provide the wood products the Nation needs and support employment and economic stability within the State.

What is of current concern to us, particularly in my area of western Washington, is the potential for still further withdrawals from the roadless national forest land inventoried in the RARE II process in 1977.

That inventory, you recall, covered some 62 million acres of roadless national forest lands, primarily in the West, from which the Carter administration recommended wilderness designation of 15 million acres and reserved for further study some 11 million acres. The remaining 36 million acres were recommended for return to full multiple use, including timber management where that is appropriate.

Now, if I can bring those statistics down to my area of western Washington, the total land in the RARE II areas inventoried in the Olympic, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National Forest was 1.2 million acres, of which about 644,000 acres were considered commercial forestland.

That area of commercial forestland, managed at intensity on a sustained yield basis would produce a potential annual yield of 250 million board feet.

RARE II areas account for 11 percent of the commercial forestland on the Olympic National Forest, 20 percent of the commercial forestland on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and 40 percent of the commercial forestland on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

So you can see that these areas are very important to the current and future timber production on the western Washington national forests.

With the Carter administration's recommendations, something over 260,000 acres of commercial forestland was tied up in wilderness recommendations and further planning—an estimated 85 million board feet of annual potential yield.

In theory, about 380,000 acres of commercial forestland with about 170 million board feet of annual potential yield was returned for timber management.

Unfortunately, those lands are still in a kind of limbo because of the administration's recommendations did not carry the weight of Congress. They are still subject to appeal on the basis that their potential wilderness suitability can be altered with development, roadbuilding and timber management.

In many cases, land managers in the forest service have chosen to manage around such areas and concentrate harvests on less controversial areas. Obviously, that can't go on forever. In some forests, such as the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, maintenance of the current land base is absolutely essential to maintaining current timber production. Without it, a fall down in sustainable harvests is assured.

Those of us in industry are quite familiar with the situation of each of the national forests on which we operate and the uncertainty of future timber supplies has its effect on us in terms of the lengths to which we must go to obtain raw material to operate our mills.

In the last 10 years the price of stumpage for Douglas-fir in western Oregon and western Washington has risen dramatically, from $91 per thousand board feet in 1969 to $443 per thousand through the first three quarters of 1980.

I might add that the rise has been steady despite fluctuations in finished product prices. It reflects the insecurity that we feel over the future of supplies of raw material from the national forests.

We can therefore applaud the objectives of S. 842 and endorse its provisions. Initially, it will provide the land managers within the forest service with assurance that the lands not selected for wilderness or wilderness study will be available for other management objective, including timber, without the threat of appeals or lawsuits over the alteration of their wilderness characteristics. We feel that is an essential first step in resolving the roadless area controversy.

We also endorse the provisions of S. 842 which establish timetables for resolving, once and for all, the roadless area controversy, and for eliminating the longstanding wilderness debate which has taken so much time, money and energy over the past 15 years.

The objectives of the framers of the Wilderness Act of 1964 have long since been surpassed and still the debate drags on. It is time for Congress and the forest service to resolve the issue so that we can, once again, begin to plan for our future, both as an industry and a nation.

Forestry is a long-term endeavor which requires money, manpower and, most of all, land. The two variables we have to work with to produce wood, money and manpower can never replace the one essential—land.

All of the money in the world can't create more commercial timberland; nor can intensive management alone hope to fill the gap between the available land base and the wood needs of the Nation. We must have a firm land base on which to plan for the future management of the national forests. S. 842 is a step in that direction. Thank you, very much.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. Again, I would ask if it is possible for the witnesses to summarize. I would like to get through everybody before I have to leave today.

Please proceed, Mr. Ewing.

STATEMENT OF ARNOLD D. EWING, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NORTH WEST TIMBER ASSOCIATION, EUGENE, OREG.

Mr. EWING. I ask that my full statement be included in the record.

Senator WALLOP. It will be.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. I will just read some portions and try to get my point across.

I am Arnold Ewing, executive vice president of North West Timber Association, Eugene, Oreg. Our membership is composed of small independent lumber, plywood, and shingle mills. The single most important source of timber to operate these mills is the U.S. Forest Service.

An inadequate timber supply and the uncertainty of this inadequate timber supply are the two greatest factors affecting our industry today.

Both short range and long range, there needs to be some degree of certainty that the land base issue is resolved and there will be a reasonable dependable timber sale program. This bill would provide this.

In a letter dated May 2, 1971, from Secretary Bergland to Walter Mondale, the need was recognized for releasing multiple-use lands and enumerated the benefits that would be derived. I quote a short part of it here:

> By releasing some of the land for uses other than wilderness, we respond to our urgent need for energy, wood products, livestock forage, minerals and a broad array of recreational opportunities. In sum, our recommendations are vital to the effort to reduce inflation, control unemployment, and encourage energy development.

Prior to Secretary Bergland's letter, Rupert Cutler sent a memo dated April 11, 1979, to Max Peterson, Chief of the Forest Service. Part of the letter follows:

> It is essential that this Department and the Forest Service remain sensitive to public concern which underlies such controversy.
>
> I expect you to convey this policy to all Regional Foresters and personnel of the Forest Service with the clear understanding that I expect it to be adhered to strictly and with professional sensitivity. If there are questions concerning how to evaluate nonwilderness areas in order of their relative continuing public controversy, Forest Service personnel should consult with representatives of the various interests.

It is obvious from the tone of the letter above that the Forest Service had strong direction to stay out of any area having the slightest controversy. We all know every area is someone's backyard and they will initiate a protest.

A tract in the Willamette National Forest is an illustration of the problem. It is designated the Middle Santiam Roadless Area and as such was part of the 62 million acres studied in RARE II and is now part of the 36 million acres recommended for nonwildernesse.

The Willamette Forest has planned 12 sales in the Middlé Santiam, said Gale Burwell, assistant public affairs officer. But all of them have been or will be appealed. She repeated the point made by the IFA spokesmen: The allowable cut contemplates and includes sales from this area. If the sales are stopped, even temporarily, the entire sale program gets muddied.

At a hearing of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation and Renewable Resources Committee on Energy and Natural Resources held in Washington, D.C., Thursday, September 27, 1979, Senator Hatfield made a statement that demonstrates his absolute understanding of release language and best summarized why release language is needed.

> Release language is one of those interesting intangibles. It is to that very intangible, yet very important part of our whole economic life—that is the term confidence, and I believe you have that word in the bill. It is not something the Government can manufacture. The Government can impact it, direct it or at least it is a very fundamental part of our economy. It is confidence.
>
> I could introduce a bill in the very next Congress to create a study for wilderness proposals in the same area, so there are no terms that really mean absolute.
>
> Yet it can provide us with a very significant thing for this moment in economic life which I think is not only needed in timber areas of our economy, but for our confidence.

Certainly some kind of understanding by which people have to have something to expand the job opportunities for people rather than welfare opportunities.

I will quote one other small piece here about buffer zones, and I will use an example quickly here. Senator Hatfield's bill 2 years ago in areas added called French Pete about 45,000 acres.

Just recently, in fact, last fall the Forest Service proposed a sale in East Fork, adjacent to this new wilderness addition 4.5 million board feet. This was appealed December 29, 1980, supposedly because of its impact on the wilderness quality of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. It was appealed.

I know the area specifically and so does Mr. Hatfield. There is no way to see that sale area from the interior of that boundary unless you went to a bluff and looked straight down to that area.

This appeal is the most flagrant one I can imagine, but as long as the buffer zone issue is not spelled out we will continue to have appeals.

I only quote these examples to point out the need for strong long term release language, as well as addressing the buffer zone issue, so the other multiple-use users, other than wilderness proponents, can also enjoy benefits of the national forest system. I thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Ewing.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ewing follows:]

NORTH WEST TIMBER ASSOCIATION
1355 OAK STREET • P.O. BOX 5554 • EUGENE, OREGON 97405
TELEPHONE: (503) 686-9603

STATEMENT OF ARNOLD D. EWING
BEFORE THE
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER
OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

REGARDING S. 842

April 23, 1981 - Washington, DC

I am Arnold Ewing, Executive Vice President of North West Timber Association, Eugene, Oregon. Our membership is composed of small independent lumber, plywood, and shingle mills. The single most important source of timber to operate these mills is the U.S. Forest Service.

An inadequate timber supply and the uncertainty of this inadequate supply are the two greatest factors affecting our industry today.

Never knowing from day to day if there will be a timber sale program next month or the next six months precipitates panic bidding to assure raw material to run the mills. This creates unrealistic levels of bidding that pushes inflation further up the ladder. These high stumpage prices set a floor for the price of lumber. Then when lumber prices drop mills are unable to continue to operate even at a basically break-even level because of the cost of the raw material.

Both short range and long range there needs to be some degree of certainty that the land base issue is resolved and there will be a reasonable dependable timber sale program.

This bill S. 842 takes one long positive step towards providing stability and certainty in the multiple use land base.

In a letter dated May 2, 1971, from Secretary Bergland to Walter Mondale, the need was recognized for releasing multiple use lands and enumerated the benefits that would be derived. I quote:

> In June 1977, this Department initiated a comprehensive review and evaluation of the roadless and undeveloped lands in the National Forest System.

> The results of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, known as RARE II, were documented in a final environmental statement issued on January 4, 1979.
>
> This decision also meets two major Administration goals. First, the recommendations fulfill the pledge in my May 23, 1977, Environmental Message to enlarge the Nation's treasury of wilderness resources. And second, by releasing some of the land for uses other than wilderness, we respond to our urgent need for energy, wood products, livestock forage, minerals and a broad array of recreational opportunities. In sum, our recommendations are vital to the effort to reduce inflation, control unemployment and encourage energy development." (Underscore added).

The real release was never realized because the past administration chose to proceed under existing authority. We can all speculate why this procedure was chosen.

In the letter referred to above Secretary Bergland also wrote:

"We will proceed, under existing authority, with the further planning and management of the lands not recommended for designation as wilderness." (Underscore added).

Prior to Secretary Bergland's letter to Walter Mondale Assistant Secretary Rupert Cutler sent a memo dated April, 11, 1979, to John McGuire, then Chief of the Forest Service. Part of that letter follows:

> It will be your responsibility and that of all Forest Service personnel to sensitively manage those lands proposed for wilderness designation in order to assure the full protection of their wilderness character until such time as the Congress completes its action. Likewise, it will be your responsibility to protect the wilderness character of those lands allocated to "further planning" until such time as new planning decisions have been completed and approved in accordance with the terms of the Secretary's RARE II decision statement.
>
> The greatest acreage of roadless lands will fall into the "non-wilderness" allocation. Among these, I am confident, will be many areas...which will arouse little public controversy. Within such areas we may proceed with other resource management in accordance with land and resource management plans,...
>
> In recent testimony before the Congress, I have reaffirmed in the strongest terms our commitment to the April 15 date for the implementation of these non-wilderness decisions.
>
> However, it is also apparent that among the total list of "non-wilderness" recommendations, there will be some other areas which, notwithstanding our decision, remain subject to public controversy.

> It is essential that this Department and the Forest Service remain sensitive to public concern which underlies such controversy.
>
> I expect you to convey this policy to all Regional Foresters and personnel of the Forest Service, with the clear understanding that I expect it to be adhered to strictly and with professional sensitivity. If there are questions concerning how to evaluate non-wilderness areas in order of their relative continuing public controversy, Forest Service personnel should consult with representatives of the various interests."
> (Underscore added).

It is obvious from the tone of the letter that the Forest Service had strong direction to stay out of any area having the slightest controversy. We all know every area is someone's backyard and they will initiate a protest.

This letter points up again the need for enactment of S. 842.

In a joint letter dated June 15, 1979, to Secretary Bergland signed by Congressmen Morris Udall, John Seiberling, and Senator Phillip Burton the intent of holding these multiple use lands in a state of flux with no certainly is very apparent. I quote:

> In looking ahead to fiscal years 1980 and beyond, we would reiterate Congressman Seiberling's February 21, request to Dr. Cutler to provide the Committee with development plans for non-wilderness areas.
>
> We are hopeful that this early review, when combined with Dr. Cutler's April 11 directive to Forest Service personnel to avoid entering "more sensitive, more controversial lands for as long as possible", will allow for planning and development to proceed on "non-wilderness" lands with a minimum of disruption or conflict with wilderness proposals.
>
> Further, early notice of plans will allow ample time for the Forest Service to reschedule development on alternate, less controversial, sites in the event a "hold" is requested on any planned activity."

In Oregon there was approximately 3 million acres identified as Roadless areas under the RARE II process. And within that 2.2 million acres was recommended for release for multiple use other than wilderness. This means release for a broad array of recreational opportunities, livestock forage, minerals, and wood products.

There have been a few timber sales within a limited number of these areas. The sales have generally been located barely within the identified boundaries of the roadless area. Many of these areas are dominated by heavy stands of old-growth Douglas-fir in need of real attention and professional action to properly manage these lands. At the present time the professional action needed is in second place to political realities of the specific area. This does not provide for the best stewardship for the land. An article in the Oregon Journal, Wednesday, April 1, 1981, entitled "The Padlocked Forest" illustrates the story:

> Mike Sullivan, IFA director of public affairs, spoke one of the consequences of the delays. The Forest Service, reacting to the appeals of every proposed move tends to direct its management activities to forest areas not touched by RARE II (Roadless Area Reveiw and Evaluation), not so vulnerable to endless appeals.
>
> By these perhaps evasive tactics, he said, the managers can avoid the cost of fighting the appeals. However, they plan the management and harvest on the assumption that all the land is open, all the timber is available. The result is excessive pressure on the lands that actually are open. And if these open lands can't stand the pressure, there is a shortage of timber for sale.
>
> Norman Bjorklund, IFA executive vice president, agreed: "The Forest Service steers away from these lands that are still under dispute. It's not good management, but it's what they're forced to do."
>
> IFA cites a tract in the Willamette National Forest as an illustration of the problem. It's designated the Middle Santiam Roadless Area and as such was part of the 62 million acres studied in RARE II and is now part of the 36 million acres recommended for non-Wilderness.
>
> The Willamette Forest has planned 12 sales in the Middle Santiam, said Gale Burwell, assistant public affairs officer. But all of them have been or will be appealed.
>
> She said an organization known as the Middle Santiam Wilderness Committee has proposed that an area much larger than the 24,500 acres be left roadless. The group is appealing all sales in this larger area it has designated the Old Cascades.
>
> She repeated the point made by the IFA spokesmen: The allowable cut contemplates and includes sales from this area. If the sales are stopped, even temporarily, the entire sale program gets muddied.
>
> Jerry Gruber, district forester in the Eugene office of the Industrial Forestry Association, said 12 sales in the Middle Santiam have been appealed, "and the appeal stops all activity."

Some of the timber in the Middle Santiam is 400 years old and is subject to decay. But the Forest Service is being forced to transfer sales to younger growth timber because the old growth--that should be harvested--is locked up. It means a double waste: The old growth deteriorates and the younger trees are cut before they reach their best maturity."

These examples clearly demonstrate the need for release language as presented in this bill.

At a Hearing of the Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation and Renewable Resources Committee on Energy and Natural Resources held in Washington, DC, Thursday, September 27, 1979, Senator Hatfield made a statement that demonstrates his absolute understanding of release language and best summarized why release language is needed. I quote:

> We would not make a final decision on the fate of the non-wilderness areas other than for one use, wilderness.
>
> And as Chairman Bumpers has indicated earlier, I have stated in the interest of all interest groups. Release language is one of those interesting intangibles.
>
> Now, it was to that very intangible, yet very important part of our whole economic life--that is the term confidence. It is not something that government can manufacture.
>
> Government can impact it, direct it or at least--it is a very fundamental part of our economy. It is confidence. I think it is analogous in the sense that we have release language in this bill, and I assure you that I will do everything in my power to make sure that it does happen, that it does provide that element of confidence or certainty that is necessary in our whole economic society.
>
> I could introduce a bill in the very next Congress to create a study for wilderness proposals in the same area, so there are no terms that really mean absolute.
>
> I think you, for the study of American government clearly would dictate that. Yet it can provide us with a very significant thing for this moment in economic life which I think is not only needed in timber areas of our economy, but for our confidence.
>
> Certainly some kind of understanding by which people have to have something to expand the job opportunities for people rather than welfare opportunities."

Section 6 of this Bill addressing buffer zones is also extremely important to the management of the multiple use lands.

There have been innumerable conflicts on proposed timber sales because they could be seen from within the wilderness area even 5 to 10 miles away. There also has been a sort of defacto wilderness buffer outside of existing wilderness areas.

Just two years ago French Pete addition of 45,000 acres was added to the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. Just recently the Forest Service proposed a 4.5 million board foot sale in the East Fork Drainage called Upper East Fork sale. This sale was appealed December 29, 1980, supposedly because of its impact on the wilderness quality of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. It is adjacent to the North boundary of French Pete, but can only be seen if one were to walk to the extreme boundary of the wilderness area and then look down over a bluff into the East Fork Drainage.

This appeal is the most flagrant one I can imagine, but as long as the buffer zone issue is not spelled out we will continue to have appeals.

During the mid-70's there were so many protests and threats of appeals that Zane Smith held a sales and trails breakfast about every two weeks. Many of the protests were focused towards sales 5 to 10 miles from the wilderness boundary, but visible from a vantage point. Careful wilderness boundary location will help this problem to some extent, but of course there is no way that all areas will be free of sight and sound.

Thus the need for Section 6 of this act is imperative and will certainly prevent many disputes in the future.

Senator WALLOP. Who are the appellants in that French Pete adjacent area?

Mr. EWING. I came in so late I lost my briefcase, and I had that with me. I'll let you know.

Senator WALLOP. You can supply it for the record. It would be appreciated.

I would ask any of you to respond to this one, and that is in light of yesterday's testimony by Mr. Craine whether either on your firm's or your personal knowledge, the volume of uncut timber under contract that the Forest Service estimates is so much higher. In other words, they have sold so much more timber than is being harvested.

Do you have a feeling as to whether those were too high, or too low, or about right?

Mr. EHINGER. I would presume the figures were taken out of the tabulation as correct figures, and because of the temporary state of the economy and the low level of production that the volume under contract temporarily has gone up.

Senator WALLOP. Were you here? There was one statement in one of the review areas that somebody had 40 million feet under contract. According to the Forest Service and according to their own corporate records they had only 20 million feet.

Mr. EHINGER. That is so often true simply because the Forest Service only includes the subtraction of footage cut from the original estimates. If the original estimates are in error, the actual resulting figures could be substantially different. We do have many cases where they are substantially different.

Senator WALLOP. It is just a matter of interest to us, because the CRS report——

Mr. EWING. In the past years the Forest Service used to use a measuring stick for the proper amount of volume under contract which was about two times the allowable cut. In those days that was a very reasonable figure because you could log in more times of the year and you could build your roads quicker in less environmental constraints. Those environmental constraints, there is no problem in them, but they do take longer to log.

Therefore, the two times allowable cut under contract is an inadequate figure to get your sale operated, get your roads and things you need in another year or two. That is probably why they were three to four times. It is a reasonable figure on that basis.

Plus there is one other thing. If you go back and compare 10 years ago versus now, 10 years ago they only included a volume under contract for green timber. Now it's everything. So it gives you an inflated figure.

Mr. RAGON. Several years ago when ladies of our Nation were told there would be a toilet paper shortage they all ran to the stores and bought tremendous hoards of it and kept it home.

Therefore, their volume under contract increased. Basically, our timber supplies, with the terrible uncertainties that we have today, mills are buying and storing more of it.

Now, it is only a 2- or 3-year supply. So it is still a very short-term amount, but that also contributes to the problem.

Mr. GARRETT. Some years ago a mill that would produce 30 or 40 million feet of lumber per year might be built for $1.5 or $2 million. Now it would take $10 million to build that kind of a mill to keep up with the technology that is required today. You can't build a mill for that amount of money and have just a 2-year supply of raw material behind you. That is an unwise business procedure.

Senator WALLOP. So they are seeking a larger contract inventory before taking those kinds of risks.

Mr. EHINGER. I wonder if I may make one comment on an issue. That is the negotiations that were conducted by the industry with environmental groups over time on the language. The implication made earlier today was that we reached resolutions to problems.

I would say the negotiation process took place. We attempted to reach a resolution, and we did come closer together.

However, I think in its fair context I would have to say that no resolution was ever reached, and the industry insisted on considerably longer term release language than the environmentalist and other people were willing to agree to. No agreement was ever reached.

Senator WALLOP. Isn't it true that once lands are released from RARE II wilderness considerations that any group can still challenge forest management decisions on the basis of NEPA through the administrative appeals process?

I wonder if your industry feels that changes in this or other laws are needed to provide some stability in that area?

Mr. EHINGER. There is no question. I think all of us recognize that challenges can be made for any one of a number of reasons. There are thousands of ways to challenge, and you have your Endangered Species Act and others which also give grounds for challenges.

As I said earlier, I think the clear message that would be gotten out of the release language bill that the Congress intended that these lines then be opened to general use of a wide variety in multiple use of national forest. And that type of a signal to people—again, going back to what Mr. Ewing said about confidence—would give confidence to people and give direction and should have a minimizing affect.

If we have short term or no release, than anyone can compound by delay, by frivolous appeals or any other kind to delay action in a given area, hoping that the time would soon arrive when they could make another formal challenge and maybe accomplish their objectives.

The people that have communities and mills simply can't stand these kinds of delays and confusion and other obstructions.

Mr. **Ewing**. Mr. Chairman, I agree that there is all sorts of systems to delay or frustrate timber sales programs. We have to stop appeal procedures, and we can't take that right away from anyone.

We may have to decide what are frivolous and what are not, or maybe handle them quicker. A representative of the Oregon Wilderness Coalition 2 years ago recommended that there would be 3.2 million acres of additional wilderness in Oregon. There are only 3.1 million acres of identified roadless area in Oregon.

So it very well tells you that they will challenge about anything we have in Oregon as far as RARE II.

Senator **Wallop**. Gentlemen, thank you very much. I appreciate your time.

I would like to have the next set of people, please. Gentlemen, again, I would counsel you that there are still four witnesses that succeed you in another panel yet, and any amount of summary that you could provide would be very much appreciated.

I may have to leave slightly before all of you have testified, but Senator Warner has agreed to come in and finish chairing the hearing. I apologize about that.

Mr. Jones, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HOLWAY JONES, THE DIAMOND THIELSON RESOURCES COUNCIL, EUGENE, OREG.

Mr. **Jones**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. My name is Holway Jones, and I am a librarian at the University of Oregon in Eugene. I am here today representing the Diamond Thielsen Resource Council, a local organization concerned with the protection of the proposed Diamond Thielsen Wilderness Area in south-central Oregon.

Mr. Chairman, we are strongly opposed to the enactment of S. 842, the RARE II Review Act. We are very interested in participating in the resolution of the controversy surrounding the RARE II decisions, but this bill will only make the solutions more difficult to find. We feel that the most effective way to review the RARE II allocations is on the local level.

We are also concerned with the scope of S. 842, and its impact on the provisions and principles of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, and the National Forest Management Act.

In passing these laws, Congress created a planning process—and I want to emphasize that word process, because it seems to me that one of the most important things, given the history of the way we have dealt with our national timberlands, is this process. And I feel that the acts that Congress established between the two that I mentioned as well as others provide us with that kind of orderly process—that is intentionally flexible and dynamic, in order to respond to shifting economic conditions, new technologies, and changing public needs and values.

S. 842 would eliminate some of that flexibility by freezing our information about the supply of and demand for wilderness at 1981 levels. By prohibiting the consideration of wilderness as one of the multiple use options in national forest planning, S. 842 would establish a new direction in national forest mangement.

These new limits on the consideration of wilderness as an option would be no more prudent than if Congress directed the Forest Service to restrict the consideration of potential timber production in the forest plans to only those lands already under timber management.

I would like to insert in here a little personal reference if I may. I have lived in Oregon for 17 years, having moved to that State from California in 1963.

One of the interesting things to me is to have watched the development of the national forest over that period.

I do not have the figures with me, but I'm sure we could get those figures for this committee which would be a number of roads, for example, have been extended into the national forest in those 17 years.

Now, my understanding of the Senate committee reports on the Colorado bill and on the California bill from last year in the previous Congress is that there would be at least a 10-year time period if the sufficiency language, for example, which was recommended in those bills, was passed in the Colorado bill as well as the New Mexico, Alaska and some of the others.

It seems to me that if we look back 10 years from where we are right now and think about the development of those, in this case, released areas, that there wouldn't be much left of any kind of real commercial timberland. It would be marginal.

I really wonder why the timber industry is worried that much about the shortness of this timeframe for that reason.

In the last Congress, a compromise on release language was developed for consideration of wilderness legislation in several States. This compromise—called NEPA sufficiency language—was designed to strike a balance between the need for a dynamic planning system and the need for a reliable planning base.

Since the RARE II recommendations were released in April of 1979, we have heard quite a bit of talk about the need for certainty from the proponents of release language.

But in Oregon, the uncertainty about the management of the RARE II areas allocated to nonwilderness is very slight.

In recent testimony before the House Subcommittee on Forests, the Forest Service stated that since April of 1979, 78 timber sales have been sold in roadless areas, producing 196 million board feet.

In addition, 296 sales in roadless areas, involving 1.5 billion board feet, are listed on the future timber sale program.

I would respectfully submit that those figures would seem to indicate to the Forest Service that they are moving ahead in the development of those release plans, regardless of what happens.

The Forest Service in Oregon has taken the nonwilderness allocations as a serious directive, and has steadily pursued the integration of the commercial forest areas into their timber management program.

We are hopeful that much of the RARE II controversy in Oregon can be resolved this year through wilderness legislation to which NEPA sufficiency language is attached.

We feel that legislation such as this which insulated the RARE II final EIS from judicial review, ratified the nonwilderness allocations for the first round of forest plans, and acted on some of the longstanding wilderness proposals in Oregon, could help achieve this resolution which we are all seeking.

That is the way we would like to proceed in Oregon, and having testified on Monday on Congressman Weaver's bill, that we would like to see the solution.

Believe me, gentlemen, we want to see a solution in Oregon. We are tired, too, of having to run back to Congress and constantly time after time debate the same old issues. We want to see a resolution, but we cannot see the resolution in terms of S. 842.

We are encouraged in our efforts in Oregon by the fact that the House is holding hearings this week on an Oregon Wilderness bill, H.R. 1511, that contains NEPA sufficiency language—language identical to that which Senator Hatfield added to the Colorado Wilderness bill that became law last year.

But we are discouraged by the introduction of S. 842. We feel that this bill will only serve to intensity the controversy surrounding the RARE II study, and increase the polarization on this issue across the country.

I would guess that if this bill were to pass, we would see a tremendous number of appeals taking place. I really don't think, even though my colleague from Eugene, Oreg., stated something about the tremendous number of acres— 3.1 I think he said—I happen to believe that the Oregon Wilderness Coalition is not going to ask for that much acreage for wilderness.

I also happen to believe that if we can work out this sufficiency language for an Oregon bill, we are not going to see the number of appeals that have been referred to by some of the members of the timber panel before you.

The sufficiency language compromise, arrived at after months of negotiations, exists, and deserves to be tried in this Congress. We urge the subcommittee to set this new release measure aside, and return to the local approach which has succeeded for so many years.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Senator WALLOP. Perhaps you didn't hear the opening remarks yesterday, but the subcommittee will not be involved in the markup of this bill. It will be at full committee level.

Gentlemen, again, I would urge you to see if there isn't some way in which you can summarize your statements. I don't think that expanding on a statement is what can be characterized as summarizing. There are other people still that we are going to try very hard to get through. It would be very much appreciated if you could summarize your statements. They all will be in the record in their entirety.

All the points that you make will be there and the record will be complete.

Mr. Winn?

STATEMENT OF NORM WINN, THE MOUNTAINEERS AND THE WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. **Winn**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will try to summarize my remarks. I have submitted for the record a written statement of the Olympic Park Associates in addition to my own comments.

Senator **Wallop**. That will be made part of the record.

Mr. **Winn**. Mr. Chairman, I represent two organizations, the Mountaineers which is the largest conservation and outdoor organization in the Northwest, with more than 11,000 members, and the Washington Environmental Council which is the umbrella organization. It has more than 75 organization members in the State of Washington.

We oppose Senate bill 842 for largely the same reasons indicated by Mr. Jones, and I will not repeat those.

The committee is probably aware that there are hearings in May on wilderness legislation, including two bills which were requested by the entire Washington delegation.

We believe, as Mr. Jones indicated, that the proper way to handle the wilderness situation is on a State-by-State basis.

The Washington delegation, as the committee is aware, has a very distinguished member, Senator Jackson, and others who have a great deal of experience in enacting wilderness legislation. We believe that is the appropriate form to resolve the wilderness issues in the State of Washington.

I think with that, Your Honor, I will conclude my remarks.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you very much, Mr. Winn. It is much appreciated and your statement will be included.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Winn follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE MOUNTAINEERS AND WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL ON S. 842

The Mountaineers is the largest conservation and outdoor organization in the Northwest, with more than 11,000 members, most of whom live in the State of Washington. The club, which was organized in 1906, has among its purposes "to preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise the natural beauty of Northwest America". The Mountaineers has been active for many years supporting legislation creating national parks and wilderness areas in the State of Washington, most recently the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. The Mountaineers sponsor many activities such as hiking, backpacking, mountain climbing, snowshoeing, and skiing on Forest Service lands, including potential wilderness areas. Some of the most spectacularly beautiful areas which are heavily used by The Mountaineers for recreation are not in Wilderness and were not recommended for Wilderness in the RARE II process.

The Washington Environmental Council is a statewide umbrella organization with more than 75 organization members. The organization members include numerous organizations in all areas of the State of Washington devoted to wilderness preservation. The Washington Environmental Council is dedicated to the promotion of legislative action towards providing a better environment.

The Mountaineers and the Washington Environmental Council wish to state their strong opposition to S. 842. Unlike the RARE II Forest Service process and unlike previous legislation passed by Congress, this Bill designates no Wilderness. The Bill precludes the Forest Service from even considering Wilderness classification for lands that were not recommended for Wilderness in the RARE II final environmental statement. Citizens of the State of Washington find this legislation particularly inappropriate because of pending legislation scheduled for hearings on May 7 and May 8 by the House Public Lands Subcommittee. Those hearings were requested by the entire Washington House delegation, which is eager to resolve Wilderness issues in our state. Those hearings will consider HR 2354, which creates the Cougar Lakes Wilderness, and HR 2477, which creates the Boulder River Wilderness.

The Washington Congressional delegation has an outstanding record of accomplishment on Wilderness issues in this state. Senator Henry Jackson was one of the prime sponsors of the Wilderness Act of 1964. Senator Gorton was long interested in land use issues as State Attorney General, and intervened individually as Attorney General in an important timber lawsuit. He is a close associate of former Governor Dan Evans, who strongly supported creation of additional Wilderness in this state. Representative Tom Foley was instrumental in working out the "release/ sufficiency" language in the Colorado wilderness bill last year. Representatives Lowry and Pritchard have introduced the Cougar Lakes Wilderness bill and Rep. Swift has introduced the Boulder River Wilderness bill. The entire Washington delegation worked together effectively when the Alpine Lakes Wilderness bill was passed. Our new Governor, John Spellman, was a strong supporter of more Wilderness as King County Executive.

S. 842 bears some similarity to the language in the Colorado Wilderness bill which was passed last year. It is important to note, however, that the Colorado bill was passed by common consent and agreement among commodity interests, conservation groups, and the Forest Service, and all of those organizations participated in hammering out the compromise which lead to the passage of the "sufficiency/release" legislation. The "sufficiency/release" provision was satisfactory in that bill only because the bill designated substantial areas for Wilderness protection at the same time that it released other areas for multi-purpose use. By contrast, S. 842 gives no Wilderness protection, even for those areas which are the subject of pending bills sponsored by members of the Washington Congressional delegation.

Section 3 of the bill prohibits any judicial review of the adequacy of the RARE II final environmental statement. It is important to note that no conservation or outdoor organization has filed suit challenging the adequacy of the statement. The two suits filed to date were filed by the state of California and a timber industry group in North Carolina. Legislation which was enacted by Congress last year did not pass on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the final statement. The several state-wide Wilderness bills passed by Congress last year provided that the statement should not be subject to judicial review only because of general agreement among interest groups in those states as to what areas should be classified for Wilderness and what areas should be released for multi-purpose use. In the absence of such agreement, such language is not appropriate.

Section 4 provides that the RARE II review and evaluation is adequate consideration of suitability of lands for classification as Wilderness. This language is certainly not appropriate for the State of Washington. The Mountaineers submitted detailed and voluminous comments on the RARE II final statement, pointing out many areas which were fully qualified for Wilderness classification which were not recommended for Wilderness in RARE II. Large portions of the Boulder River wilderness and William O. Douglas Wilderness which have been proposed by members of the Washington delegation were not included in RARE II Wilderness. Other areas excluded by RARE II include Mt. Baker, additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and the Eastern Olympic range, all spectacular mountain areas heavily used for recreation by The Mountaineers and the general public.

The Bill sets unrealistically short deadlines for Congressional action on RARE II recommendations. These deadlines encourage a strategy of delay by opponents of Wilderness classification.

Section 5 prohibits the Forest Service from conducting any further evaluation of areas for Wilderness designation in the future. This Congressional straitjacket on the administrative expertise of the Forest Service and its land management planning process is unnecessary and unwise. Consideration of Wilderness values is an important part of the total Forest Management Plan and land use process. This planning does not prevent orderly multiple use of national forest lands as the planning process proceeds.

Section 7 prevents the Forest Service from reviewing any lands for Wilderness designation unless authorized by joint resolution of Congress. Normally, a Forest Service study is one of the prime ingredients reviewed by Congress before any action is taken on Wilderness classification. It is difficult to understand how Congress could make an informed judgment before passing a joint resolution without having an adequate factual background available to the members of Congress.

In addition to being unwise, we believe that this legislation is unnecessary. Forest Service land has already been released for multi-purpose use and development since RARE II was completed in April 1979. Roadless lands allocated to non-Wilderness use have been available for timber harvesting and more than one billion board feet of timber have been sold on RARE II non-Wilderness lands. All of the RARE II roadless areas in Washington account for less than 5% of the state's timber base, and the Wilderness recommendations of conservation groups account for 3.5% of the state's timber base.

Last year Congress passed state-wide legislation affecting Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, and Alaska. More than one-third of the land inventoried during the RARE II process has been covered by that compromise legislation. Much of the remaining land inventoried in RARE II is in the State of Washington. Hopefully, legislation can be developed for the State of Washington in the future. S. 842 does not follow the previous pattern of careful state-by-state analysis and compromise, but instead attempts to arbitrarily curtail further Wilderness or Wilderness study for the entire country.

In our opinion, Washington has some of the most spectacular scenery and recreational opportunities in the entire country. Many additional areas fully qualify for Wilderness classification. Washington also has a strong timber industry which has been an important factor in the state's economy for many years, despite the alleged uncertainty caused by RARE II, the Forest Service planning process, and Wilderness study areas. Over 95% of the state's timber remains available to the timber industry. S. 842 attempts to ride roughshod over the traditional legislative process of negotiation and compromise successfully used in passing the various state-wide Wilderness/release bills last year. We believe that the future of Wilderness in the State of Washington should be determined by the normal administrative and legislative process. S. 842 should be rejected.

Thank you for the chance to submit our views.

The Mountaineers

Washington Environmental Council

Olympic Park Associates

OPA

PLEASE REPLY TO: 13245 - 40th Ave., N.E., Seattle,WA 98125

April 19, 1981

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

The Olympic Park Associates was established in 1948 to preserve the integrity and wilderness of the Olympic Peninsula. For the past decade, we have actively supported an East Olympic Wilderness proposal in the Olympic National Forest. Such a wilderness would complement the National Park by protecting critical winter range habitat for Park wildlife populations, and preserve a remnant of the once vast middle and low elevation forest communities of the East Olympics.

Our organization was active in the Forest Service's land use planning, in both the RARE I and RARE II studies, and fully supported the compromise worked out by the forest industry and conservationists on the release issue. As you know, this compromise language was adopted on the Colorado and New Mexico wilderness bills last year. It provides for fair and timely allocation of the RARE II areas, and our organization hopes it will be adopted in any Washington State wilderness legislation.

The RARE II Review Act, S. 842, introduced by Senator Hayakawa, is an entirely unacceptable solution to this problem. As well as effectively amending the National Forest Management Act of 1976, it would undermine the compromise laboriously worked out in Congress last year. There are many critical areas in the Olympics and nationwide that were not adequately considered under the RARE II study. This bill, by opening them up to immediate "multiple use", would succeed in eliminating them from future wilderness consideration. There's also the danger of the bill retroactively affecting wilderness legislation passed by Congress last year.

The OPA opposes S. 842 and we request that the Committee return to the procedure for considering RARE II legislation on a state by state basis. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Polly Dyer

Polly Dyer
President

Founded 1948 "To preserve the integrity and wilderness of Olympic National Park"

Senator **Wallop**. Mr. Culbertson.

STATEMENT OF DAVID E. CULBERTSON, FRIENDS OF ALLEGHENY WILDERNESS

Mr. **Culbertson**. My name is David Culbertson. I am speaking for the Friends of Allegheny Wilderness. I feel rather humble here today, because I've been hearing what everybody said and they are talking in very large numbers. My testimony regards the Allegheny National Forest, and we have seven areas there in RARE II, the total being slightly more than 34,000 acres.

We have been working on that since our organization was formed in July of 1978, and we are quite happy with the bill that Representative Peter Kostmayer filed in the House in September of 1979.

I think that we have to go against the bill here for two reasons. I don't see how we can get anything done, at least in our area, in the time provided under the bill. We have been working for more than 1 year and we haven't gotten anywhere.

Another thing is, I think that the forests in the West are quite a bit different from the forests in the East, and I believe that everything should be treated on a case-by-case basis.

In our case the wilderness covered under the Peter Kostmayer bill amounted to 6½ percent of the forest.

We don't feel that that is one bit unreasonable, and especially since the Allegheny National Forest and those areas serve western New York, western Pennsylvania, and Ohio on a regular basis. They are also within a day's drive of about 40 percent of the population in the United States.

So we would like to see these things treated on a case-by-case basis. That way everybody's rights could be protected.

We have no problem with working out releases so that the timber industry can satisfy its needs. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Culbertson follows:]

Friends of Allegheny Wilderness

STATEMENT OF DAVID E. CULBERTSON

ON S. 842

BEFORE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON

PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

APRIL 23, 1981

Mr. Chairman,

I am David E. Culbertson, 1068 Maple Street, Tallmadge, Ohio. I am speaking for Friends of Allegheny Wilderness on S. 842.

I am an attorney with a general law practice in Akron, Ohio. I am not paid by any special interest group and am not a paid lobbyist.

I am speaking for Friends of Allegheny Wilderness, a loosely formed coalition of conservation groups, outings clubs, and individuals. I am one of its coordinators.

The RARE II process began in 1977 and identified 2919 roadless areas covering about 62 million acres in National Forests and National Grasslands. Seven of these areas, totaling 33,976 acres and eight small islands totaling 382 acres are in the Allegheny National Forest in Western Pennsylvania near Warren, Pennsylvania.

Many of the identified areas in the Allegheny National Forest have been managed as wilderness and are used for backpacking, snowshoeing, hiking, fishing, hunting, and cross country skiing. Various schools conduct their outdoor wilderness experience classes and outings in these areas.

Friends of Allegheny Wilderness was organized in July, 1978 to enlist support for the areas and islands in the Allegheny National Forest. Its members are for the most part from the Northeastern part of Ohio.

3920 Princeton Blvd. Cleveland, Ohio 44121
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The areas identified in the Allegheny National Forest under RARE II, if wilderness, would regularly serve Western New York State, Western Pennsylvania, and Northeastern Ohio. There is no wilderness in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The only wilderness in the State of Ohio is West Sister Island, a 77 acre island in Lake Erie accessible only by special permit. Forty percent of the population of the United States lives within four hundred miles (one day's drive) of the Allegheny National Forest. It takes us about three hours and about a half tank of gasoline to get there. The next closest area would take at least twice as long, would require twice the fuel, and would not be practical for a weekend outing. This will become more and more important as traveling expenses increase. There is public transportation to the area.

Friends of Allegheny Wilderness has been working with a similar group in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area in an effort to get this matter resolved. Representatives from Pennsylvania have been contacted and meetings held. This activity and these meetings resulted in the filing of an acceptable Wilderness Bill for the Allegheny National Forest by the Honorable Peter H. Kostmayer on September 28, 1979. Hearings, meetings, and conferences regarding this Bill were had but unfortunately the last session of Congress ended without its passage.

S 842 with its deadline of January 1, 1983 is totally unrealistic and unreasonable as far as we are concerned. The time sequence outlined above is a pointed example of how long it takes to adequately consider such matters and S 842 does not allow sufficient time. The American way has always been one of negotiation and consideration of all points of view. S 842 does not allow this. The time deadlines would seem to encourage stalling and blocking until the time runs out. This is a sad procedure to employ in dealing with something as important as National Forests.

National Forests are important and deserve consideration on a case by case basis. This takes time but adequate areas can be and have been released from consideration by agreement so that all interests can be satisfied. Why support a Bill which provides for the quick release of forest lands when adequate timber can be cut from areas not under consideration? The timber industry does not intend to cut all of these areas quickly anyway. There is no need for this Bill.

The use of the so called "sufficiency" language employed last year as a compromise for legislation covering various areas can be continued.

I fully realize that the timber industry considers the forest as nothing more than a source of potential products and has difficulty accepting that it can or should be used for anything else; however, forests are not just trees, they are homes for wildlife, places of relaxation and beauty, and resources for recreation. They belong to all the people of the Nation, not just the timber industry.

I think that all of this boils down to qualify of life considerations. Wilderness has meaning to people even though they may not use it, just as I get satisfaction out of knowing that there are elephants in the wild even though I have never seen them. Wilderness is a part of our national heritage. Once the wilderness areas are gone, they are gone forever.

Please do not shortcut the normal legislative process of considering legislation on a case by case basis by passing S. 842. Future generations will thank you for the defeat of this Bill.

Thank you.

FRIENDS OF ALLEGHENY WILDERNESS

BY:
DAVID E. CULBERTSON, Coordinator

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Culbertson.
Mr. Coleman?

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM COLEMAN, WILDERNESS STUDY COMMISSION, ARKANSAS CONSERVATION COALITION

Mr. COLEMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I, too, will be brief. What I would like to do is run through my testimony very quickly. I have some figures I would like to supplement the testimony with from the draft RARE II EIS for the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests.

Senator WALLOP. Are you prepared to supply them today?

Mr. COLEMAN. Yes; I represent the Arkansas Conservation Coalition, in particular, Wilderness Study Commission of the coalition. The Wilderness Study Commission is comprised of individuals from the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, Arkansas Native Plant Society, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Ozark Society which is four State regional conservation organization with headquarters in Little Rock.

My basic opinion is very similar to that which you have already heard today. It is that S. 842 is unnecessary within the context of existing Federal—congressional and administrative activities, and that if S. 842 were to be enacted into law, it would jeopardize the process of public lands decisionmaking that is represented forest through such existing acts as the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

Moving quickly to my testimony, Mr. Chairman, I did want to mention that in Arkansas I think we very thoroughly reviewed all the national forest lands for their wilderness potential. I was fortunate enough to be able to coordinate the RARE II effort there where we looked at approximately 400,000 acres of public land and expanded about 7,000-man hours of efforts on this project during the spring and summer of 1978.

We have worked very closely with the national forest staff and with other wilderness oriented and antiwilderness groups.

We have, through the existing process, managed to avoid any sort of controversy. We have, at the same time, managed to develop what I think is a rather thorough 200-page report which details our findings on the RARE II study process in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Mr. Chairman, I did want to provide these figures from the draft environmental statement on the RARE II regarding timber in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests.

The National Forest Service itself says that if all 26 inventory roadless areas were to be allocated to wilderness under alternative J, that the present annual yield of 4.5 million board feet would no longer be available for harvest. That corresponds to an approximate annual yield of 230 million board feet, approximately 2 percent of the overall annual yield that is generated from both of these national forests.

The Forest Service goes on to say that where minerals are concerned under alternative J, the impact on mineral resources, especially energy related minerals, is estimated to be small. Of course we recognize that there is additional work that is necessary there. The U.S. geological survey is currently undertaking that work, and we are very interested in their reports.

Third, the econonic impacts for all of the alternatives and allocations to wilderness are minor for the impact areas of the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. Replacing all the roadless areas into wilderness through alternative J would result in no significant change in employment in any impact area. All the calculated changes were less than 1 percent.

The Forest Service summarizes here by saying that regardless of the chosen alternatives, social affects would be negligible.

Mr. Chairman, I use these figures just to give you an indication of the activity that has gone on in the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests, and of our concern that S. 842 would, perhaps, constrain our opportunity to review potential roadless areas that may not have a very significant affect in terms of their designation upon the national economy or the local economy for that matter.

In that regard, I wanted to mention that we are concerned about a total of about 5 percent of the national forest planning, and that is only 5 percent of the total national forest land in these two States.

We do not feel we should hastily preempt any further consideration on the proper management of these lands, either under a multiple-use concept, or under other Federal law.

We feel like 5 percent is too easily reduced to nothing. I will summarize my statement here by saying that we feel that S. 842 as proposed is unnecessarily harsh in its condemnation of the existing process which we have followed very closely and of the value of wilderness itself as an expression of land management alternatives within the national forest system.

We feel that no new mandate is required to resolve the question of preservation or of intent of use. There are plenty of opportunities that already exist to deal with the complex nature of overall forest management of which wilderness is a part.

We feel that S. 842 works against the best interest of the Nation by arbitrarily limiting the authority of the Federal courts and of further resource managers within the administrative agencies.

We feel that the proposal works against the long term interest of future citizens by perhaps constraining their options to manage public lands that are handed down to them. We feel that the intended direction of Congress over the last few decades should be preserved and encouraged, and S. 842 would bring this positive history to a hault.

On behalf of Arkansas Conservation Coalition I urge that you and your colleagues reconsider this proposal.

Senator WALLOP. Just for the record, is the alternative J what the Forest Service made as a recommendation?

Mr. COLEMAN. No.

Senator WALLOP. Which is it?

Mr. COLEMAN. Alternative J is used as an indication of our extreme position. That is the alternative which would designate all of the areas considered for wilderness. The Forest Service recommended an alternative that recommended much fewer acreages than that.

Senator WALLOP. I just wanted to clarify for the record what that was all about.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Coleman follows:]

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM COLEMAN, WILDERNESS STUDY COMMISSION, ARKANSAS CONSERVATION COALITION

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Senators and distinguished guests, my name is Bill Coleman, I currently reside at Little Rock, Arkansas, and I am here today representing the Wilderness Study Committee of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition. The Arkansas Conservation Coalition is a consortium of some twenty environmental and conservation-oriented organizations whose membership spans a wide range of orientation. The Wilderness Study Committee is comprised in part of individuals from the Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, the Arkansas Native Plant Society, the National Wildlife Federation and The Ozark Society, a four-state, regional conservation organization with headquarters in Little Rock. Collectively, the Coalition represents some 15,000 listed members in Arkansas.

As a representative of the Coalition and a professional environmental scientist, I am pleased to be able to present this brief testimony related to Senate Bill 842, "The RARE II Review Act of 1981". My presentation centers in part on oral argument but copies of a written statement have or will be presented to members of this Committee.

My basic theme in regards to the subject of this Committee's work is straightforward: it is that the Senate Bill 842 as currently written and proposed is unnecessary within the context of on-going and successfully completed wilderness evaluation activity - especially in Arkansas - and that the Bill contradicts terribly the natural resource management policies that Congress itself has established over the last twenty years. This is a disappointing report to have to make, Mr. Chairman, for there has been much hope fostered since the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975, and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 - hope that Congress had finally come to consider a process whereby a diversity of experiences within our National Forests could be maintained by the designation of a small percentage of public lands as wilderness. Mr. Chairman, it is the process of public-lands decision-making that is jeopardized by this proposed Bill, and if the procedures established by our history of environmental legislation are to be redefined, as they would be by S.842, then we must consider the ramifications associated with public lands management as a whole.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that I can develop a case to support the general theme that has been mentioned here, siting examples that apply in Arkansas and Oklahoma - the region of the country that is occupied by the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests. If you have been made aware of some of the circumstances or opinions I will describe, then please bear with me as I reiterate the sincere concerns expressed by others.

Mr. Chairman, there are four major aspects of S.842 that I would like to address from the point of view of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition:

1. S.842, in Section 4(a) and (b), would place new deadlines on the consideration of wilderness by Congress. This proposal would require that any new wilderness in Arkansas would have to be enacted by January, 1983, and that further planning areas would have to be defined by September, 1985, then enacted into law by January, 1988. This process is already being addressed, however, by the existing National Forest management strategy that calls for forest-wide plans to be developed under the guidelines of the National Forest Management Act of 1976. Regulations were published on September 17, 1979 by the Department of Agriculture (36 CFR Part 219) which require...

> "An integration of planning for National Forests and Grasslands, including the timber, range, fish and wildlife, water, wilderness, and recreation resources, together with resource protection activities and coordinated with fire management and the use of other resources, such as minerals." (Preamble)

Plans required by these regulations are due by October, 1985, a schedule that parallels the one being proposed by S.842. These plans will require the U. S. Forest Service to consider lands with wilderness potential as a part of the overall forest management scheme. There is also a generous measure of public participation required by the regulations to insure that an adequate dialogue is developed on items of interest or controversy. The public participation process is a new aspect of forest planning, and a welcome relief for those of us depending on reasoned public discussion as a means of resolving certain issues. Required by guidelines of the Council on Environmental Quality, public participation in this important area of public lands management is critical to maintaining the democratic debate over the future of taxpayer-purchased and maintained lands. S.842, by its very tone as well as its direct wording, would eliminate the consideration of wilderness within the forest plans, and thereby constrain the public debate over a critical aspect of multiple-use, forest management - that of wilderness. To do so is obviously out of keeping with the intent of the National Forest Management Act.

There is another process which should and is acting to resolve the designation of potential wilderness lands within the National Forests. This is the Congressional review process, already made use of in 1980 as a way of addressing the need for additional wilderness in this country. Legislation affecting Colorado, New Mexico, missouri, Idaho and Alaska has effectively resolved the designation of a number of lands that were reviewed under RARE II. There is a need to resolve other similar proposals in states that were not as lucky as the ones mentioned above. Arkansas is one of these that looks to the future and to Congressional scrutiny for resolution of its RARE II work. Mr. Chairman, I was fortunate enough to be given the opportunity to coordinate RARE II in Arkansas and Oklahoma, on behalf of the state Conservation Coalition. Our 11 RARE II study teams examined 400,000 acres of public land, expending an estimated 7000 man-hours of effort during the spring and summer of 1978. We understand the value of working closely with the Forest Service staff, and with our own Congressional delegation here in Washington. We have respected the methods that have been outlined for us by the Forest Service or by Congress through Federal law. Although we may have wished for improvements in the way in which the law was administered at the local or regional level, we agreed to work as best as we could with all involved groups and individuals. The existing process enabled us to avoid confrontation with any group. The existing process enabled us to develop a 200 page technical report on the results of our findings. Mr. Chairman, how can the trust we have invested in the existing system be ignored by hastily doing away with the mechanisms that exist now to resolve the RARE II debate? We certainly value predictable direction from our Congressional leaders, and are asking today that you avoid making quick decisions on a proposal that would alter the successful trends we have seen.

2. Section 4(b) of S.842 would prohibit practices intended to protect an area as wilderness until it receives Congressional designation. Also, the proposal would automatically subject those "non-wilderness" areas under RARE II to immediate resource-intensive management. In our comments given above, however, it is obvious that sufficient opportunity already exists whereby the general public may become involved in developing issues and recommendations associated with the long-range management of our National Forests. If this is the case, then why must we hastily close a portion of the forest management debate to additional public review? Areas recommended for non-wilderness may not be qualified for designation by judgment of the Forest Service. Or, overriding public interest in some cases may dictate a reconsideration of their wilderness potential. Many areas rejected by the Forest Service in Arkansas received the hearty endorsement of the pro-wilderness community there. Due to sometimes subjective, sometimes overrestrictive review of Forest Service staff these important areas were dropped from the instant wilderness or further planning list. Perhaps, the general public would wish to reconsider these areas under national forest planning. Perhaps not. Should we hastily encourage the intensive management of areas such as East Fork, in the Ozark Mountains, that includes rare upland bogs, canoeable streams such as Hurricane Creek and the Illinois Bayou, intriguing water falls and rock formations? It seems unfortunate that Congress

would consider an additional mechanism necessary to resolve this question. Where wilderness is concerned, we must move with sensitivity, with care. Wilderness is a non-renewable resource - as valuable to us in its own way as any other rapidly vanishing commodity. In Arkansas, the debate centers around the final disposition of only 5% of the entire National Forest land. Only 5%, Mr. Chairman, that qualifies for discussion here. No, we must not hastily preempt further consideration of the proper management of these lands. The five percent is too easily reduced to nothing.

3. Section 3 of this proposal would disallow any judicial review of a RARE II Environmental Impact Statement. I find it incredible, Mr. Chairman, that Congress could move to limit the jurisdiction of our federal courts with such a proposal. Obviously, the experience of one of the sponsoring Senators in his home state is reflected here, and I will admit to you that many of us in Arkansas were interested in a decision of the California courts that the RARE II EIS in that state was inadequate in its response to the directions of the President. Nevertheless, we have not contemplated similar action, and the California suit was brought by the State itself and not by an environmental organization, However, the National Environmental Policy Act is clear in its stated concerns, and hundred of thousands of environmental statements have been filed since 1970 when the Bill was signed into law. How else may we know that a federally-proposed action has correctly responded to the dictates of NEPA if we begin to limit the authority of the courts to examine environmental issues? In this particular case, you may be interested to learn that the Environmental Protection Agency itself declared the draft RARE II EIS to be inadequate, and made a number of suggestions given to improving the quality of the Forest Service study. These were not incorporated into the final documents. There may have been a need for judicial review of this process, then, and not only from the perspective of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition, but from the point of view of other state and federal agencies as well. Fair and just arbitration is the mandate of our governmental system, and again I stress to you our concern that the existing

structure - be it Congressional, Administrative or Judicial - is sufficient to resolve the wilderness debate. To disallow any further attempts to consider this issue in the courts sets a very disturbing precedent, and would demonstrate that a long history of Congressional action could be submarined by shifting political currents and short-term development interests.

4. Section 5 of S.842 prohibits any further consideration of wilderness by the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Chairman, I consider this to be the greatest disservice of all. Perhaps, it is true that we have examined all areas that may qualify for wilderness under RARE I and RARE II. Perhaps, it is true that the Forest Service has equitably and thoroughly examined the resources at its disposal, and recommended wilderness where it actually and finally exists. I do not know the answer to these questions from the national perspective. I know only two things instead: that in Arkansas there are areas that should have received consideration under RARE II that did not, and hence, additional discussion of wilderness on today's terms is warranted. Secondly, that the wilderness evaluation system employed by any individual or agency is subjective at its core, which means that in large measure wilderness is a personal concept, that it fluctuates around a group of variable definitions. If this is true, then we might expect that future generations would have a different concept of wilderness than we do today. Indeed, perhap in ten years time, we will have a new perception of wilderness. And if this perception shifts, if the general public determines that it needs more wilderness than has been Congressionally designated, should they not be entitled to make these choices themselves? How can we attempt to limit our future options with any sort of arbitrary statement such as "There shall be no more wilderness?" Can we foresee all of our needs, either psychological or material? Can we rationalize all short-term demands based upon our limited vision of this day? Far-sighted resource managers realize that we must respond to the needs of the time, and our needs are not yet so desperate that we should stifle future public debate and thereby constrain our

upcoming options. Arkansas of the 1980's are more interested in wilderness than they were in the 1950's. The resource is disappearing, the experience more difficult to come by, the scientific insights more valuable. What will be the attitudes of Americans at the turn of the millenium? Can you say for sure, or I? Without that knowledge, then why should we prohibit any future consideration of wilderness in this country? Instead, let us collectively examine each proposal on its own merits, within the context of the times and with the attitudes and needs of the society in mind. Ours has never been a homogenous culture - our strength has always sprung from our fated diversity. Let us maintain the wilderness option as a way of expressing this diversity. Let us remain able to respond to the diverse needs of the overall public. Allow us to continue to manage for wilderness within the existing multiple-use concept and existing planning system and thereby preserve an incredible diversity of living things, landforms, and natural relationships that give us a great measure of our strength and sense of worth.

Mr. Chairman, we feel that S.842 as proposed is unnecessarily harsh in its condemnation of the existing RARE II process, and of the value of wilderness itself as an expression of proper land-management alternatives within the National Forest System. We feel that no new mandate is required to resolve the question of preservation or intensive-use - that plenty of opportunity already exists to deal with the complex nature of overall forest management, of which wilderness is a part. We feelthat S.842 works against the best interests of the nation by arbitrarily limiting the authority of the federal courts and of future resource managers within administrative agencies. We feel that the proposal works against the long-term interests of future citizens by constraining their options to manage public lands handed down to them. We feel that the well-intended direction of Congress over the last two decades, under varying political umbrellas, should be preserved and encouraged, and that S.842 would bring this positive history to a halt. On behalf of the Arkansas Conservation Coalition, I urge that you and your colleagues reconsider this proposal.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to present these views.

Senator WALLOP. Mr. Dickerman, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF ERNEST M. DICKERMAN, VIRGINIA WILDERNESS COMMITTEE, SWOPE, VA.

Mr. DICKERMAN. My name is Ernest M. Dickerman. I am a resident of Augusta County, Va. and have been long involved in environmental matters.

Today I speak as a representative of the Conservation Council of Virginia of the Virginia B.A.S.S. State Federation, of the Float Fishermen of Virginia and of the Virginia Wilderness Committee, all of which are citizens organizations working for a healthy environment and recognizing the values of wilderness and preservation.

Thank you, Senator Wallop, for this opportunity to address your subcommittee. I will now endeavor to summarize what I think is a fairly short statement anyway.

Let me say initially, recognizing that with the formal completion of the RARE II program, there are problems to be considered by the Congress.

Nevertheless, in our opinion, S. 842 does not offer a solution which takes into account the variety of legitimate interests involved.

S. 842 denies the widespread favorable opinion which the RARE II program evoked among American citizens. It further has a provision in it which would seriously interfere with the normal ability of the Forest Service to manage specific areas of the forest according to the Forest Service's best professional judgment by limiting the steps which the Forest Service may take into account to determine what is appropriate to do.

It seems to us that S. 842 seriously undermines multiple use by definitely placing undue weight on commercial development of the National Forest lands.

I would suggest that in the previous Congress the very sound method was worked out for release from S. 842, and that involved a consideration of the various areas proposed and a determination of which areas were to continue to be protected, given the protection of the Wilderness Act and which were to be freed from any constraints of RARE II.

In a final sentence I would like to say that we believe that the release should be done on a discriminating matter with due regard for the recognized, or the highly probably commercial values of the individuals area.

After all, that is the basis on which the areas entered into the RARE II process. On the other hand, S. 842 is broad, is totally indiscriminate, and simply says wipe out the RARE II process and forget it.

We urge a discriminating approach. Thank you, Senator.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Dickerman.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dickerman follows:]

STATEMENT OF ERNEST M. DICKERMAN OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA RE S. 842 ("RARE 2 REVIEW ACT OF 1981") BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS OF THE SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

APRIL 22-23, 1981

My name is Ernest M. Dickerman, a resident of Augusta County, Virginia (address Rt.1, Box 156, Swoope VA 24479, telephone (703) 885-8330) and long involved as a citizen in environmental matters. Today I speak as the official representative of the Conservation Council of Virginia, of the Virginia B.A.S.S. State Federation, of the Float Fishermen of Virginia and of the Virginia Wilderness Committee--all of them state-wide citizens organizations working for a healthy environment and recognizing the values of wilderness preservation to America.

Thank you, Senator Wallop, for this opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

We recognize that the formal completion of the RARE 2 program has raised uncertainities concerning time and the management of specific areas on the national forests which uncertainities constitute problems properly of concern to the Congress. However, S. 842 definitely does not offer solutions which take account of the variety of legitimate interests involved.

Rather, S. 842 in practice would essentially deny that RARE 2 ever occured as an expression of wide-spread American opinion favoring the protection of outstanding wild areas on the national forests, and it would abruptly terminate the interim protection generated by RARE 2. Then, going beyond RARE 2, S. 842 would erect unwarranted obstacles to the management of the national forests by forbidding the Forest Service to use natural values and their benefits as criteria in determining the type of management appropriate for specific areas, and it would establish by its consistently negative tone a legislative presumption that the Congress opposes wilderness designation and the Wilderness Act. There may be a few people who welcome this position, but it is neither an acceptable nor a sound public policy.

S. 842 is narrowly drawn from the point of view of a single interest, i.e., from the point of view of those who consider that because they are in the timber business they have a right to harvest the growing timber anywhere and anywhere on the national forests without regard for the equally valid and important needs of other users of these public lands. No such exclusive right exists either in fact or in law. Indeed, S. 842 in its sweeping prohibition to the Secretary of Agriculture in determining Forest Service policy and practice to give consideration to such inherent values as productive wildlife habitat, unusual opportunities for outdoor recreation, appropriateness for scientific study, and existence of highly scenic and other qualities attractive to the human eye and spirit, is contrary to the Multiple Use & Sustained Yield Act which requires the Forest Service to give generally equal consideration to the several uses enumerated therein, including wilderness. That S. 842 would seriously undermine the long-established principles of the Multiple Use & Sustained Yield Act should be made widely known to all Americans interested in the management of our public lands and to all the Members of Congress.

It has been the expectation of many citizens who are familiar with the Wilderness Act and who believe in the public land values of wilderness that an acceptable approach to the resolution of the problems arising from the RARE 2 program had been developed during the 96th Congress. This approach avoided the sweeping character of S. 842, did not go beyond RARE 2 problems, and was tied to specific wilderness proposals within individual states. In other words, this approach encompassed a bargaining among different points of view which sought to settle the post-RARE 2 problems in a mutually acceptable manner. We recommend to the Subcommittee on Public Lands that S. 842 be abandoned and that new legislation be drafted based on the approach satisfactorily used in the 96th Congress.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Wallop**. I would compliment all five of you. Each of you in your statements took a rather reasonable approach and avoided some of the testimony that characterized some of the national organizations.

There does appear to be a problem. Some of you view it from one prospective, and others of you view it from another.

I do not think it is accurate characterization to say that it wipes out, or would wipe out, RARE II, because certainly the wilderness designations are entirely possible. Those recommended for wilderness are entirely possible under the individual State plans.

There may be problems, as you say, with the contracts. I guess what I am saying in that this is a reflection of what the hearing process is all about. It is an opportunity to learn. It should not have been such an alarm by those organizations who simply reacted so overpoweringly to the fact that hearings were scheduled. I don't know how people understand what is going on in the country. There are conflicts, as I am sure you are aware of, Mr. Winn, and your perception of what the challenges have been, and the perception of those who have been on the other side of the challenges.

That is the process by which we try to find out and learn. I do think that coming from the State that has some dependent communities that there really is reason to proceed a little bit on the more accelerated basis. Indeed we were assured by the Carter administration, by Dr. Rubert Cutler himself, that most of these problems would be resolved in their entirety by 1980. That was their original promise.

Mr. **Winn**. One of our concerns about RARE II was that the RARE II document did not adequately address the problems of these timber dependent communities, and we agree that is a problem that needs to be handled carefully.

Senator **Wallop**. I appreciate the fact that you have all come a long ways, or at least most of you have come a long way. I am sure Senator Bumpers was sorry not to have been here to hear your testimony.

The process will continue. I want to thank you all for the efforts that you have made.

Now, the last panel will do me a great favor if they would indulge me in about 5 minutes. Senator Warner is due to come in here and I will call a recess, because I would have to leave in the middle of your testimony.

Rather than interrupt the hearing with my departure, I would call a recess until Senator Warner calls it back into order in the next 5 or 6 minutes.

[Whereupon, a recess was taken.]

Senator **Warner** [presiding]. I appreciate the indulgence of the witnesses. We will resume now. We have Mr. Derrick Crandall, vice president, Public Affairs, International Snowmobile Industry Association; Joe Prendergast, American Ski Federation; and Mr. John Wetzel, Director of Federal Relations, Motor Cycle Industry Council.

We welcome you, gentlemen, and thank you for taking the time to provide the Senate with the benefit of your wisdom on this issue.

STATEMENT OF DERRICK A. CRANDALL, COCHAIRMAN, SPECIAL PROJECT COMMITTEE, AMERICAN RECREATION COALITION, ACCOMPANIED BY JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, AMERICAN SKI FEDERATION; AND JOHN F. WETZEL, DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS, MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL, INC.

Mr. CRANDALL. Thank you, Senator. I am appearing here today as the cochairman of the Special Projects Committee of the American Recreation Coalition.

On page 4 of our statement you will find a listing of our membership, some 70 organizations, national and regional in scope, representing an extremely diverse body of recreationist and recreation related industries, including skiing and camping, hiking, snowmobiling, flying and boating, swimming and motorcycling.

We firmly believe that no other organization represents the breadth of members within the recreation community that ours offers.

With me today are representatives of two ARC members, the American Ski Federation and the Motorcyele Industry Council. Other members will be submitting written comments on S. 842 shortly.

My purpose today is to convey to you the widespread support within our membership, and hence the recreation community, for prompt action to allocate the lands studied under RARE II. The current uncertainties surrounding the management of all roadless areas, whether recommended for wilderness or not, restrict recreational activities on the lands and often preclude even minor improvements to meet the needs of recreationists in America.

Restrictions on recreation, particularly needless restrictions, are not in the best interests of the American public. Recreation is a vital and growing importance to the physical and mental wellbeing of Americans. The broad diversity of recreational choices in our Nation today is essential, for it allows Americans to choose the activities of greatest benefit to them as individuals, as families and as friends.

Recreational opportunities are dependent upon a wide range of facilities and areas. Creation, expansion, and protection of these facilities and areas are prime interests of ARC. Because the need for recreation exists during all months of the year, ARC is also an advocate of year-round recreational opportunities and programs.

ARC recognizes that land and bodies of water, both public and private, are essential ingredients in fulfilling the recreational needs of Americans. Speaking before our group in January, Senator Ted Stevens labeled the public lands and waters as "the primary reservoir for meeting the recreational needs of America." We strongly concur. We also recognize that the decisions involving the use of land and water are made by a wide variety of Federal, State, and local government entities as well as innumerable private land owners. ARC advocates a heightened concern for public recreational needs by all of these decisionmakers.

The American Recreation Coalition endorses policies and actions supporting broad multiple use of lands and waters and which provide environmental protection while fulfilling man's needs, including recreation.

Areas of public land and waters proximate to population centers are especially important resources to meet demands for both dispersed and developed recreation.

Those lands and waters should be used to provide the widest and greatest recreational opportunities possible year round except where such areas have significant geologic, historic, archeologic, natural, on other similar environmentally sensitive characteristics.

ARC opposes actions which would in all cases deny access to large portions of our natural areas by those persons who lack the physical ability, desire or training to traverse backcountry areas exclusively on foot.

Controlled use of motorized conveyances and development of limited recreational support facilities should be encouraged in natural areas where such actions are environmentally compatible.

Public land use and water activity decisions should be made in a process completely open to the public through which differing demands on resources can be evaluated and reconciled.

Public land and water managers should strive at all times to provide high quality recreational experiences for all citizens and should encourage all citizens to understand the importance of all recreational activities, even when they do not themselves participate in specific undertakings.

Further, ARC believes that regulations governing use of public lands and public water areas should be kept simple and permissive to the extent possible while affording desired environmental protection.

On vast portions of our public lands and water surfaces, recreational activities which have no significant long-term impact on the resource can and should be allowed. Suitable sites for developed recreation should be incorporated into all planning.

It is from this perspective that the American Recreation Coalition strongly endorses action by the U.S. Congress on the RARE II recommendations for management allocation of roadless areas on the national forests.

We believe that S. 842 represents an appropriate response and specifically endorse those aspects of the proposal which would limit litigation on the RARE II process, which would direct the Department of Agriculture to proceed with management for uses other than wilderness on those lands studied and not recommended to the Congress for wilderness designation, and which would establish dates by which the Congress must act to designate additional wilderness areas.

The wilderness issue before this body and the Congress as a whole has been festering for years. It has caused conflict and delay within the resource management planning process.

The issue is essentially political in nature and must be resolved in the political arena, where both special interests and resource management data have standing.

The members of ARC do not oppose wilderness designations in general. However, we do recognize that wilderness areas, and areas being managed for possible designation as wilderness, severely limit the types of permissible recreational uses.

In many cases, wilderness designations displace existing recreational activities such as snowmobiling. In other cases, wilderness or wilderness potential management restricts the management and the facilities which are desired by many recreationists participating in activities permitted under the Wilderness Act, including horseback riding, camping and fishing. The consequence is further pressure on other portions of the national forest system, the same portions being used for commodity production and other purposes.

To the extent that this pressure is a result of deferred management on roadless lands not likely to be designated as wilderness ultimately, the pressure can and should be reduced by a permanent allocation of these lands to multiple use other than wilderness. S. 842 would achieve this goal.

The resource management choices have been developed and have been arrayed for the Congress and the public by the Forest Service through RARE II and the RPA program. It is clear that the demands for outputs from the national forests—commodity and noncommodity alike—are great and growing.

Meeting these demands requires active, professional management of the resource base, not delays and uncertainties. The Congress can and should enact S. 842 or similar legislation and provide direction to the managers of our public lands. The immense and growing body of Americans who use and enjoy the national forests for recreation would be well served by this action.

I would also like to enter into the record a letter from the International Snowmobile Industry Association which further indicates a member of ARC which endorses the statement right here today and the support for S. 842.

Senator **Warner**. Mr. Crandall, your position is very clear, and your statement in its entirety will be made part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Crandall and letter from the International Snowmobile Industry Association follow:]

STATEMENT BY THE AMERICAN RECREATION COALITION
ON S.842 -- "THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981"
BEFORE THE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE,
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
APRIL 23, 1981

Mr. Chairman and members, my name is Derrick A. Crandall and I am appearing today in my capacity as Co-Chairman of the American Recreation Coalition's Special Projects Committee. The American Recreation Coalition (ARC) is an umbrella organization founded two years ago to serve as the spokesman for a broad base of recreational organizations. We now have some 70 national and regional members representing such diverse interests as skiing and camping, hiking and snowmobiling, flying and boating, swimming and motorcycling. A listing of our member organizations is attached to our statement. We firmly believe that no other organization approaches the membership and the breadth of our association within the recreation community.

With me today are representatives of two ARC members, the American Ski Federation and the Motorcycle Industry Council. Other members will be submitting written comments on S.842 shortly.

My purpose today is to convey to you the widespread support within our membership, and hence the recreation community, for prompt action to allocate the lands studied under RARE II. The current uncertainties surrounding the management of all roadless areas, whether recommended for Wilderness or not, restrict recreational activities on the lands and often preclude even minor improvements to meet the needs of recreationists in America.

Restrictions on recreation, particularly needless restrictions, are not in the best interests of the American public. Recreation is of vital and growing importance to the physical and mental well-being of Americans. The broad diversity of recreational choices in our nation today is essential, for it allows Americans to choose the activities of greatest benefit to them as individuals, as families and as friends.

Recreational opportunities are dependent upon a wide range of facilities and areas. Creation, expansion and protection of these facilities and areas are prime interests of ARC. Because the need for recreation exists during all months of the year, ARC is also an advocate of year-round recreational opportunities and programs.

ARC recognizes that land and bodies of water, both public and private, are essential ingredients in fulfilling the recreational needs of Americans. Speaking before our group in January, Senator Ted Stevens labeled the public lands and waters as "the primary reservoir for meeting the recreational needs of America." We strongly concur. We also recognize that the decisions involving the use of land and water are made by a wide variety of federal, state and local government entities as well as innumerable private landowners. ARC advocates a heightened concern for public recreational needs by all of these decision makers.

The American Recreation Coalition endorses policies and actions supporting broad multiple use of lands and waters and which provide environmental protection while fulfilling man's needs, including recreation. Areas of public land and waters proximate to population centers are especially important resources to meet demands for both dispersed and developed recreation. Those lands and waters should be used to provide the widest and greatest recreational opportunities possible year-round except where such areas have significant geologic, historic, archeologic, natural, or other similar environmentally-sensitive characteristics.

ARC opposes actions which would in all cases deny access to large portions of our natural areas by those persons who lack the physical ability, desire or training to traverse backcountry areas exclusively on foot. Controlled use of motorized conveyances and development of limited recreational support facilities should be encouraged in natural areas where such actions are environmentally compatible.

Public land use and water activity decisions should be made in a process completely open to the public through which differing demands on resources can be evaluated and reconciled. Public land and water managers should strive at all times to provide high quality recreational experiences for all citizens and should encourage all citizens to understand the importance of all recreational activities, even when they do not themselves participate in specific undertakings.

Further, ARC believes that regulations governing use of public lands and public water areas should be kept simple and permissive to the extent possible while affording desired environmental protection. On vast portions of our public lands and water surfaces, recreational activities which have no significant long-term impact on the resource can and should be allowed. Suitable sites for developed recreation should be incorporated into all planning.

It is from this perspective that the American Recreation Coalition strongly endorses action by the U.S. Congress on the RARE II recommendations for management allocation of roadless areas on the national forests. We believe that S.842 represents an appropriate response and specifically endorse those aspects of the proposal which would limit litigation on the RARE II process, which would direct the Department of Agriculture to proceed with management for uses other than Wilderness on those lands studied and not recommended to the Congress for Wilderness designation, and which would establish dates by which the Congress must act to designate additional Wilderness areas.

The Wilderness issue before this body and the Congress as a whole has been festering for years. It has caused conflict and delay within the resource management planning process. The issue is essentially political in nature and must be resolved in the political arena, where both special interests and resource management data have standing.

The members of ARC do not oppose Wilderness designations in general. However, we do recognize that Wilderness areas, and areas being managed for possible designation as Wilderness, severely limit the types of permissible recreational uses. In many cases, Wilderness designations displace existing recreational activities such as snowmobiling. In other cases, Wilderness or Wilderness potential management restricts the management and the facilities which are desired by many recreationists participating in activities permitted under the Wilderness Act, including horseback riding, camping and fishing. The consequence is further pressure on other portions of the national forest system -- the same portions being used for commodity production and other purposes.

To the extent that this pressure is a result of deferred management on roadless lands not likely to be designated as Wilderness ultimately, the pressure can and should be reduced by a permanent allocation of these lands to multiple use other than Wilderness. S.842 would achieve this goal.

The resource management choices have been developed and have been arrayed for the Congress and the public by the Forest Service through RARE II and the RPA program. It is clear that the demands for outputs from the national forests -- commodity and non-commodity alike -- are great and growing. Meeting these demands requires active, professional management of the resource base, not delays and uncertainties. The Congress can and should enact S.842 or similar legislation and provide direction to the managers of our public lands. The immense and growing body of Americans who use and enjoy the national forests for recreation would be well-served by this action.

American Recreation Coalition
14650 Lee Road
Chantilly, Virginia 22021
(703) 642-5850

American Recreation Coalition

American Camping Association
American Horse Council
American Hotel and Motel Association
American Land Development Association
American Motorcyclist Association
American Power Boat Association
American Recreational Equipment Association
American Ski Federation
American Water Ski Association
American Youth Hostels
Boating Trades Association of Texas
Champion Fleet Owners Association
Colorado Campground Association
Connecticut Marine Trades Association
Experimental Aircraft Assn.
Family Motor Coach Association
Federation of Outdoor Recreationists
Foremost Insurance Company
George Washington University Dept. of Human Kinetics & Leisure Studies
Good Sam (camping) Club
Holland (Michigan) Motor Homes, Inc.
Institute for Career and Leisure Development
Intercoastal (golf car) Manufacturing Company, Inc.
International Assn. of Amusement Parks & Attractions
International Kart Federation
International Snowmobile Council
International Snowmobile Industry Association
Intra-South (recreation) Publications, Inc.
Kampgrounds of America
Kampground Owners of America
Leisure Systems, Inc.
Marine Retailers Association of America
Michigan Boating Industries Association
Michigan Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Institute
Motorcycle Industry Council
Motorhome Travelers Association
National Association of Property Owners
National Campers and Hikers Association
National Campground Owners Association
National Federation of State High School Assns.
National Forest Recreation Association
National Hot Rod Association
National Industrial Recreation Association
National Marina Association
National Marine Manufacturers Association
National Motor Sports Committee
National Outdoor Coalition
National Retired Teachers Assn./American Assn. of Retired Persons
National Rifle Association
National Spa & Pool Institute
North American Family Campers Assn. Inc.
Outdoor Resorts of America, Inc.
Pony Baseball, Inc.
Recreation Vehicle Club Directors Association
Recreation Vehicle Dealers Association
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association
Roller Skating Rink Operators Association
Southern California Loners on Wheels
Southern California Marine Association
Special (handicapped) Recreation, Inc.
Specialty Equipment Market Association
Sporting Goods Business Magazine
Starcraft Owners Club
United Four Wheel Drive Association
United (recreational shows) Promotions, Inc.
Wally Byam Caravan Club International
Warehouse Distributors Assn. for Leisure and Mobile Products

WILLIAM T. JOBE, JR.
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

April 23, 1981

The Honorable Malcom Wallop
Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The International Snowmobile Industry Association wishes to express to you our strong support for enactment of S.842, the "RARE II Review Act of 1981."

Representatives of this nation's snowmobile community participated actively in the RARE II process with the expectation that the controversy over Wilderness designations which had long hampered Forest Service management of roadless areas enjoyed by many of this nation's 12,000,000 snowmobilers would be resolved. Now, more than two years after the culmination of the RARE II program, much of the uncertainty--and many of the constraints on management--continue to exist.

Our sentiments on Wilderness and information on the hardships this classification imposes on winter use of our public lands are contained in the attached document, Man, Nature and Wilderness. We urge your consideration of this perspective.

We call upon the Congress to deal with this controversial matter promptly. We associate ourselves with the testimony of the American Recreation Coalition, of which we are a member, and join in its call for passage of S.842, thus ending de facto Wilderness management for millions of acres of national forest system lands.

Sincerely,

W. T. Jobe, Jr.

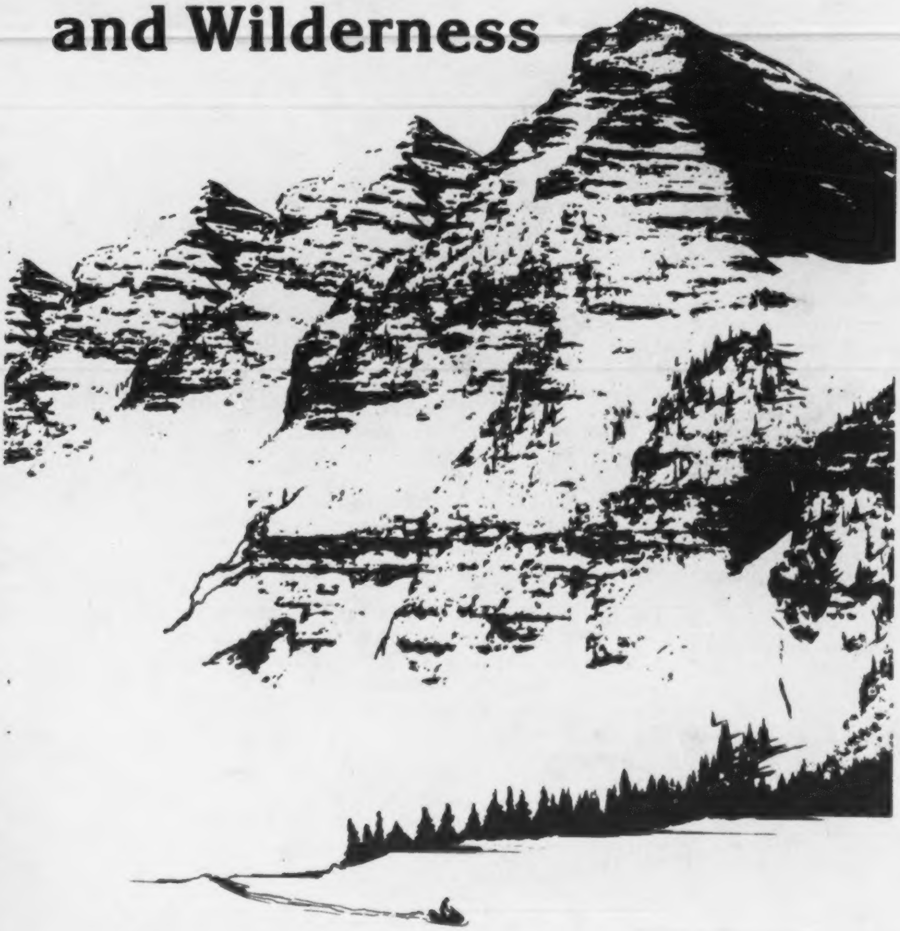
W. T. Jobe, Jr.

WTJ/lbc
Attachment

INTERNATIONAL SNOWMOBILE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION 7535 LITTLE RIVER TURNPIKE, SUITE 330, ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA 22003 (703) 642-5850

level ⑤

Man, Nature and Wilderness



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Is man a part of nature, or is he an adversary of natural forces? Lands where man's influence is not dominant are a primary focus of the current dilemma of man and nature. Across North America, federal, provincial and state officials are being forced to adopt land management schemes which limit or eliminate human management activity. Unfortunately, much of the current initiative for natural area preservation is far removed from the pragmatism of the founders of North America's conservationist movement and reflects a basic unfamiliarity with nature, where firsthand intimacy is replaced by emotional superficiality.

The drive for immense quantities of Wilderness threatens the quality of life of most U. S. and Canadian citizens. Key governmental land use decisions are often rendered on highly emotional and superficial grounds and on the basis of campaigns by two highly polarized special interests--commodity producers and preservationists--with the very real stake of the average citizen tragically unrepresented.

The issue is not whether there should be Wilderness; the question is how much Wilderness is necessary and how it should be effectively managed. The popular view of Wilderness is that this special designation affords the highest level of environmental protection to public land. Yet facts contradict this assumption. Evidence suggests that "big W" Wilderness management policies are not in the best interests of wildlife management, nor most recreational activities.

Perhaps a new more flexible concept of land management and protection may be the answer. Various parcels of wilderness, with a small "w," could be rotated in and out of use to moderate the impacts of both recreation and commodity production.

At a time when the pressure for competing human uses of our resources grows ever stronger, decisions regarding the use of land and its resources can and should be based increasingly upon sophisticated management designed to minimize irretrievable resource commitments while maximizing the fulfillment of human needs. Spatial and temporal use zoning, habitat manipulation, careful facility development and other creative actions are absolutely essential tools in guaranteeing a quality lifestyle and environment for generations yet to come.

Winter recreation presents a special challenge involving natural areas. In many cases, land management policies do not adequately reflect the realities of winter. One example is Wilderness, in which all motorized usage is barred. Even more discouraging is the creation of de facto wintertime-only Wilderness areas, especially in North American parks. Snowmobiles are barred from using the same paved park roadways, now protected by a blanket of several feet of snow, used by countless vehicles without objection during the summer months. Wilderness and de facto winter Wilderness areas fail to meet the special needs of U. S. and Canadian citizens for outdoor winter recreation.

MAN, NATURE AND WILDERNESS

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MAN, NATURE AND WILDERNESS

Introduction

One of man's thorniest dilemmas today is his relationship with nature. Is man a part of nature, or is he an adversary of natural forces? In his quest to fulfill his physical and psychological needs, man has sought to alter his environment, to reduce dangers and to increase his comfort. In this respect, he is like all living creatures. Indeed some animals, like the beaver, share man's talent for major environmental modifications. Yet unlike any other living creature, man has the intellect to harness immense energy sources to effect change. Fortunately, man's intellect also provides him with the potential for sensitivity to the implications of his actions. Even more fortunately, mankind is today increasingly cognizant of the need for such sensitivity.

Wilderness Designation: A Question of Balance

Lands where man's influence is not dominant are a primary focus of the current dilemma of man and nature. Should such areas be left free from man's overt changes? Should such areas be managed by man for the benefit of certain plant and animal species, including man, or should the areas be left to the forces of nature -- excluding man?

What is Wilderness?

For a large and growing portion of North America, federal, provincial and state officials are specifying land management schemes which limit or eliminate human management activity. Such lands are often called wilderness. Similarly-managed land is classified as "primitive," "wild," "natural," "preserve" and "special protection zone." Regardless of the designation, these lands are governed by management policies that share some basic parameters: no motorized access; no timber harvesting; no mining activity; no developed facilities for human recreation; no vegetative manipulation for wildlife habitat improvement; and frequently controls on human access by foot or on horseback.

What is the relationship between conservation and preservation?

There are excellent reasons for protecting key natural tracts of land, including wildlife habitat protection, scientific study, and healthful human recreational activities. In fact, the U. S. and Canada have a rich history of such protective initiatives. Both nations have extensive federal, state or provincial and municipal park, forest and wildlife preserve systems. These areas are a legacy of the far-sighted conservationists of North America who lived in close harmony with nature and who recognized early the dramatic impact an uncontrolled industrial society could have on its environment.

Unfortunately, much of the current initiative for natural area preservation is far removed from the pragmatism of the founders of North America's conservationist movement. Much of the current drive reflects a basic unfamiliarity with nature, where firsthand intimacy is replaced by emotional superficiality. In fact, today's urbanized world has firmly implanted in many the concept that man is not part of nature, that his very presence threatens the integrity of nature. Too few share the outlook of U. S. Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus:

> "I am a conservationist, but not a preservationist. I know that trees have to be harvested and minerals have to be dug out of the earth to provide this Nation with the sinews it needs for its economic health and its standard of living. But I know that these activities can be carried out in an environmentally acceptable manner.
>
> "Clear air and clear water are basic to our everyday needs as are minerals. So are food and fiber, some of which come from our ranges and some from our forests. Recreation and esthetics are essential to a full life. All these, as well as minerals, come from the multiple use of the resources on our public lands."[1]

The preservationist ethic poses a very real threat to the wise use of land, public and private, for its adherents deny the ability as well as the desirability of enlightened management of land. They argue instead that vast tracts of land should be set aside from virtually all management activities and that human access should be restricted according to certain arbitrary precepts.

The drive for immense quantities of Wilderness threatens the quality of life of most U. S. and Canadian citizens. Again and again, it is claimed by Wilderness advocates that Wilderness is the only means to protect scenic natural areas from the scourges of bulldozers and trucks. The result is that key governmental land use decisions are often rendered on highly emotional and superficial grounds and on the basis of campaigns by two highly polarized special interests -- commodity producers and preservationists -- with the very real stake of the average citizen tragically unrepresented.

What are the origins of the Wilderness mandate?

Today's drive for huge tracts of Wilderness was born in a climate of expansionary zeal. Shortly subsequent to Western man's arrival in North America, he found himself with new powers to alter the environment for his benefit. Vast tracts of land were clear-cut, the wood largely unused, to produce farmland which was used until depleted, then abandoned. First animals and then non-animate sources of energy were harnessed in an accelerating drive to tap the land's resources.

Dams were built; roads and railroads were constructed. Animal species were overhunted and habitats were destroyed. Massive mining activity commenced and new factories were built, yielding not only their intended products but also air and water pollution, solid wastes and toxic by-products.

Perceptive leaders of the conservationist movement began to express opposition to rampant and often unnecessary despoilation more than one century ago. Their efforts led to the founding of park systems in North America and prompted actions to reclaim abused lands and protect tracts of virgin forest. The concept of wilderness, meaning areas with special qualities to be preserved, evolved shortly thereafter.

Is there a difference between wilderness and Wilderness?

The word wilderness -- with a small "w" -- carries a wide array of differing connotations for people today. In fact, the concept of wilderness has a highly personal connotation within the dictionary's rather broad definition of "any unsettled, uncultivated region left in its natural condition."

When is wilderness Wilderness, the big "W" kind?

Is wilderness an overgrown backyard? Remote regions of the Yukon Territory? New York City's Central Park? Yosemite National Park?

In the U. S., Wilderness -- with a big "W" -- was defined by law in 1964 for U. S. public lands:

> "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."[2]

"Where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." An area without shelters to guard against the weather and wild animals; without guiding signs; without sanitary facilities; without piped water; without places to get food or supplies; without medical facilities; without roads; and, with limited exceptions, without "motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats"[3] -- this is "Wilderness" -- with a capital "W".

What is the Wilderness doctrine?

The passage of the Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 by the U. S. Congress was prompted by increased public sensitivity to the dangers of short-term resource policies which had permanently scarred acres and acres of public and private lands. An urban, affluent public took new interest in the warnings of the conservationist movement's leaders. Dramatic evidence of long-term adverse effects on the environment attracted media attention. Scientific skills were aimed at examining the consequences, both intended and unintended, of human actions.

The tragedy of the situation is that the increased sensitivity prompted an over-reaction, from a doctrine of exploitation to a doctrine of anti-use where human management is minimized or prohibited. Moreover, this new doctrine has met with favor among many whose personal lives are well insulated from the realities of Wilderness but who are unhappy with the urban and suburban environments in which they dwell. Many of these people fail to understand the relationship between land management and their furniture, the newspapers they read, the water they drink and the manufactured products they use.

The impact of Wilderness land management doctrines at the federal, state and provincial levels is being heavily felt today. Designated U. S. federal Wilderness areas now total nearly 20,000,000 acres and upwards of 100,000,000 additional acres of U. S. public lands are serious candidates for such designation based upon administration proposals, the U. S. Forest Service's RARE II, the Alaska d(2) land issue and the Bureau of Land Management Wilderness review. In the U. S., we have seen that "too many Senators and Congressmen willing to fight...when their own state or district is at stake lose interest when the battle shifts elsewhere."[4]

The ultimate goal of the U. S. Wilderness system has been forgotten. A key sponsor of the legislation, Idaho's Senator Frank Church, recently stated:

> "...the fears of those who opposed the Wilderness Bill in 1962 have not proved to be unfounded. The concept of an expanding Wilderness has extended far beyond the limits of the original bill.... Altogether, a Wilderness system of 40 to 50 million acres was anticipated."[5]

In Alberta as well as Maine, a vocal few are engaged in an all-out campaign to maximize the land put into the restrictive Wilderness classification. Says Church, "...proponents of Wilderness sometimes appear to be more concerned about obtaining the maximum size than they are about the Wilderness quality of an area."[6] Schoenfeld and Hendee describe one component of the Wilderness lobby in their book, Wildlife Management in Wilderness: "For Wilderness fans who never get there at all, the thought of any human doing anything in their Wilderness may be utter anathema."[7]

Once designated, Wilderness areas become the reserve of a handful of researchers and those who choose from among a very limited array of recreational activities. At some level, special use of public lands is justifiable, just as certain public lands may be subjected to permanent adverse impact to furnish other needs of our society. But where does the balancing point exist? How many acres should be preserved in an area where man is looked upon as an intruder? Is Wilderness -- areas permanently closed to many sophisticated management techniques -- necessary or desirable to preserve the integrity of nature? Are there superior alternatives? Is Wilderness an effective management policy for developing and maintaining a relationship between the average citizen and nature?

These questions, and more, are being asked by a growing number of recreationists, wildlife advocates and conservationists. As the issue of Wilderness becomes increasingly politicized and removed from the parameters of nature and the needs of man, the body of responsible citizens seeking these answers can only grow.

Who is involved in the Wilderness issue?

Many hold the misconception that the battle over Wilderness involves only two interest groups.

Active preservationist groups like the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society and the Friends of the Earth have set themselves up as the voice of "public interest." They argue that Wilderness areas should be expanded to the greatest extent possible and as quickly as possible. They point to commercial development and the rapid rate of land despoilation and say that there will never again be an opportunity for preservation. They contend that once the land is abused, restoration of natural conditions is impossible.

On the other end of the spectrum, commodity producers argue that huge areas of Wilderness will prevent access to natural resources which are vital to the economic well-being of all people. They say much needed energy, timber and mineral resources will be locked away permanently.

But the Wilderness dilemma affects not only the preservationist lobby and companies supplying the commodity needs of today's industrialized world. Every North American who enjoys recreational opportunities for family outings by boat, horseback, camper, snowmobile and foot is involved. By and large, these outdoor recreationists favor management of the lands to accommodate their diverse needs but have little understanding of or influence over the designation of enormous parcels of lands as Wilderness which often needlessly restricts their recreational enjoyment.

What has happened to the Wilderness mandate?

Wilderness was designed to protect key natural areas in the face of rampant commercial development, a much needed and worthwhile goal. What it was designed for and what it has the potential for becoming are quite different. Today, Wilderness designations show signs of escalating out of control. Should all areas physically suitable for Wilderness be designated as Wilderness? Or should only those areas which are truly unique receive a Wilderness designation?

In testimony before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Eric Julber, an ardent hiker and nature photographer made this comment:

> "If you question any purist or wilderness buff, you will find what initially 'turned him on,' in almost every case, was an experience in which he was provided access to natural beauty -- be it in Glacier Park, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon or Yosemite (as in my own case) -- by roads, bus or other similar non-purist means. Yet, if purists had had the influence 100 years ago they have today, there would be no roads or other facilities in Yosemite Valley, and the strong possibility is that neither I nor millions of other Americans would ever have seen its beauties, except on postcards."[8]

The issue is not whether there should be Wilderness, because the answer is -- yes -- there obviously should be Wilderness areas for people to experience and enjoy. The question is, however, how much Wilderness is necessary and how should it be effectively managed?

Are animals and plants best protected in Wilderness?

The popular view of Wilderness is that this special designation affords the highest level of environmental protection to public land. Yet facts contradict this assumption.

In a U. S. Forest Service analysis of alternative management options for northern Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area, traditional Wilderness management practices -- emphasizing the supremacy of natural forces -- were found to have major adverse effects on a number of resource elements important to human enjoyment of the area, including:

- water quality and yield;
- soil quality;
- scenery;
- vegetation health and vigor;
- vegetation diversity;
- wildlife habitat, population and diversity;
- air quality (as a result of increased fires); and
- human health, safety and enjoyment.

The list of minor but still significant adverse impacts is even longer. This analysis further identified actions by man which could drastically reduce such adverse impacts through such practices as water level control, wildlife and vegetation manipulation, wildfire control and furnishing certain facilities -- such as toilets. The findings for the BWCA are not unique.

Few careful analyses of Wilderness management policies demonstrate advantageous impacts for wildlife. As Schoenfeld and Hendee state, "Wildlife management may constitute one of the more complex and controversial aspects of overall Wilderness administration...."[9] This, they say, is because "wildlife management is essentially habitat management and people management," [10] the former of which is typically forbidden in Wilderness.

Schoenfeld and Hendee go on to say:

> "The Wilderness acts, by greatly restricting habitat-management flexibility in classified Wilderness, will generally deter management from maximizing conditions most beneficial to the largest number of game species within those areas."[11]

> "Suppose you want to attempt to save a remnant population of grizzlies in a proposed Wilderness Area. According to Erickson (1975), you would have to either stop suppressing natural fires or set controlled burns, or both. Otherwise natural succession will overtake the pioneer and shrub stages the grizzlies usually prefer."[12]

Another example of the wildlife management difficulties brought about by Wilderness classification comes from the Chequamegon National Forest in Wisconsin. State fisheries personnel drove a truck into a newly created wilderness area to stock the lake. It had been heavily fished -- and stocked -- for many years. Not only were the fisheries people immediately forced to leave, but they were taken to court and fined $50 each.

The federal and state governments are still trying to figure out a way to stock the heavily fished lake. Motor vehicles aren't allowed, hand-hauling of fish is impractical, airplane stocking may be too dangerous and limitations on fishing would be highly unpopular.

Schoenfeld and Hendee conclude:

> "In terms of wildlife preservation particularly, discrete zoological areas set aside quietly by agency administrative fiat may in fact provide more protection than official Wilderness designation."[13]

At best, it can be concluded that Wilderness is not necessarily either good or bad for wildlife, although its consequences may be either very harmful or very helpful to a specific species at a particular time. More importantly, though, there is no evidence that a proscriptive Wilderness designation offers any advantage whatsoever over a less rigid undeveloped status, while the latter alternative permits habitat manipulation which may be warranted.

What is the relationship of recreation and Wilderness?

Recreation is touted by Wilderness advocates as the chief human use of designated Wilderness areas. Wilderness recreation is often cited as extremely fast-growing, thus establishing the need for additional Wilderness. Yet how does this growth compare with the growth of non-Wilderness dispersed recreation? Are Wilderness recreation opportunities in existing areas being utilized appropriately? We can expect participation in virtually all recreation activities to increase in the future, yet the land available for recreational use will remain stable or decrease. In this light, should large expanses of public lands be permanently set aside for Wilderness uses?

With respect to the first question, on recreation demand growth, we know that non-Wilderness winter recreation is probably the fastest growing segment of recreation in North America today. Skiing and snowmobiling ranked second and third in growth in the U. S. during the 1973-1976 period, according to A. C. Nielsen. Moreover, latent interest in these winter recreation activities as measured by the U. S. federal government in 1977 is extremely high, indicating a likelihood of further substantial growth.

What is the pattern of recreational use in Wilderness?

Regarding use of existing areas, most analyses of large Wilderness zones show significant problems of access, resulting in concentrated areas of overuse by human visitors, with resulting adverse effects on vegetation, wildlife, soil and water. While not unique to Wilderness, these problems are exacerbated by management constraints imposed in these areas. Schoenfeld and Hendee state:

> "Furthermore, Wilderness visitation is unevenly distributed, with much more use in some areas than others, and usually concentrated along trails and at particularly popular locations (Hendee, Stankey, and Lucas, forthcoming). Overuse in spots is an increasing problem in Wilderness, even in those areas where total use is not an issue."[14]

> "The ultimate Achilles' heel of the Wilderness acts could well be that they literally advertise classified areas as something special, and thereby attract increased recreation pressures from visitors bent on savoring the last strands of primeval America, who in the savoring exert impacts inimical to the health of fragile ecosystems.... Having saved Wilderness from the pressures of commodity exploitation, wilderness buffs must now save it from themselves."[15]

Most trips into Wilderness areas are short, both in distance traversed and hours spent, resulting in a heavy use of the peripheral areas. A study of trail travel in ten Montana and Idaho Wilderness and backcountry areas indicates that "only about 40 percent of the visitors traveled over ten miles round trip in Wilderness and less than ten percent traveled over 30 miles."[16]

The Spanish Peaks Primitive Area near Bozeman, Montana, is a good example. The pattern of use here is heavily concentrated on a few trails for "short in-and-out trips made by persons out for a day's hike, picnic or fishing."[17]

These studies zero in on the point that those Americans who have the time and financial means to utilize Wilderness in states such as Montana or Idaho generally do not seek a lengthy, strictly Wilderness experience.

Others may have the desire and the time, but may lack the physical ability to face a Wilderness where shelters and motor-assisted transport are not permitted. Under those conditions, trips with young children, the physically handicapped and senior citizens are difficult, especially in winter. Those who enter the Wilderness for more than merely peripheral use must be willing and able to "rough it" to an extreme degree. Not everyone is that mentally or physically fit or hardy.

Who uses Wilderness for recreation?

In retrospect, all of the vast areas of Wilderness are being created for a very small segment of the population who wish to make extended visits into Wilderness areas. The overwhelming majority of the population (with few exceptions, the old, the young, the disabled and the millions of families) has been effectively locked out of these public lands by circumstances beyond its control. This is in sharp contrast to the original intent of the U. S. Wilderness Act's sponsors, who "fully intended that Wilderness should be managed to allow its use by a wide spectrum"[18] of citizens.

We are assigning a high value to Wilderness lands that will receive extremely low levels of use in an era when competition for recreational use of land is keen and growing. A recent survey conducted by Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton, New Jersey, shows that the recreational facilities most desired by the public are picnic areas (36%) and campgrounds (35%) neither of which is permitted in Wilderness. Yet these same people support the concept of "wilderness." The survey indicated these views were compatible in the mind of the surveyed public because a substantial plurality did not oppose some development in the wilderness areas. Other facilities which ranked high in the survey and are not feasible in Wilderness, include bicycle trails (31%) and developed huts/shelters (29%).[19]

Can there be a wilderness experience outside a Wilderness?

> "In general, it appears that there is substantial public anxiety about a perceived shortage of available wilderness. The city dweller is not aware that many areas that would satisfy his wilderness criteria are available near at hand and automatically supports any proposal he believes will relieve his anxiety."[20]

It can be argued that, being largely a state of mind, wilderness values can be obtained in less than "ideal" Wilderness areas. There are already many land designations which provide both a quality wilderness experience and resource protection outside the bounds of Wilderness, including primitive areas, roadless areas, special interest areas and backcountry.

Good, sound management, and perhaps an acceptance of a new more flexible concept of Wilderness, may be the answer. Rather than formal, proscriptive parameters, flexible wilderness areas (with a small "w") might be established. Local land managers would keep these areas under close observation and where the land began to show evidence of overuse, it could be "managed" back to an acceptable condition. This would eliminate environmental damage, and at the same time, allow scientific management to supplement natural recuperative powers. Various parcels of wilderness, with a small "w," could be rotated in and out of use to moderate the impacts of both recreation and commodity production. Such a recycling program could be designed to satisfy both conservationists and outdoor recreationists.

Can wilderness be managed?

Man's ability to assist in regenerating natural areas with wilderness characteristics has been well demonstrated in the eastern U.S. national forests. In a stimulating and thoughtful analysis entitled The Lands Nobody Wanted, the Conservation Foundation has accurately reported the transformation of large, ugly, cut-over, eroded and abused tracts into beautiful and complex natural ecosystems providing tens of millions with high quality recreation as well as timber, oil and other commodities. Today, numerous portions of these same eastern U. S. national forests -- once virtually barren of life -- now meet the criteria established by Congress for Wilderness. This tremendous success story underscores the positive role man can play in conserving natural areas and the potency of natural area rejuvenation.

Upon reviewing this process, the Conservation Foundation recommended a rotation of uses over an extended time period -- perhaps 100 years or more -- to provide high quality wilderness areas as well as needed commodities. A complementary and compatible addition to this concept would be the idea of seasonal rotation. Thus, areas which receive substantial Wilderness-type use in summer might be opened to additional, non-consumptive, non-Wilderness type recreational uses during periods of ice and snow cover where traditional Wilderness-type use during that time is virtually impossible.

This rotated wilderness, whether long term or seasonal, would be in sharp contrast to Wilderness, with a capital "W," where motorized activity is barred, where the youngsters, the disabled and the senior citizens or anyone not in tip-top physical condition are virtually excluded. It could be managed in such a way as to enhance access and thus disperse usage more efficiently.

The key to such a new approach would be enlightened management in the conservationist spirit. The goal of the program would be resource protection, not legislation. As U. S. Senator Frank Church has said:

> "...if purity is to be an issue in the management of wilderness, let it focus on preserving the natural integrity of the wilderness environment -- and not on needless restriction of facilities necessary to protect the area while providing for human use and enjoyment."[21]

The need for a change from the present form of Wilderness management is reflected in the conclusions drawn from a recent Wilderness survey:

> "What seems needed is a series of areas managed specifically for primitive recreation values. Such areas might be managed to offer opportunities for backcountry camping, perhaps with rustic picnic tables, fireplaces, or even cabins or huts. Recreational opportunities could be created or enhanced, for example, fishing opportunities could be enhanced through programs such as intensively stocking fish (questionable in wilderness where unmodified natural processes are the main objective) or even the construction of small earth dams to create impoundments. Vegetation might be manipulated to improve scenic quality and viewing opportunities. Such a system of areas would ... better meet the needs of many people than does Wilderness."[22]

Winter in the Snowbelt: A Time of Special Need for Recreation

Fifteen years ago, the average U. S. and Canadian snowbelt dweller might well have identified the television, good insulation and plenty of fuel for heating as the best tools to deal with winter. For 20,000,000 North Americans today, though, their answer would differ. Rather than fight winter inside, they have learned to enjoy it outside. To this large and growing crowd, the invention of the snowmobile has unlocked the beautiful white world of winter in the company of family and friends.

Before the snowmobile, a tremendous vacuum had existed in the lives of active North Americans. During warm weather months, they regularly took advantage of the broad range of active, healthful outdoor recreational activities available to them: hiking, tennis, bicycling, swimming, picnicking, camping, boating, fishing, golfing and a myriad of other fun activities. But with the coming of ice and snow each winter, these traditionally popular activities ended, unless one traveled to warmer climes. Their replacements were far less numerous: skiing, sledding, snowshoeing, and very little else.

But the need for active fun did not disappear with the coming of snow. Sociologists, physicians, and philosophers alike suggest linkages between lifestyles lacking in healthful recreational activities and such manifestations as greater risk of heart attack, lessened self-confidence, and lowered productivity on the job. They further emphasize that the need for recreation is a continuous one, not one which can be stored up for spring. It is no exaggeration to say that our mental and physical well-being rests on our ability to ease the pressures generated by an increasingly urbanized, faster paced lifestyle.

Winter was a barrier, characterized by lessened mobility, reduced social interaction and a marked decrease in out-of-doors activities despite the grandeur and uniqueness of the winter season. The lack of a range of alternatives comparable to that during the warm weather months posed a real problem, for recreational activity selections are highly personal and subjective. No one ideal and universal recreational activity exists to fulfill the genuine needs of every individual.

Over the past decade, snowmobiling has revolutionized the once sedentary nature of winter activities. Outdoor wintertime activities have been removed from the province of the few to the realm of the many, an important development in maximizing the benefits derived from recreation.

Today, snowmobiling is the most popular outdoor winter activity in the U. S. snowbelt. In Canada, where some 10% of all households own one or more snowmobiles, snowmobiling is a way of life as well as a recreation. Moreover, it is among the fastest growing recreational endeavors in both nations. This growth has not been adequately considered in national, state, provincial and local park and recreation programs, which have traditionally supplied warm-weather recreation. Facilities and management policies have been designed too often without consideration of the special characteristics of ice and snow recreation.

What is the impact of winter on recreation?

First of all, the climate in winter is far more hostile than during the rest of the year. Exposure to cold temperatures and obstacles to mobility can make the fit individual uncomfortable and the handicapped or unfit individual unsafe. Protective shelters, safety patrols, maps and good trail markings become especially important for dispersed recreation.

Second, winter conditions act to isolate spectacular natural areas because traditional access by wheeled vehicles is reduced or eliminated. It would be impractical to maintain plowed access to Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone (U.S.) National Park, for example, over the forty mile roadway into the park from the closest town. Yet it is essentially impossible for a family to travel this route in winter without mechanized transport such as a snowmobile.

Third, winter jeopardizes the ability of families to enjoy recreation together. Both the physical abilities and the derivative enjoyment from participation in snowshoeing, for example, are likely to differ radically among members of a family unit; in fact, family participation is virtually impossible.

Where does snowmobiling fit into the land-management picture?

In many cases, land management does not adequately reflect the realities of winter usage. Take the example of Wilderness, in which all motorized usage is barred. With extremely few exceptions, Wilderness areas are accorded this special status on the basis of natural beauty and threats to the area from commodity producers and summer recreationists. The consequence of this designation in winter is attested to by the headline from a recent Bend, Oregon newspaper article:

"Winter Wilderness Often Forgotten"

The article goes on to describe how winter access to the area is extremely difficult and how few of the permitted users of the area in winter -- basically cross-country skiers -- desire to make use of the area.[23] Consequently, this area, and tens of millions of other acres of land in the North American snowbelt, are unused for three to six months each year, despite the fact that snowmobilers also value the natural attributes of the area highly and could and would use the area with neither adverse environmental impact nor conflict with any other human user.

Even more discouraging is the creation of de facto wintertime-only Wilderness areas, especially in North American parks, During the warm weather months, park visitors utilize automobiles, trucks, motorcycles and motor homes on the park road systems to access scenic spots, campgrounds and other special areas. In the wintertime, though, far too many parks prohibit all motorized access to the park. Snowmobiles are barred from using the same paved park road ways, now protected by a blanket of several feet of snow, used by countless vehicles without objection during the summer months.

The reality is that in such cases, park managers are erecting a new and artificial barrier to park use during the time period when nature's own forces have generated substantial roadblocks already. In effect, park managers are establishing a policy of parks for all during the warm weather, but only for the especially vigorous during the ice and snow periods. Whether because of traditional warm-weather orientations or, as some have claimed, a proclivity on the part of park managers to mimic the restful winter hibernation of a bear, discriminatory treatment of winter recreational activity must be overcome.

Wilderness and de facto winter Wilderness areas fail miserably to meet the special needs of U. S. and Canadian citizens for outdoor winter recreation. Each is proscriptive where flexibility is needed. Each ignores the fact that snowmobiling offers an opportunity for significant additional environmental protection if used as a means to alter traditional recreational patterns away from peak-season periods to other calendar periods. In this way, additional recreational benefits are available from the land without exceeding its carrying capacity, while still meeting the recreational needs of snowbelt residents. Single-season management virtually assures that large and attractive tracts of land go essentially unused during the ice and snow period.

Where should snowmobiling fit into this picture?

Because of the uniqueness of winter and the special attributes of the modern, quiet snowmobile, its use in areas traditionally closed to off-road vehicles should be expanded. The sound level of new snowmobiles has been reduced 94% since 1968 to levels comparable to an automobile. Thus for parks, its use as a transportation medium is a logical, cost-effective solution to providing year-round public access for visitors of all ages. Its use is directly analogous to the use of automobiles in summer. In areas managed as Wilderness, snowmobiling is often the only practical way for Canadians and Americans to see these special scenic regions in winter and, when carefully monitored, such access should be encouraged.

It is especially unreasonable to ban the use of snowmobiles from areas simply because a motor is employed. A convincing argument can be made that a dog team in a Wilderness area -- generally an allowable use -- causes more noise and has more potential for adverse impact upon wildlife in Wilderness zones than a snowmobile. Study after study has eradicated fears of adverse vegetative and wildlife impact as a product of controlled snowmobile use. Nor is it logical to place an arbitrary ban on snowmobiles because they employ a motor when fiberglass and aluminum canoes, radios, lightweight camping equipment and other high-technology devices are welcomed in a Wilderness. Banning snowmobiles from vast tracts of land otherwise unreachable by humans in winter is no more logical than requiring that all users of Ontario's Quetico Provincial Park leave their canoes home and swim across the area's lakes.

Man and the Land: The Development of an Enlightened Land Management Ethic

Unquestionably, man has been guilty of committing acts which have had significant long-term adverse impacts on the land he is so deeply dependent upon. Responsibility for these acts must be placed upon the failure of individuals, and society, to recognize the interconnections within ecosystems and to look beyond short-term concerns of a minority.

The last two decades have witnessed a marked shift in resource utilization policies, however. The integration of many specialized scientific regimes and the advent of new and sophisticated data analysis methods have given land managers powerful tools. Moreover, corporations and governments have become more sensitive to environmental impacts. New laws have resulted in a better reflection of the real costs of products to society by forcing firms to internalize the costs of eliminating air and water pollution and reclaiming lands subjected to various mining procedures.

In fact, the pendulum has swung back from the extreme point of complacency about environmental alteration to a level far more reflective of the conservationist influence. Today, our public lands are not managed solely to maximize their productivity in the marketplace. Much of our land is managed for recreation, for wildlife and for other human and environmental considerations which are not capital-intensive.

What is the role of the preservationist movement in land management?

Today, a clear and present danger exists that the pendulum will not come to rest in the area of enlightened and balanced management, but will instead approach the extremist position of a highly visible preservationist lobby. The perspective of this group is distorted by the same critical oversight which allowed man to run rampant over the landscape for a time: a failure to understand nature and a fixation with the short-term goals of a small public.

For the preservationist, Wilderness transcends geographic or biological description and becomes a state of mind sanctified by song and photograph. Pete Seeger sings in opposition to the Storm King pumped-storage hydroelectric plant proposed for New York's Hudson River; John Denver sings to a U. S. Congressional committee in support of Wilderness. Posters appear in college dorm rooms depicting nature's beauty and proclaiming, "In Wilderness is the preservation of the world."[24] In too much of this drive, there is a conscious rejection of reality while "an idyllic past blends nicely with an imaginary future."[25] Too much of this drive carries a class connotation -- a badge of success that one's material comfort is secure and the status quo is desirable.[26]

A recent comment by Frank Mankiewicz on those most active in the environmental movement deserves thought. Mankiewicz, a journalist, political advisor to Robert Kennedy and other prominent liberal figures and director of George McGovern's 1972 campaign for President of the U. S., blends humor with a serious message:

> "People who are excessively concerned about the environment invariably turn out to have a great deal of land. There are damn few unemployed and renters in the ecology movement. Put another way, people who tell us to tighten our belts all have lots of belts."[27]

In truth, much of the Wilderness drive reflects an artificiality which could be devastating to our natural resources. At a time when the pressure for competing human uses of our resources grows ever stronger, decisions regarding the use of land and its resources can and should be based increasingly upon sophisticated management designed to minimize irretrievable resource commitments while maximizing the fulfillment of human needs. Instead, much of the preservationist movement exhibits an abhorrence to employing modern tools of science, while borrowing the language of science liberally wherever useful.[28]

How can man best manage the land?

Society can ill afford a rush to the extremist posture of the preservationists. The social and environmental costs will rival the costs of the earlier flirtation with environmental recklessness. Modern tools of science and management can allow our society today to arrest wide oscillations toward either extreme -- despoilation or human non-use. We can each learn to make our role in nature free of unwarranted and unnecessary disruption of other natural forces.

This learning process is dependent upon a level of intimacy with nature, an intimacy bred only through frequent exposure to environments in which man's presence is not dominant, although it may be visible. Frequent participation in dispersed outdoor recreational activities -- camping, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling, wildlife observation, horseback riding, bicycling and other endeavors -- is the key to the development of a permanent enlightened land use ethic in this country.

To achieve this intimacy, our focus must be upon people and upon a permanent integration of resource protection and commodity production. Specifically, the focus should be upon protecting the integrity of aesthetic and complex ecosystems close to home, not upon Wilderness tracts distant from people and, for the vast majority of North Americans, inaccessible and undesirable from the standpoint of the experience they seek. In fact, undue emphasis on Wilderness can only further alienate our society from natural forces by subordinating firsthand exposure to a vicarious superficiality.

We face a future where man will be an ever-increasing influence in the world. To safeguard our environment, to meet the physical and psychological needs of man and to instill in man a sense of his role in nature, we are obligated to use the most sophisticated analytical tools and management practices available to us. Evidence suggests that "big W" Wilderness management policies are not in the best interests of wildlife management, nor most recreational activities. Spatial and temporal use zoning, habitat manipulation, careful facility development and other actions are absolutely essential tools in guaranteeing a quality lifestyle and environment for generations yet to come.

What should be the role of Wilderness designation in land management?

The objectives of "big W" Wilderness must be evaluated. In the long run, do we want to establish vast Wilderness areas that will be undisturbed, unexperienced and unseen by man? A comprehensive analysis of human, wildlife and vegetation needs is prerequisite to a balanced solution to the Wilderness dilemma. The final solution must reflect the broad spectrum of public interests, not just commodity producers and preservationists. High quality recreational experiences must be available for all, not merely a select few.

Calling for a new emphasis on natural area management does not constitute a call for the elimination of existing Wilderness areas. Nor does it necessitate a bar on any new areas. It does mean an advocacy for active management and for new flexible provisions for uses which do not produce lasting and significant environmental impacts. It is a plea for a more realistic, rational and evenhanded approach. It is a plea to correct a flaw diagnosed by Senator Frank Church when he stated, "Too much rigidity can prevent Wilderness areas from being used by significant segments of the public."[29] It is a plea to elected officials and public servants alike to make wise decisions on land use issues, not easy or popular decisions.

Public land use policy should take into account changing needs and priorities for the land, bearing in mind that our priorities ten years from now may be vastly different from those of the present. Lands not officially designated as "big W" Wilderness can be managed identically to designated areas, either temporarily or permanently.

Yet, once land areas are designated as "big W" Wilderness, a number of human recreational and management activities are preempted permanently. North America's residents have a large stake in both protecting their lands and managing them to best meet the demands of today and tomorrow. A tremendous need exists to prevent the long-term loss of land and its resources through either law or destructive commodity production.

FOOTNOTES

[1] U. S. Department of the Interior, Mining and Minerals Policy (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1978), p. 7.

[2] U. S. Congress, Public Law 88-577: Wilderness Act (September 3, 1964), pp. 1-2.

[3] Ibid., p. 4.

[4] Brien Benson, "The Big Federal Land Grab," Conservative Digest, IV (December 1978), 11.

[5] Frank Church, Wilderness in a Balanced Land Use Framework (Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho, 1977), pp. 5-6.

[6] Ibid., p. 9.

[7] Clarence A. Schoenfeld and John C. Hendee, Wildlife Management in Wilderness (Pacific Grove, California: The Boxwood Press, 1978), p. 68.

[8] Eric Julber, "Let's Open Up Our Wilderness Areas," Reader's Digest, (May 1972).

[9] Schoenfeld and Hendee, p. 3.

[10] Ibid., p. 6.

[11] Ibid., p. 28.

[12] Ibid., p. 63.

[13] Ibid., p. 55.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid., p. 68.

[16] George H. Stankey and others, "Crowding in Parks and Wilderness," Design and Environment (Fall 1976).

[17] Ibid.

[18] Church, p. 11.

[19] Opinion Research Corporation, "Public Participation in Outdoor Activities and Attitudes Toward Wilderness - 1977," Research Recap (Washington, D. C.: American Forest Institute, December 1977).

[20] Ibid.

[21] Church, p. 13.

[22] Stankey.

[23] "Winter Wilderness Often Forgotten," The [Bend, Oregon] Bulletin (July 27, 1978).

[24] Henry David Thoreau, Walden (Riverside Press, 1894).

[25] William Tucker, "Environmentalism and the Leisure Class," Harper's (December 1977), p. 49.

[26] Ibid.

[27] Paul Dickson, "The Official Rules," The Washingtonian, XIV (November 1978), 154.

[28] Tucker, p. 49.

[29] U. S. Congressional Record (October 20, 1977), p. S17400.

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Senator **Warner**. What extent do your associates wish to amplify this?

Mr. **Wetzel**. I don't have any specific remarks prepared here today. I would like to endorse Mr. Crandall's statement on behalf of the Recreation Coalition, and also submit a position statement which we have drafted which presents our own unique association position.

Senator **Warner**. That statement will be placed in the record without objection.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wetzel follows:]

MOTORCYCLE INDUSTRY COUNCIL, INC.

Government Relations Office

April 22, 1981

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public
Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Motorcycle Industry Council (MIC) takes this opportunity to offer support for S. 842, the "RARE II Review Act of 1981." MIC is a national trade association which represents manufacturers and distributors of motorcycles and members of the motorcycle aftermarket.

MIC estimates that some nine million Americans engage in off-highway motorcycle activity at some time each year. Total off-highway vehicle use, which is a broader measure of motorized recreation activity, is even more significant. According to the National Outdoor Recreation Survey performed for the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service in 1977, 26% of U.S. households indicated that household members had engaged in off-highway vehicle recreation at least once in the previous year. Moreover, 20% of U.S. households indicated that household members had engaged in off-highway vehicle recreation more than four times in the previous year.

Off-highway motorcycles are operated extensively on the forest and range lands that comprise the National Forest System. In fact, the Forest Service recently reported that off-highway motorcycles were used for the equivalent of five million recreation visitor days on National Forests during the 1980 fiscal year.

Enactment of S. 842 would allow the Forest Service to get on with the business of comprehensive, multiple-use management. It would expedite consideration of potential off-highway motorcycle sites and, indeed, sites for a wide range of critical recreation activities. Most importantly, S. 842 would lend certainty and assurance to the land management planning process. Forest Service professionals would no longer face delays and doubts in effecting key resource decisions.

The Motorcycle Industry Council strongly supports S. 842 and looks forward to the expansion of recreation opportunities for all Americans.

Sincerely,

John F. Wetzel
Director
Federal Government Relations

JFW/wgv

Mr. **Prendergast**. Similarly, we would like to endorse the statement of the American Recreation Coalition, and also ask that we be allowed to place additional comments in the record.

Senator **Warner**. Without objection.

I appreciate your attending today. One of my joys is skiing, the outdoors. Let's hope that we can strike an acceptable balance between your interests and those of others expressed here.

It is a difficult question. As you may realize, I am a newcomer to this committee, but I purposely selected this committee and was privileged to be given a position on it so I could participate in this and other decisions affecting the lands of this country. Thank you very much.

The hearing will remain open for 2 weeks. The hearing is adjourned. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the hearing in the adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1981

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Malcolm Wallop, presiding.

Present: Senators Wallop, McClure, Warner, Bumpers, Melcher, and Tsongas.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator **Wallop**. Good morning, the hearing will convene.

The Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee will hear testimony today on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981. The subcommittee scheduled this hearing to accommodate Senator Bumpers and other Senators who could not attend the hearings on April 22 and 23, and who wished to participate fully in the consideration of S. 842. The number of witnesses and their very definitive statements have contributed to a first-rate hearing record.

We're pleased today to have the Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment, Hon. John Crowell, accompanied by Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, Max Peterson. We will call them to the witness table and advise them that Senator Hart will join us shortly.

The witness list is arranged in two panels and I thank the witnesses for their cooperation in consenting to be arranged in the panel form. It does facilitate the hearing process. Also, I would ask that in the interest of getting everyone heard and so that those who come at the end have a full opportunity to make their presence known, that people be willing to summarize their statements and try to hold their testimony to approximately 5 minutes so that there can be questions, especially if Senator Bumpers arrives.

The final record will be kept open for 2 weeks after the conclusion of this hearing, however, I would ask that questions submitted to the witnesses be responded to as promptly as possible so that the materials and responses can be evaluated thoroughly. This is a complex bill that has national implications and should be carefully considered.

Senator McClure, do you have an opening statement?

The **Chairman**. No.

Senator **Wallop**. I will insert Senator Bumpers' statement in the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Senator Bumpers follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BUMPERS

Mr. Chairman:

Let me begin by thanking you again for scheduling another hearing on this important matter at a time when I could be present. I regret that I was unable to be here for the hearings during the April recess, and I appreciate your willingness to work with me in setting up this additional day.

Mr. Chairman, I have serious reservations about the "RARE II Review Act of 1981." While I am sympathetic to some of the concerns raised by the supporters of this proposal, I do not feel that S. 842 is sound public policy and I plan to oppose it.

Aside from a number of serious technical deficiencies, I have two major concerns regarding S. 842. In the first place, I simply do not believe that there is a need for an extreme measure such as this. Since the Carter Administration transmitted its RARE II wilderness recommendations in April of 1979, the Congress has taken a very active role in seeking to resolve the wilderness controversy. We have made significant progress, both with regard to wilderness designation and release language, and I think that this progress will continue in this Congress. The Forest Service has indicated that the management of the non-wilderness areas in Colorado, Alaska and New Mexico is proceeding in an orderly planned manner. I think that is what we all want to see happen, and I think the state-by-state approach and the sufficiency language we developed last year is the best way to achieve that goal.

In addition, Mr. Chairman, I am concerned about the effect of this bill on the basic planning and management concepts embodied in the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act, the RPA, and the National Forest Management Act.

This legislation, notwithstanding Sec. 6 of the NFMA, prohibits future Forest Service review of any National Forest land for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. While it is true that this provision will not completely preclude future wilderness studies or designation since Congress can always mandate either, it does seek to remove consideration of wilderness from the national forest land use planning process and take away the option of the forest land manager to ever consider an area for wilderness in the future. I find such a position to be the antithesis of everything we worked so hard to achieve in 1976 through the enactment of a dynamic planning process in NFMA.

Let me pose some questions that such an approach raises in my mind:

1) Is this really the proper vehicle for a major change in the NFMA?
2) By making such a change, are we admitting that wilderness is no longer to be considered one of the "multiple-uses" of our forests?
3) Do we really have all the information now to say that wilderness should never again be considered by a forest planner unless specifically directed by Congress?
4) How can the Congress be assured that reliable wilderness-related information will be available on a particular area if the Forest Service is precluded by law from "considering" wilderness? Can an individual Forest Service employee provide wilderness-related data on a particular area to a Congressman or Senator without "considering" wilderness and violating the law?

I think we should think carefully about the answers to these questions before rushing to judgment on this bill.

I agree that the RARE II process should be considered as as sufficient examination of wilderness through the first generation of NFMA plans--until approximately 1995. That is basically what we worked out last year, and I am prepared to support that approach for other states. What I am not prepared to do is to "lock in" the RARE II recommendations and bind the planning process of the Forest Service to them forever as this bill would mandate. To be effective, planning must be flexible enough to allow all options to at least be considered in the process. That effectiveness is what this bill seems designed to stifle.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for scheduling another hearing on this bill so that I might have an opportunity to be present.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Hart will be our first witness.

Good morning, Senator.

STATEMENT OF HON. GARY HART, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Senator HART. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for the opportunity to discuss with the committee the RARE II Review Act of 1981, S. 842.

Mr. Chairman, last year my colleague from Colorado, Senator Armstrong, and I spent a great deal of time working out an acceptable solution to the so-called release of the national forest lands in our State which had been studied under RARE II. It is because of this personal experience with the release issue that I am so deeply interested in and troubled by the RARE II Review Act.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly oppose S. 842 for five reasons. First, the bill could prevent the Forest Service from managing the national forests in a balanced fashion.

Second, the bill establishes unnecessary deadlines for the consideration of the RARE II wilderness proposals.

Third, the bill prohibits the Forest Service from ever again considering whether lands should be protected as wilderness. I take it that that is one of its primary purposes.

Fourth, the bill undercuts the Colorado Wilderness Act, which Congress passed last year.

Finally, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that Congress should deal with the release issue on a State-by-State basis, together with wilderness designations in the fashion that we have in the past.

The first and, I think, most important reason for my opposition to S. 842 is that it could prevent the Forest Service from managing the national forests in a balanced fashion.

Section 7 of the bill says that no national forest lands shall be managed for protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation.

The meaning of this section is unclear, at least to me, but I think a literal interpretation could prevent the Forest Service from protecting the natural values of the national forests.

The effect of the section hinges upon the meaning of the suitability for possible wilderness designation which is not defined in the bill. A judge called upon to interpret the phrase likely would look to the Wilderness Act of 1964 to determine its meaning.

That act doesn't define suitability for possible wilderness designation but it does define wilderness. I think we are all familiar with that passage in the 1964 act, if for no other reason than that it reaches a level of legislative draftsmanship that the Congress rarely achieves.

For that reason alone, I would like to take the committee's time just to quote it.

> A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the Earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this chapter an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions

Working from this definition, a judge could conclude that suitability for possible wilderness designation means the characteristics which qualify land for wilderness designation—so that such characteristics as being untrammeled by man with a primeval character and influence could be considered what the bill is designed to prevent.

The provision in section 7 of S. 842, that the Forest Service could not manage the national forests to preserve these characteristics, then is one short step away from a mandate to the Forest Service to make sure that the forests were trammeled by man and did not retain any primeval character or influence.

If this bill became law, I hope it is not interpreted this way. If it is, Forest Service officials would have no choice but to develop the land. This would be the end of the national forest system as we know it.

Of course, the Forest Service and the courts would be very reluctant to give this section a literal interpretation. But this illustrates the fundamental problem of trying to create a statutory nonwilderness category, which is what this section does.

I am also opposed, Mr. Chairman, to the bill because it establishes deadlines for the release of RARE II wilderness recommendations.

There is no need for any deadlines. Within a year and a half after the RARE II recommendations were submitted, Congress passed RARE II legislation for Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, and Alaska. Congress can continue to consider and act upon the remaining RARE II recommendations in that kind of orderly and timely fashion.

The deadlines proposed by S. 842 could even frustrate this orderly review by encouraging Members of Congress who oppose wilderness designation to block a wilderness bill, even one that enjoys broad support.

The third reason I am opposed to the bill is that it would prohibit the Forest Service from ever considering again—unless especially directed by Congress—whether additional national forest lands should be designated as wilderness.

This would single out wilderness as the only type of land management which the Forest Service could not consider. There is no need to do this. Under current Forest Service plans, there will not be any further wilderness reviews for 10 or 15 years. Comparing then the wilderness option with other land management options will let us determine whether more wilderness is appropriate because of changing circumstances at that time.

The fourth reason I am opposed to S. 842 is that it would undercut the Colorado Wilderness Act, which was enacted last year with the unanimous support of the Colorado congressional delegation.

Although I presume that this is merely a question of draftsmanship and not the intent of the bill's sponsors, section 4 and 7 conceivably could be read to unclassify the new wilderness and wilderness study areas in Colorado. I expect that it would be noncontroversial to clarify that the bill doesn't release the RARE II recommendations which Congress has already designated as wilderness or wilderness study areas.

Unfortunately, the bill's sponsors may well intend that the much broader release provisions of S. 842 would replace the more limited release provision in the Colorado bill.

The Colorado release provision was the product of several months of negotiation between Senator Armstrong and myself. We eventually agreed to a release provision applying to Colorado lands which prevents judicial review of the RARE II environmental impact statement; lets the Forest Service avoid additional wilderness reviews in the land management plans now being prepared for each national forest; and prohibits a RARE III.

This release formula resolves the legitimate concerns created by the RARE II process. It prevents two specific lawsuits which could disrupt the RARE II process and require an immediate new round of detailed wilderness reviews. And, by prohibiting a RARE III, the formula insures that future wilderness reviews take place as part of the regular planning process.

But, the release formula avoids the problems of more sweeping release proposals such as S. 842. It does not prohibit future wilderness considerations or designation. It does not restrict the ability of the Forest Service to manage the national forests in a balanced fashion.

During the course of our negotiations, several members of the House of Representatives were conducting separate negotiations on the release issue. Working from an early draft prepared by Senator Armstrong and myself, the Members of the House reached an agreement almost identical to the one Senator Armstrong and I reached.

Because this agreement guaranteed House acceptance of a release provision, with the same meaning as the one we had prepared, Senator Armstrong and I supported the House version of our release compromise. I supported that release provision last year and I still approve it now.

The delicate compromise we worked out which was approved by the Congress should not be replaced by new and extreme legislation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, S. 842 should be opposed because it represents the release of RARE II lands that should not be dealt with on a nationwide basis, but should instead be included in individual State wilderness bills. This is the approach Congress followed last year, not only in the Colorado bill, but also in the New Mexico and

Alaska wilderness bills, both of which included the Colorado release provision.

Coupling release with wilderness designations recognizes that the release of nonwilderness lands is only one side of the RARE II coin, with wilderness designations being the other side. Both sides should be dealt with at the same time with careful study to make sure that the right lands are designated as wilderness and the right lands released.

Continuing to deal with the RARE II release issue in this more moderate and limited fashion will avoid the serious problems which could be caused by the statutory overkill of S. 842.

Thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before this committee.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Senator Hart. I guess this hearing is starting off much like the last one, where there is perhaps a tendency on the part of advocates of opposition or support to overstate the case. I think maybe in this instance you may have as well, perhaps not intentionally.

But I don't think that there is any way, having read it, that the Forest Service can be directed to make sure that the lands are trammeled. There is just nothing in it that says that. The problem that I see as we go into this is that last year, when we were trying to do that same thing that you were able to do in Colorado and the State of Wyoming, Dr. Cutler and others were at pains to point out that they did not want any more State bills, they wanted a national bill.

As a matter of fact, I think it is fair to say that the principal reason why we were unable to get anywhere was because we could not get a guarantee or any support at all from Dr. Cutler and others as we were trying to do with the Wyoming bill. There was a marked disinterest in trying to accommodate the feelings of the Wyoming delegation.

But I don't think it is fair to characterize this bill as directing the Forest Service to trammel lands that are otherwise untrammeled if it were to pass. There may be some shortcomings to the bill, and I think you have pointed out some drastic shortcomings which are legitimate. But I certainly don't think that it is the intent of the bill's sponsors and the prime sponsor is here so I won't speak for him, to direct the Forest Service to spoil.

There is a problem, as I am sure you are aware, that all of that which is in further study category, or as recommended for wilderness, is de facto wilderness now. We have dependent communities that are simply incapable of making a judgment whether their communities will survive or not. Whether this is the vehicle or another concept is the vehicle, that is as disgraceful a piece of management as it would be if it were directed to trammel them. It means that there are management decisions which are simply precluded by the Forest Service by these further study designations.

I hope as the list goes on and people comment, that there is not just obdurate opposition to this, but that we try to find some means of solving a real problem that exists across this land and particularly in the West. It is as bad not to manage certain lands as it is to irresponsibly manage them.

In each instance, I think you can fairly characterize some things, some failures to manage, as being irresponsible. Senator McClure?

Senator HART. May I respond, Senator?

Senator WALLOP. Certainly.

Senator HART. First of all, I was very careful to say that the vagueness of this particular section which you referred to in the bill was one step away from just the opposite conclusion of what we have now. That is that the Forest Service somehow had a duty to develop these lands or see that they were developed.

I was very careful to say that it is one step away. When you say that that would certainly not be our intent if we were to pass the bill as it is presently stated, we have all had experience with situations in which what we intended to do by passing a bill turned out to be not at all what happened.

I think a classic example of that is the 404 permit with the Corps of Engineers. We tried to fix that legislatively and the corps continues to go its own way on how it will interpret that. That is what worries me about this provision.

I am not trying to overstate my case or anything of the sort. It is the vagueness and uncertainty and lack of clarity that leads to that kind of bureaucratic and administrative overstatement of what the authority really is.

Second, it's not as if land which has not been designated as wilderness is presently being administered and we are not resolving the issue. I think we are resolving it on a State-by-State basis and that's why I mentioned the three or four bills that got passed last year. That is a clear statement to the Forest Service on how we intend those lands to be administered or not administered and I think that is the way we should continue to solve the problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention this morning to debate with my colleague about what the management philosophy ought to be. But I would like to ask two or three questions concerning statutory construction. You know, there is a fair degree of paranoia on both sides of this issue, each side suspecting the other.

Those who have been in the wilderness fight over the years believe that the wilderness preservations are going to take any statutory language they can find at any means they can to obstruct further development on the de facto wilderness areas. You have come and hinted at, as you said in your last statement, you stayed one step away from saying what the paranoia would yield on the other side, saying any possible statutory construction that could yield a mandate for development of every roadless area is found in this bill.

Those are the two extremes of the current debate. I don't read the bill that way and if indeed we can devise better language that says more precisely what I believe the bill intends to mean, I welcome the opportunity to do that.

Because multiple use and management for multiple use includes the management of areas that are not necessarily trammeled by man. I'm not quite certain that I understand what is meant by mandated development. I can't imagine quite how the Forest Service would follow such a directive, if indeed it were written into a statute.

Would they go out and drive a road into every area, every acre of land, every subdivision? Is that what is meant by mandated development? I am groping for what is meant, the troubles, if in fact this language does trouble.

Senator HART. What troubles me is that in section 7 it says no national forest lands "shall be managed for protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation." Now, if you were the administrator of the Forest Service or an individual forester, what would you make of that? I haven't the foggiest notion of what to make of it. As I said, it is one step away from a legislative mandate to go out and develop the land.

The CHAIRMAN. Maybe some others who have been involved in this fight for a good many years get so close to it that we can't see the forest for the trees. Maybe that language, which grows out of that old fight, is designed specifically to respond to the old conditions and therefore people who are not that familiar with the old conditions don't understand the reason for the language.

The matter of fact is that the Forest Service has been managing lands, not for multiple use, but in order to preserve their options for wilderness designation on those lands that might at some future date be found suitable for wilderness designation.

Senator HART. During the RARE II process?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, during the RARE II process, but that is not ended.

Senator HART. It has ended in Colorado.

The CHAIRMAN. It may or may not end in Colorado depending on what other people, other than the Forest Service, decide they want to compel the Forest Service to do. There is nothing in the release language in the Colorado bill that prevents someone from bringing a lawsuit against the Forest Service to force them to preserve wilderness characteristics, pending the outcome of the unit planning process, nothing.

Senator HART. Well, the bill does not solve all the problems. It dismisses two types of lawsuits which I mentioned and goes a long way.

The CHAIRMAN. Environmental impact statement insufficiency, it certainly took care of that and I think it will. It does not deal with the question of how you delay the unit management process during the period of time set forth in the release language.

Senator HART. I would only say to the Senator from Idaho that I rarely oppose something without coming up with a better alternative. The provision we worked out last year is a better alternative to the vague, and I think overly draconian language of this bill.

I merely came here today to testify against the language of this bill. I would be more than happy, as someone who has also spent 3 or 4 years at least working on this problem in my own State, to work with the committee in trying to draft a better alternative, if we are in general agreement that this one leaves a lot to be desired.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand what it means and I will try to develop legislative history that indicates what it means. It certainly does not, from my standpoint, carry with it the implications that you see there. It doesn't mean that you are wrong and it doesn't mean that I'm right. It just means that I don't see it that way and if you can develop better language, I would work with you to accomplish the same end of saying that the RARE II evaluation is at an end.

Until Congress makes some other direction, we are not going to manage the lands solely for the purpose of preserving the wilderness characteristic until some future designation can be made. That is the purpose of this and if I understand you, I don't find you in strong disagreement with that statement.

Senator **Hart**. No, what I believe the Forest Service should have is a continuing option where it believes it is in the best interest of a particular unit or units to preserve an option for wilderness over limited amounts of acreage and not to say that, under no circumstances, shall the Forest Service ever preserve that option anywhere.

The **Chairman**. Then RARE II is not over, it has only ended another phase which we will call RARE III.

Senator **Hart**. RARE II was a systematic, mandated review of all Forest Service lands for the possibility of systematic inclusion in the wilderness system. What some of us would like to see is an option by the Forest Service of continuing to be able in isolated cases to designate areas as wilderness.

The **Chairman**. There are two problems with that as I see it. We thought RARE II was to bring the process to a close so that the Forest Service could then manage the lands without reference to the maintenance of areas in the de facto roadless status.

The second problem I see with it is that it allows lawsuits and litigation to force the Forest Service to consider that option in any management plan they might come up with and we will have the selective paralysis of the decisionmaking process, not in the hands of the forest managers, not in the hands of the Congress, but whoever may feel they want to paralyze the decisionmaking process on a particular unit of the national forest lands.

Senator **Hart**. I will be interested to see whether that in fact occurs in the State of Colorado. I have not seen evidence of it yet.

The **Chairman**. I know some people have it in mind.

Senator **Hart**. Some people have a lot of things in mind.

The **Chairman**. What we have seen over the last 10 years or more is their success in doing that, their determination to do that, and perhaps there is paranoia on both sides. There is an expectation on the part of many that they will continue to do that. The release language in the Colorado bill does not prevent it.

One thing that I wanted to ask, and again I am trying to grope where we can find language that satisfies both your point of view and mine to the extent that we can. You say the bill prohibits the Forest Service from ever again considering whether lands should be protected. You have used that term in a number of places in your statement on the bottom of the second page—from ever considering again, next to the last paragraph, you say "Forest Service could not consider."

There is nothing in the statute that says it cannot do that, consider, there is nothing in the bill that says they cannot recommend. All it says is that they cannot manage to preserve the wilderness character pending the resolution of that recommendation.

Senator **Bumpers**. Would the Senator yield on that point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I'd be happy to.

Senator BUMPERS. Section 7 of the bill, and Senator Hart has covered that extremely well in his statement, says that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not review any national forest system lands for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system unless expressly authorized by a joint resolution of Congress.

The Senator mentioned a moment ago the possible proliferation of lawsuits under existing law. I would suggest that the proliferation of lawsuits under existing law would just be a drop in the bucket compared to the possible proliferation of lawsuits under this bill. Any time the Forest Service decides to change the management plan of any area, it subjects itself to a possible lawsuit by those who believe that it is trying to change the designation of an area from a multiple-use sustained-yield concept to a wilderness area.

Let's say you have a temporary dependent community which suddenly is no longer dependent. Maybe the community dries up and blows away, but the timber in the area that has sustained the community is no longer necessary for that purpose. The Forest Service decides to manage that area more intensely for purposes other than timber.

In my opinion, section 7 would subject the Forest Service to a lawsuit by almost anyone who says this is a foot-in-the-door approach to managing this area as a wilderness. I think this is the sort of thing that Senator Hart addressed in his statement, and it is certainly my primary objection to this bill. If the Forest Service looks at an area with a little wilderness glint in its eye, it will be subjecting itself to a lawsuit.

The CHAIRMAN. As I say, there is a fair amount of paranoia on both sides fearing what the radical groups on either side might do. If we can devise statutory language that accomplishes the objective to the satisfaction of the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Arkansas as well as the Senator from Idaho and others, it is my purpose to do that. I can't read the statute in that way very frankly.

Senator BUMPERS. Senator, I probably did not read the most damaging part of section 7. It says, "and no such lands shall be managed for protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation unless authorized."

The CHAIRMAN. I don't regard that as damaging if you look at the background against which this legislation must be compared. What has been the fact over the last 10 years?

If, as a matter of fact, there are no roads and we defined existing roads out of existence. There are many, many roads out there that have been in use for many years and have been ignored in the planning process by definition.

But we defined the roads out of existence and then said there is an area that does not have any roads, you must manage them to preserve their wilderness characteristics until the RARE II process is completed. We are trying to bring an end to that practice. How do we bring an end to that practice?

Senator BUMPERS. Senator, doesn't the Forest Service at this very moment have that authority. For example, there have been over a billion board feet cut off nonwilderness areas since the RARE II recommendations were made.

A lot of the nonwilderness designated areas, 36 million acres, are now being managed—a good bit of it in Colorado—on multiple use, sustained yield concept. The Forest Service has the authority now.

Senator **Wallop**. May I make one clarification? The statement about what has been cut is an estimate and not an actual number that anyone can verify.

Senator **Bumpers**. That number came from the Department of Agriculture.

Senator **Wallop**. It was not a verifiable statement.

The **Chairman**. Senator Hart mentioned in his statement that several RARE II bills passed last year and included in that listing an Idaho bill which was not a RARE II bill. I wanted it to be, but it was not. It dealt with the proposal for wilderness designation for a portion of the State and a portion of those were suggested, but not all of them.

It had no release language in it, although I tried very hard to get release language in it. Senator Church indicated that to put release language in it would kill the bill and so there is no release language. One of the areas that was studied by the Department of Agriculture and considered by the Congress and omitted from the wilderness area boundaries is and will be subject to continued litigation because people who don't agree with the decision made by the Congress in establishing the boundaries are bound and determined that that will not be changed, in spite of the action of the Congress.

How do we stop that? This bill somehow needs to deal with the question of whether or not Congress can designate which is to be wilderness and which is not to be wilderness in a way that really gives the land manager, not only the direction we intend to give, but also gives him the tools by which they can follow that direction.

The purpose of this is to fill out the other side of the wilderness designation question. The release language in the California bill or the Colorado bill or the New Mexico bill heads in that direction and I think it's a good faith effort. I don't question the good faith of the sponsors of the bill.

While I did not like the Colorado bill release language, I did not attempt to oppose it because the Colorado delegation wanted it. I therefore supported what they said they wanted and what you have said you wanted. You said it last year, you repeated it again today and I don't question that good faith.

But it is not just paranoia. I can point to a September 5, 1980, memorandum of the Wilderness Society in which they say:

> And those released acres are not necessarily lost. If any of these lands are still roadless in ten years, the Forest Service will be obliged to review them again in 1990. By monitoring the development plans very closely and perhaps using litigation and administrative appeals, we may be able to save some of those lands.

Senator **Bumpers**. Senator, you cannot stop lawsuits. You and I can't draft a bill that will prohibit people from bringing lawsuits.

The **Chairman**. Senator, when you know what their tactics have been for years and when they outline their intentions over the next years and when you look at the existing statute which says, yes, there is a road plan, they have to follow it, they have it laid out in advance. Of course, it's marked confidential and they did not intend for me to have it.

Senator **Bumpers**. They sent out a million copies.

The **Chairman**. I don't know why it's marked confidential and I doubt that they sent out a million copies. But they drew—the road map is drawn and the plan of action is outlined. That's all we are trying to do, to say that once the decision has been made, the Forest Service can then manage.

I don't see in that language anything that says that the Forest Service cannot consider, cannot recommend. But until the recommendation is acted on——

Senator **Hart**. Shall not review, I don't know what language is stronger than that. Mr. Chairman, could I just make some response here to this colloquy?

Senator **Wallop**. I would like to qualify one thing which was perhaps inadvertent. You said RARE II was mandated and it was not mandated, it was an administrative decision to proceed with the exercise.

Senator **Hart**. Mr. Chairman, I think this discussion here this morning might illustrate a broader problem with Government today. I think what concerns a lot of American people who are not on the extreme of any of these issues is that Congress tends, one way or another, to one extreme to address the problems of the other extreme.

All that does is bypass everyone in the middle because they don't care about either extreme, they just want problems solved. I frankly think that it is bills like this, whether they are from one end of the spectrum or the other, that have contributed to this problem in this country. I don't think this bill will solve any problems.

The Senator from Idaho has continued to address "them," them on the other side, and talks about the two extremes and the two poles in this debate. I frankly think that most American people are in neither of those camps. What they want is a decent and good wilderness system such as was outlined in the original legislation in 1964, reasonably administered and with moderation and thoughtfulness and balance on the part of Members of Congress and the people who carry out these programs.

I don't think we are going to solve this problem or any of the other major problems in this country by legislation like this. Extreme legislation on one end designed to cut off extreme action on another. I think the burden, if I may say so, of this committee and every other committee of the Congress, those on which I serve, is to somehow strike that balance.

My complaint here this morning, and I can quarrel with the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from Wyoming all day long about this phrase and that phrase, is to strike that balance. This bill does not do it.

Senator **Wallop**. Senator, I ask you if you might recall what I said at the conclusion of your testimony in that it was a reflection—the first 2 days of hearings where both sides of this issue tended to distort the issues that were in front of us and very rarely were we presented with any kind of a road map as to how it might be travelled differently.

I agree with you, that the American people in the middle would like a reasonable management program, but it is the extremes that are driving the program right now; extremes that are initiating the lawsuits, extremes that send out memos characterizing their means of preventing orderly development of national resources, which do in fact belong to all the people and other things.

I hope that we get something out of this hearing this morning that is in the middle that you are talking about. But I don't see any hope of getting there.

Senator HART. Mr. Chairman, I don't think my testimony was totally negative. I outlined what I thought were some solutions to this and referred to actions taken by the Congress on a State-by-State basis last time. If that is extreme or overstating the case or misrepresentation, I apologize to the committee. I don't think it was.

Senator WALLOP. Senator Bumpers?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chairman, just before concluding here, I don't regard this as being a bill that says, in effect, that it comes from one extreme and is directed at the other. As I read the legislation and understand it, it is an attempt to find a way in which that great middle group that you are talking about is somehow represented in the planning process.

That the extremes on neither side can control the planning process and the management process of the Forest Service. I don't disagree with your idea of trying to find balance. But I question the characterization of the legislation as being from one extreme. It seems to me that we have not said there would be no wilderness designation. It simply says that some of the tactics of one extreme can no longer be practiced while the rest of us try to find that balance.

Senator HART. I was referring to two things, one, the statements that the Senator from Idaho made: this bill is designed to take care of these lawsuits carried out by one extreme group on one end.

Second, all I can do is reiterate the language I have already cited, the Forest Service shall not review.

The CHAIRMAN. Because you try to stop one tactic by one element as you described as being extreme?

Senator HART. No, the Senator from Idaho described as being extreme.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, which has been referred to as being extreme, if that is easier.

Senator WALLOP. I would like us, if we could, to move on.

The CHAIRMAN. May I complete that sentence? All it attempts to do is say that that one tactic is wrong. But to indicate that because that one tactic, an extreme tactic, or one that has been described as extreme, is in itself an extreme position, seems to me to be equally wrong. To indicate that any response to the overzealousness of one group must be an extreme response.

Senator HART. No, no, no, Senator, that's not what I said. I was restating your argument for this bill. I believe the record will show you indicated that you have to take steps such as this to shut off extreme steps taken by others. I read this bill as a national release bill to prevent future wilderness designations, not as an attempt to prevent lawsuits.

I read this bill very clearly as a national wilderness release bill. If that's not what it is, then maybe I have misread it.

Senator **Wallop**. Senator Bumpers?

Senator **Bumpers**. Mr. Chairman, I was not here when you opened the hearing and I ask unanimous consent that an opening statement I have be inserted in the record prior to the statement of the witness.

Senator **Wallop**. That has been done.

Senator **Bumpers**. I want to thank Senator Hart, he and I obviously see this bill very similarly. Let me ask you this, Senator Hart. Do you know of any problems the Forest Service has had in the management of the Colorado forests since the passage of that bill?

Senator **Hart**. No, I do not. That is not to say that there aren't any, but I am not aware of them.

Senator **Bumpers**. I would be less than candid if I did not say that this bill reminds me that we have a certain mindset that has developed about issues like this. I saw a Broadway show last year called Eubie. One of the principal songs was "Better Get the Gettin' While the Gettin' is Good," and that's how I see this bill. I don't have any further questions.

Senator **Wallop**. Senator Tsongas?

Senator **Tsongas**. Let me say that I have some ambivalence about this bill. As a Democrat, I think it is one of the better things that has happened to the Democratic Party, were this thing to pass.

The **Chairman**. We are always helpful.

Senator **Tsongas**. I think the recent poll, especially the effect on the West, of what is the appearance of exploitation of the lands that this kind of bill would aid Democratic candidates both in 1982 and 1984. But I have managed to put that partisan interest aside and will actively oppose the bill on its merits.

I had a colloquy that I wanted to engage in with Senator Hart on the Alaskan implication. But since time has gotten away from us, I would ask that the questions be submitted to Senator Hart. As you know, we spent a lot of time on the Alaska land bill to say the least and worked up the lease provisions.

There is a bill in the House sponsored by Congressman Young which would simply repeal, not only the Colorado provisions, but also that in Alaska which gives some idea why there is paranoia on this side of the aisle.

The other point I would make, as we are talking about interpretations, I think most of the members of this committee are probably lawyers which might suggest why we are not appropriate to interpret the law. But the statement here of Dr. Cutler and his interpretation, as one of the leading practitioners in the country, I think is very interesting.

It is part of the record, as I understand it, and perhaps that could be looked at as well. But I commend Senator Hart for raising this issue and providing a higher profile of the concerns we all have.

Senator **Wallop**. Senator Melcher?

Senator MELCHER. Well, I'm not a lawyer, Paul, but I can read this bill and it does not repeal, for instance, the law we passed in 1976.

I don't like the bill, I've never made any bones about it. It goes too far in areas that I don't think need to be touched. But, there is a problem, Paul and Dale and Gary, there is a problem in the Forest Management Act of 1976 and the previous Forest Act of what we are requiring the Forest Service to do every 5 years on their planning and every 10 years on their planning and that is a problem.

This bill seeks to solve part of that problem by saying in section 7, which everyone seems to refer to, and no such land shall be managed for protecting their suitability for possible designation unless authorized to be reviewed pursuant to this section, which means Congress has to look at it again.

I am not sure what a court would say to the Forest Service, the Sierra Club, or the Wilderness Society, or if somebody came to the national forest and said why, in your 5-year plan or your next plan are you not reviewing this section, that section, this area, that area, for wilderness again? I'm not sure what the court would say, but that has to be answered for the Forest Service.

Gary, how much timber is harvested in Colorado out of the national forest?

Senator HART. I don't know the figures off the top of my head.

Senator MELCHER. Relatively small?

Senator HART. Well, relative to other States, I think yes.

Senator MELCHER. So if all the States got some release, perhaps most of the timber that is harvested is in Alaska. Is that about right?

I'll ask Senator McClure, he knows a lot about this.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't know that much about Alaska.

Senator MELCHER. Well, we need something and I think the first thing I will ask you, Gary, is that in your testimony you say that the first and most important reason for my opposition to S. 842 is that it can prevent the Forest Service from managing national forests in a balanced fashion.

Now, in a way I agree with you because I think what you mean is that this bill goes too far. Is that right, directs the Forest Service or limits the Forest Service too much?

Senator HART. I think that's a fair summary, yes.

Senator MELCHER. Then there's another aspect of managing the national forests in a balanced fashion and that is whether we will pass an individual State-by-State release language bill like we did for you and Armstrong last year. Is that what we're supposed to do for each State? I hope not. You don't advocate that anymore, do you, Gary?

Senator HART. Yes, I do.

Senator MELCHER. Do you?

Senator HART. Yes, I do.

Senator MELCHER. State by State?

Senator HART. Yes.

Senator MELCHER. We look at each State and in the interim until we get every State that the Forest Service is involved in, we get them to look at how they're managing the national forest in Colorado, how they're managing in Wyoming, how they're managing in Montana, how they're managing in Oregon, Washington. They all may be different. Is that a good idea for the Forest Service?

Senator HART. What I suggest is that we continue the process that we developed in the past decade of considering wilderness designation State by State. What process we use for reviewing Forest Service total land management is a somewhat different issue.

I think the laws Congress have passed have laid out a pretty good game plan of what the congressional intent is of Forest Service land management nationally. I don't think the Forest Service is totally adrift or somehow under the impression that they are to manage their lands differently in Colorado than in Montana.

Senator MELCHER. They will if we pass different bills. What does your bill say on grazing, what does the Colorado law now say, that special Federal Colorado law say on grazing?

Senator HART. It is a Colorado wilderness bill that permits some grazing.

Senator MELCHER. Has a little different language?

Senator HART. Different from——

Senator MELCHER. From the 1964 act?

Senator HART. Yes; that's true.

Senator MELCHER. So we have a little bit of difference there and we have a little bit of difference somewhere else. They had a proposal last year for California that had another little bit of difference and they had a proposal that passed in the Senate for Oregon that had another little bit of difference.

I am going to fight for the Forest Service on this so that they know where they are at and we don't have to have a whole bunch of different statutes affecting what the Forest Service is supposed to do in national forest lands State by State. I am going to fight for some uniformity.

Senator HART. May I respond to the Senate in this way? Quite often what happens is that the Congress passes uniform bills as to what the policy of grazing on Forest Service lands will be. Then it instructs the Forest Service to designate wilderness areas and then those who are unhappy with the national Federal policy articulated in that previous law use the wilderness bill to get the policy changed in that State.

Senator MELCHER. That's what happened in Colorado?

Senator HART. Precisely.

Senator MELCHER. I think there can be a better bill than S. 842, Senator McClure. I think there can be a decent bill. I don't have it yet, but if we get to marking up this bill, we can get a little different approach. I would personally favor telling the Forest Service what areas have been looked at and that Congress agrees that it is not subject to another RARE III and is not subject to a continuous process every 5 years of determining whether it is RARE II.

I think this bill goes too far, but I think there is an in-between that would allow the Forest Service some guidance, allow them the backing of Congress so they are not continually in court or getting prepared to go to court, drafting new EIS statements, and that they can pursue all the other aspects of managing national Forest Service lands.

Senator BUMPERS. John, would you yield?

Senator MELCHER. Yes, I'll be glad to.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Chairman, John has raised a relevant point regarding management of grazing lands and wilderness areas. I don't know whether this is correcting Senator Melcher or Senator Hart, but I think it's good to clarify it for the record.

In the Colorado wilderness bill, we specifically set out not to amend the language regarding the management of grazing lands within wilderness. We said, without amending the 1964 Wilderness Act, that grazing lands will be managed in accordance with a House report that simply set up the criteria for management of those lands. That would be not just in Colorado, but in every wilderness area in the country.

Senator HART. The Senator is correct.

Senator WALLOP. Are you trying to say that a House report now becomes the policy that overrides the grazing policies in the Wilderness Act all over the country?

Senator BUMPERS. That's exactly the reason we did it because we had been all over the lot in the management of grazing areas. We debated at length, Senator, about whether it would be appropriate to incorporate a House report that set out the management criteria of grazing lands.

We agreed that it was appropriate, and we incorporated it in the bill I have no apologies to make for that. I think it was an excellent step because now the Forest Service knows how it should manage grazing in every wilderness area in the United States; previously it was uncertain.

Senator WALLOP. I think they had a pretty good idea.

Senator MELCHER. I'm not going to speak for the Forest Service but as far as I am concerned, I think their management of grazing areas in wilderness areas was uniform. I don't object to changing the law if it makes some sense and I don't object to how we change the law, whether we incorporate some language from a House report and make that statutory or what. I don't object to that.

Senator BUMPERS. The Senator wants uniformity.

Senator MELCHER. I want uniformity and I point out that the Colorado language was a little bit different than the California language and was a little bit different than the Oregon language. I think that was right, Gary, in the last Congress; is that not true?

Senator HART. Let me correct myself because I did leave a misimpression. The Senator from Arkansas is right, to achieve the kind of uniformity that the Senator from Montana is requesting here, what we did in the Colorado bill was incorporate the practice that the Forest Service was using on grazing and had articulated in detail as contained in that House report into our bill.

In effect, what we tried to do was to create statutorily a program which the Forest Service itself was using and which had been spelled out in that House report. It's not different in that respect.

Senator MELCHER. The language in various parts of the California bill considered in the last Congress, the Oregon bill considered in the last Congress, and the Colorado bill considered in the last Congress, vary. I'm not speaking specifically about grazing, but instructions and requirements of the Forest Service. Isn't that correct, Gary?

Senator **Hart**. I think that is correct and my point is that that is often the result of pressure from user groups in those States.

Senator **Melcher**. I would just repeat that I will fight for the Forest Service in this instance because I think they are entitled to some action by this Congress telling them what to do about RARE II lands. I think we can devise something that is fair and decent and does not abuse anybody's interest State by State but when you end up, the Forest Service has some uniformity and what the policy is that tracks or modifies the 1976 act or previous act, at least it will be uniform and modified for all of the national forests and not just leave several different policies.

Senator **Wallop**. I can say one thing that I hope, that if we do this on a State-by-State basis, we do not modify national policy each time we pass another one that affects in succession backward.

Senator **Melcher**. I want to make it clear that I am not in favor of doing it State by State. There might be some differences in what each State wants to continue to review for wilderness and I am willing to do that. But as far as having a separate bill for Montana, a separate bill for Oregon and Washington, I don't favor that.

I favor having one package and areas that some congressional district in a State wants to have reviewed and looked at longer for wilderness, identified. But the whole policy overall, the whole direction to the Forest Service on what they will do in the 5-year planning will not vary State by State.

Senator **Hart**. I agree with the Senator.

Senator **Melcher**. I thank you.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you.

Senator **Hart**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Wallop**. We have as the next two witnesses Hon. John Crowell, Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, and Max Peterson, Chief of the National Forest Service.

From this point on with regard to the committee, I would adhere to the 5-minute rule with regard to testimony to the extent that we can, not for the administration witnesses, but for the subsequent ones and for questions from members of the committee.

We have a dozen people left to go and at 10 minutes apiece that still puts us in here at 1 o'clock and we would like to move ahead. Please proceed, Mr. Crowell.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN B. CROWELL, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ACCOMPANIED BY MAX PETERSON, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. **Crowell**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is my pleasure to be here. I had not been confirmed at the time of your first hearing on this subject. I was present for part of the testimony during that hearing and I have a brief prepared statement for the record today which I would appreciate having included in the record.

Senator **Wallop**. By all means.

Mr. **Crowell**. Let me say simply, before being prepared to take questions from the committee, that we are here today to confirm the testimony by Deputy Secretary Lyng at the first hearing on this matter, that the administration supports the principles espoused in S. 842.

We do support the bill and we are of the belief additionally that no further wilderness designations should take place without accompanying release provisions. We have—we hoped to have to the committee by this hearing date the legislative report which you had requested, Mr. Chairman. I am advised this morning that the report has cleared the Office of Management and Budget but has not yet been signed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It should be coming up to you very shortly and we think it is a good piece of work and we hope that it will make a substantial contribution to helping to resolve the debate that has been surrounding S. 842. We also had promised to the committee that we would provide a list of the lands which have been recommended for wilderness and which are in the further planning status.

It would be a definitive list which could be utilized in the preparation of additional legislation on this subject. That list will not be forthcoming quite so soon as the legislative report, but we hope to have it to you shortly after the 1st of July.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to entertain questions from you and other members of the committee.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Crowell and the Department of Agriculture's executive report on S. 842 follows:]

STATEMENT OF
JOHN B. CROWELL, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

Concerning S. 842--RARE II Review Act of 1981

JUNE 17, 1981

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss with you the Administration's views on Senate Bill 842, titled the "RARE II Review Act of 1981." When Deputy Secretary Lyng presented the Administration's views on S. 842 in late April the Committee indicated plans to submit additional written questions and to schedule this followup hearing. I look forward to working with you on this and other issues.

Since the April hearing, companion legislation to S. 842 has been introduced in the House (H.R. 3358 and H.R. 3491). We have responded to a series of questions raised by members of the Subcommittee following the April 22 hearing. Copies of our June 5 response to these questions have been provided to the Committee and I am prepared to discuss them with you.

This Administration remains strongly committed to the provisions of S. 842. We believe that the concepts embodied in S. 842 and H.R. 3358 are of such importance that no additions to the wilderness system should be made without providing at the same time equally assured status to unroaded lands designated for multiple uses other than wilderness in RARE II, or which may not be recommended for wilderness as a result of the further planning process.

We expect to provide the Committee our legislative report on S. 842 within the next few days. It offers a number of suggestions to strenghten or clarify the provisions of S. 842. As a part of our report, we include a brief description of the relationship of our proposed amendments to S. 842 and a draft revision of S. 842 incorporating those amendments.

This concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be happy to respond to your questions.

DEPARTMENT OF
OFFICE OF THE
WASHINGTON,

Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
  and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As you requested, here is our report on S
and certainty in planning and management

The Department of Agriculture recommends
amendments suggested herein.

S. 842 provides that lands identified as
Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) woul
multiple-use purposes. They would not ag
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that lands in the West recommended by the
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1985, unless directed otherwise by Congre
become wilderness study areas and then be
after January 1, 1983. The wilderness-re
wilderness by those dates would revert to
again be subject to consideration for pos
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would continue to be unavailable for nonw
After that date, they would be available
not by then been statutorily designated.
Impact Statement would, by this legislati
review or court determination.

For more than 10 years, almost one third
been in a planning limbo of studies, laws
national demands for both renewable and n
longer afford further delays. The result
impact on public and private investments
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resources, on range capability, on wildli
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We believe the quickest action that can be taken to end the uncertainty and minimize delays is to provide in statute that the 36 million acres that were designated for nonwilderness be managed for uses other than wilderness. Therefore, we strongly support those provisions of S. 842. We believe such statutory direction is necessary to avoid legal entanglements such as the California v. Bergland lawsuit that further prolongs indecision.

The cumulative effects of wilderness and wilderness study designations and challenges to use of nonwilderness roadless areas are having significant impacts on the ability to plan for orderly management of the National Forests to provide essential goods and services. While the proposed legislation does not tie the hands of any future Congress from enacting wilderness legislation, it does provide for an end to the frustrating cycles of delay and uncertainty which have thrown our forest resource planning and management out of balance. Therefore, we support the provisions of S. 842 that set specific time limits for Congressional action on wilderness recommendations and on completion by the executive branch of recommendations on further planning areas. We likewise support the concept that after these dates, it is proper that National Forest lands be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness unless they have been specifically designated as wilderness.

We also support the provisions of section 5 that provide there will be no further roadless area review and evaluations unless authorized by Congress. Likewise we concur with the provisions of section 6 that preclude the establishment of buffer zones around statutory wilderness; this language is consistent with current policy.

While we support the basic objectives of the bill, we do have a number of suggestions to strengthen or clarify the provisions. There are some questions regarding which lands have been recommended for wilderness designation, and which lands require further review. For example, legislation enacted during the 96th Congress provides designations different from those in RARE II. We have been asked to clarify the status of these lands. We will provide the Committee with a technical document identifying the lands in each category. This will be an updating of the Executive Communication of May 2, 1979, contained in House Document 96-119, to reflect new legislation. This technical document will not include a reevaluation of the wilderness recommendations. We recommend that such a document be referred to in the statute to avoid any future questions regarding the status of specific areas.

We also recommend that the provisions of S. 842 be modified to contain the same provisions in both the East and West. We believe the provisions now in the bill pertaining to the West are appropriate and we favor the application of these provisions nationwide. Furthermore, we believe the provisions that apply to the East would require another wilderness study for each area in accordance with the provisions of the Eastern Wilderness Act. This is neither necessary nor desirable and we urge that this requirement be dropped.

It is our understanding that S. 842 would not modify or amend in any way the designations or the boundaries of any wilderness legislation previously enacted. However, the bill would apparently supersede the so-called release language included in certain of the legislation enacted by the 96th Congress to provide for permanent release. We believe it would be desirable to incorporate appropriate language in the bill to clarify this point, and provide for the same release of all the nonwilderness RARE II areas.

It also needs to be made clear that if future legislation is enacted addressing the RARE II recommendations in a state or geographic area, that we would expect language incorporating the concepts of S. 842. It is this Administration's position that the concepts embodied in S. 842 are of such importance that no additions to the wilderness system should be made without providing, at the same time, equally assured status to unroaded lands designated for multiple uses other than wilderness in RARE II, or which may not be recommended for wilderness as a result of the further planning process.

The Secretary of Agriculture currently has authority to consider alternative uses for lands recommended for wilderness. Although these lands would normally be managed to protect their wilderness potential, it is essential that the Secretary not be prohibited from considering alternative uses of these lands prior to 1985 should such uses be deemed to be in the public interest. Consequently, we recommend including appropriate language in the bill that would reaffirm the Secretary's authority to consider alternative uses of the lands recommended for wilderness and modify, if appropriate, his recommendations to the Congress.

We have included in our supplemental statement a brief description of the relationship of our proposed amendments to S. 842 and a draft revision of S. 842 incorporating those amendments.

On April 15, 1981, Judge Woodrow W. Jones, U.S. District Court, Western District of North Carolina, issued a decision on the lawsuit--*Southern Appalachian Multiple Use Council, Inc.* v. *Bergland*--which deals with certain aspects of this legislation. The Department has not completed its evaluation of this decision and its possible impact on the pending legislation, but we recognize that some amendments to the legislation may be appropriate based on the final disposition of the lawsuit.

No increase in appropriations would be required by enactment of this bill if amended as we suggest.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

John R Block

John R. Block
Secretary

Enclosures

USDA SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT
AMENDMENTS TO S. 842

These amendments to S. 842 in the form of a revised bill do the following:

1. Title

   The title is revised to read "Wilderness Review Act of 1981".

2. Current Status of Areas

   A new section, section 3 in the amendments, provides a reference to a document that would clearly identify "Land Recommended for Wilderness" and "Lands Requiring Further Planning".

3. Court Jurisdiction

   Section 3 of S. 842 is revised to combine subsection (a) and (b) into a single provision. The proviso to subsection (b) pertaining to the Eastern Wilderness Act is deleted. The revision is section 4 in the amendments.

4. Release

   Section 4 of S. 842 is revised to combine subsection (a) applicable to National Forest lands in the West and subsection (b) applicable to lands in the East. The revised section, section 5 in the amendments, also specifically references acts of the 96th Congress that contained release language, providing that the new release provisions would apply. The basic features of S. 842 applicable to lands in the West are made applicable nationwide.

5. Further Study

   Section 5 and the first part of section 7 of S. 842 are combined into a revised section, section 6 in the amendments. This section makes clear that only Congress can direct that lands be reviewed for suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

6. No Buffer Zones

   Section 6 of S. 842, specifying no buffer zones, is essentially unchanged and is section 7 in the amendments.

7. Management of Lands Recommended for Wilderness

   The second part of section 7 is revised (section 8 in the amendments) to state that Lands Recommended for Wilderness will be managed to preserve their existing wilderness character and potential, provided that nonwilderness uses may be authorized if found to be in the public interest and the Secretary of Agriculture is clearly granted discretion to modify any wilderness recommendation before the Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be referred to as the "Wilderness Review Act of 1981."

Sec. 2. The Congress finds that -

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (hereinafter RARE II); and

(2) Congress has received the RARE II Final Environmental Statement dated January 1979, and has received Executive Communication 1504 of May 1979, recommending certain areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this Act the (a) Lands Recommended For Wilderness and (b) Lands Requiring Further Planning shall be those identified in the Secretary of Agriculture's letter, dated _____, 1981, Executive Communication No. _____, dated _____, 1981.

Sec. 4. Notwithstanding cases or controversies commenced prior to or after the date of this Act, no court, department, or agency of the United States, except the Secretary of Agriculture, shall have jurisdiction to hear, determine, or review, or to issue (except for orders of dismissal for any pending cases) any writ, process, order, rule, decree, or comment with respect to the legal or factual sufficiency of RARE II or its Final Environmental Statement dated January 1979.

Sec. 5 The Congress determines and directs that:

(a) National Forest System lands (1) not identified by section 3 as Lands Recommended For Wilderness or (2) not identified by section 3 as Lands

Requiring Further Planning, including certain lands heretofore in primitive areas and wilderness study areas, and (3) not heretofore specifically designated by Act of Congress as wilderness or Intended Wilderness under the Alpine Lakes Area Management Act of 1976, shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law including section 708 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (94 Stat. 2371, 2421), section 104 of the Act of December 19, 1980 (94 Stat. 3221, 3224), and section 107 of the Act of December 22, 1980 (94 Stat. 3265, 3270), be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness, unless otherwise directed by Act of Congress, and shall be deemed, for purposes of all present and future land management plans, and associated environmental impact statements, required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, to have been given adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(b) Lands Recommended for Wilderness identified by section 3 and not placed into the National Wilderness Preservation System by Act of Congress before January 1, 1985, shall after that date no longer be considered as recommended for wilderness and shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section; and

(c) Any Lands Requiring Further Planning identified by section 3 but not hereafter recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for wilderness shall, beginning on the date of determination not to recommend any such lands, or portion thereof, for wilderness or by September 30, 1985, whichever is earlier, be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, or if recommended before September 30, 1985, by the Secretary for wilderness but not placed into the National Wilderness Preservation System by Act of Congress before Janaury 1, 1988, shall after that date no longer be considered as either requiring further planning or recommended for wilderness and shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 6. (a) Unless expressly authorized and directed by Act of Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide, regional, or national roadless area review and evaluation of National Forest System lands for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(b) Except for Lands Requiring Further Planning identified in section 3, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not review any National Forest System lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless expressly authorized by Act of Congress adopted after the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 7. The designation of any wilderness area shall not lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around any such wilderness area. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness shall not preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

Sec. 8. Congress intends that the Secretary of Agriculture manage Lands Recommended for Wilderness and Lands Requiring Further Planning once recommended for wilderness to preserve their presently existing wilderness character and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System: Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent the authorization of nonwilderness uses for any Lands Recommended For Wilderness, if such uses are found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in the public interest, or prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from recommending the modification of any wilderness recommendation before the Congress.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Crowell.

Chief Peterson——

Mr. **Peterson**. No, sir, I will answer questions as needed.

Senator **Bumpers**. Mr. Secretary, there has been some discussion previously this morning on the so-called RARE II nonwilderness areas. I think there are roughly 36 million acres in that category. The question arose as to how much timber has been harvested from those areas since the RARE II recommendations were sent over here by the Forest Service. Can you answer that question?

Mr. **Crowell**. Yes, we have some data on that. The data actually is volumes that have been sold from the nonrecommended areas. We do not have figures on how much has actually been harvested. I believe that those figures could be developed if the committee desires it or if you do, Senator Bumpers.

The planned sale volume, however, in the wilderness areas not recommended for wilderness in 1980 was 775 million board feet and in 1981 was 791 million board feet and in 1982 would be 869 million board feet. It would go up in years after that but would fall off in 1985 and I'm not sure of the reason for it.

It is true that the Forest Service has been proceeding with plans to manage the nonrecommended lands for multiple-use and that, of course, includes timber and timber harvesting.

Senator **Bumpers**. If you have that authority now and you are managing those nonwilderness areas, what purpose does S. 842 serve?

Mr. **Crowell**. The purpose served by S. 842 is to assure that the assumptions under which the Forest Service is managing the nonrecommended lands would continue and that the lands indeed would remain in the multiple use base for multiple use management. It has already been pointed out that if there is not some finality to this matter of continuing to examine roadless areas for potential wilderness, that the multiple use land base will be continually reduced.

It is our view that the balance has been pretty well struck by the existing wilderness areas, plus the recommended areas which came out of RARE II, and that the wilderness system will be pretty much complete by the time Congress finishes the process of acting upon the recommendations for wilderness and upon the further planning areas as they in turn come back to the Congress after the completion of the planning process.

Senator **Bumpers**. Have you been challenged in the courts for your present management of nonwilderness areas on a multiple-use basis?

Mr. **Crowell**. Yes, in California there was a case where the State brought suit against the former Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator **Bumpers**. Are you referring to the *Bergland* case?

Mr. **Crowell**. *California* v. *Bergland*, yes.

Senator **Bumpers**. That challenged the sufficiency of the EIS, didn't it?

Mr. **Crowell**. It challenged the sufficiency of the EIS statement prepared in conjunction with RARE II. The court concluded that the environmental impact statement was insufficient with respect to the designation of lands not recommended for wilderness. There was no issue in the case as to the sufficiency of the statement with respect to lands that were recommended for wilderness or for further planning.

The consequence, of course, has been that if the case remains law for California, the environmental impact statement would either have to be done over again with respect to the RARE II lands in California or, as the Forest Service is choosing to handle it, would be done in connection with the planning process mandated by the National Forest Management Act for each forest.

Senatory **Bumpers**. I know you are not managing wilderness areas in California that have been challenged in the lawsuit. You are limited by that court decision on what you can do there. But, in Colorado where the bill itself provides that no Bergland-type case can be brought, then you are certainly not in the same status as you are in California, are you?

Mr. **Crowell**. No, we are not at the present time. However, it has to be recognized that any management that is carried on within the roadless areas that were not recommended for wilderness has got to be pursuant to a forest plan which is either already in existence or would be amended as a result of the mandated National Forest Management Act planning process.

Senator **Bumpers**. You have the authority now to manage all of those areas except where you have been challenged in California. You have the authority to manage those areas on a multiple-use basis?

Mr. **Crowell**. That's correct. However, a possibility would exist for a challenge in the future beyond the term of the so-called release language in the Colorado bill for any plan developed by the Forest Service in connection with the National Forest Management Act planning process after the first generation plans.

That has been characterized rather commonly as being 10 or 15 years. Those two figures come from the fact that in the National Forest Management Act, it is a requirement that the plans be reviewed at least every 15 years. The Forest Service opted, in adopting regulations, to require that the plans be reviewed at least every 10 years.

Senator **Bumpers**. What would be your recommendation?

Mr. **Crowell**. The likelihood is that the plans may be, in numerous instances, reviewed earlier than 10 years because we expect to develop considerable experience and expertise as a result of the planning process which will indicate that we did not do it as well on the first time around as we might do it in the future.

For that reason, we feel very strongly that the provisions in the Colorado bill that were incorporated into the House bill last year that affected California are not sufficient in order to assure the multiple use resource base that we need for long-term effective planning on the national forest system.

Senator **Bumpers**. Well, we have two problems here then. You say you support this bill and that under the National Forest Management Act you are required, at least every 15 years, to review the plans. You say the Forest Service opted to reduce that to 10 years and that in some instances you think it ought to be fewer than 10 years, depending on the area.

Yet under the bill you could not do it at all. Do you disagree with that?

Mr. Crowell. I don't understand the question.

Senator Bumpers. Let me rephrase the question. The bill says—and I will refresh your memory on what most of us consider the most objectionable part of this bill—"No such lands shall be managed for protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation."

How are you going to determine that the plan for a particular piece of land might need to be changed if you can't, under this bill, change the management if it could possibly be construed as changing the management in the direction of making it wilderness?

Mr. Crowell. I think it is clear, Senator Bumpers, that the purpose of section 7 is to, first of all, prevent a RARE III, and second, to prevent the Forest Service from setting up an administrative wilderness system, which is the way the wilderness system first started back in 1924. The purpose of this section is to assure that there is not going to be any wilderness designation made without an act of Congress.

Senator Wallop. The 5 minutes are up. Senator McClure?

Senator McClure yields.

Senator Bumpers. Do you agree with Mr. Lyng's testimony that these nonwilderness areas have created a paralysis? If you are managing these areas and you have the authority to manage nonwilderness areas on a multiple use basis, except in northern California, my question is how does that constitute a paralysis?

Mr. Crowell. I think the testimony was the fact that these roadless areas that continue to be tied up in a process of determining whether or not they were going to be wilderness has created a paralysis. That, in fact——

Senator Bumpers. I am not talking about areas recommended for wilderness but rather the nonwilderness areas. I think originally in RARE II, counting Alaska, 25 million acres were recommended.

Mr. Crowell. The areas recommended for wilderness out of the 62 million acres of roadless areas was 15.1 million acres.

Senator Bumpers. 7 million of that was in Alaska, was it not?

Mr. Crowell. I'm not sure, Senator; 10.8 was recommended for further planning which would put you up to almost 26 million acres that were in either of those two categories. The remaining 36 million acres was recommended for nonwilderness. As I recall——

Senator Bumpers. How much was nonwilderness?

Mr. Crowell. 36 million of the 62 million.

Senator Bumpers. That's the area I'm getting at now.

Mr. Crowell. I don't think Deputy Secretary Lyng's testimony was referring to the 36 million acres. It was referring to the fact that for the last decade, the roadless areas have been tied up, prevented from being put into multiple use management by the ongoing public debate over how much of that roadless area was actually going to be designated wilderness. He was advocating——

Senator Bumpers. If that is what he was referring to, I certainly can understand why the area was taken out of consideration.

Mr. Crowell. He was advocating that that process not be allowed to continue with respect to the 36 million acres which were not recommended in RARE II for further planning or for wilderness.

Senator Bumpers. You don't need this bill to do that, do you?

Mr. Crowell. Yes; I think we do.

Senator Bumpers. We are obviously not communicating very well. My point is that the Forest Service has the authority right now to manage the 36 million nonwilderness acres however it chooses, except where it has been prohibited from doing so in California, where the court has held that your environmental impact statement was not sufficient.

Now, if we have agreed that you do have the authority to manage those 36 million nonwilderness acres on a multiple use sustained yield concept, what is the problem?

Mr. Crowell. I don't think we are failing to communicate, Senator. I did say that we do have the authority. The problem is that there is a likelihood of interference with that authority demonstrated by the history of the last 10 years with respect to the roadless areas. If we do not——

Senator Bumpers. That's behind us, Mr. Secretary. We have 6 million more acres of designated wilderness to treat here in the Congress one way or the other, hopefully during this Congress.

Mr. Crowell. If you have no release language, however, Senator, in connection with the nonwilderness recommended lands, the contention could very well be made that in carrying out the planning process under the National Forest Management Act, that the Forest Service would again be required to consider those 36 million acres for possible inclusion in wilderness.

Now, the question is how long a period should the release language be applicable for?

Senator Bumpers. The fact that there is no release language does not prohibit you. It may subject you to a court challenge if you manage it in a way that someone strenuously objects to. But the fact that there is no release language now in the nonwilderness areas has not and should not preclude you from management of those areas, however you choose, except where you are prohibited from doing so by the court.

Mr. Crowell. You are correct, and if I conveyed the impression any differently, I did not mean to. The authority exists to manage the lands. The problem we are trying to come to grips with is preventing interference with that authority by litigation from those who don't agree with the way the RARE II recommendation came out with respect to those 36 million acres.

The Chairman. Dale, would you permit me one observation?

Senator Bumpers. Yes, of course.

The Chairman. And interfere with that ability to restrict, that ability by way of administrative appeal and court appeal in only one respect and that is the question of whether or not you sufficiently considered it for wilderness and whether or not you should continue to manage it for wilderness, as wilderness, to preserve the wilderness option for the future.

That is the only way in which the rights of those who contend about management directions would be interfered with. Is that not correct?

Mr. Crowell. That is correct, Senator McClure.

Senator Bumpers. Mr. Secretary, you are an attorney, are you not?

Mr. Crowell. Yes, sir.

Senator **Bumpers**. I know you are familiar with section 7, which contains the language that is most troubling to many of us on this side of the aisle. For example do you foresee the possibility of lawsuits by the industry against you, if the Forest Service changes the management of lands in any way which might be considered adverse to, say, the timber industry or the lumber industry, etc.?

I think you were sitting there awhile ago when I used the example in which a dependent community in the forest is no longer dependent. Therefore, that land is managed in some way which is not as timber-intensive as it had been in the past.

Under the language of S. 842, do you think you could subject yourself to a lawsuit by the industry?

Mr. **Crowell**. That's clearly possible, Senator, yes, there could be that interpretation placed on section 7. I might add that, in connection with the legislative report that the Department will be sending up very shortly, we have made some suggestions for amending the bill.

One of the suggestions for amending does deal with this section and does address the very questions which you and Senator Hart were raising. I think we can clarify the point you were concerned about and we can reduce, by further refinement of the language, some of the possibility for lawsuits on either side.

Senator **Bumpers**. I'm very pleased to hear that, and I think that's a constructive thing for the Department to do.

In the interest of time, Mr. Chairman, I have a series of questions here which I will submit to Chief Peterson and Secretary Crowell and ask for their answers at their earliest convenience.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Senator Bumpers, and may I say I think the last 2 minutes of that was perhaps what I have been trying to achieve since we started these hearings. The fact that the bill is printed does not mean that it has been engraved in marble, but what we are here to try to do is resolve the problem that exists in several directions.

If we can do that, we will perform a service, and if not, the debate has added something to the confusion that already exists. Thank you very much.

The next witnesses are a panel, Mr. Stephen Spurr, president, society of American Foresters; Mr. Rexford A. Resler, executive vice president, American Forestry Association; Mr. Rupert Cutler, senior vice president, chapter relations, National Audubon Society; Mr. Peter Coppelman, forest issues specialist, Wilderness Society; and Mr. Joe Fontaine, president, Sierra Club.

Gentlemen, I would ask you if you would be prepared to testify in that order and if you could, to summarize your statement. Mr. Spurr?

STATEMENT OF ROBERT D. DAY, JR., DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE POLICY, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. **Day**. Mr. Chairman, I am Robert Day, director of resource policy of the Society of American Foresters. I will be presenting our testimony this morning. I have attempted to summarize it.

Senator **Wallop**. Your statement will be included in the record and that would be the case for each of the statements yet to come.

Mr. DAY. This statement is presented on behalf of the 21,000 members of the society, a national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession of the United States. Membership includes public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, and students.

We are pleased that the subcommittee has scheduled another hearing on S. 842 and appreciate the opportunity to testify. We believe our position outlines a viable approach for expediting wilderness allocations while minimizing the costs associated with delayed decisions.

RARE II, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's second roadless area review and evaluation was commenced in June 1977 and completed in April 1979. Its purposes were to inventory and evaluate existing roadless areas of the national forest system and recommend which were best suited for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system.

RARE II was a complex exercise. It had some shortcomings, as outlined in the position of the Society of American Foresters adopted on October 1, 1978. Yet, RARE II also contributed to the information base by considering additions in the context of an existing wilderness system, proximity to population centers, and ecological diversity within the system.

It also recognized the interdependency of allocations made in one State on management realities in other States.

SAF recognizes the utility and necessity of congressional review of the RARE II recommendations. SAF also believes that the costs associated with delayed wilderness allocation decisions are a cause for concern. For example, for roadless areas with commercially operable forests that are withheld from timber management pending a decision on wilderness designation, this "opportunity cost" is incurred for the period that the lands are withheld.

Obviously, there would also be opportunity costs from entering any roadless areas that Congress would ultimately have designated as wilderness.

Therefore, SAF believes Congress should use the RARE II data and recommendations to facilitate planning under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and to expedite decisions on wilderness allocations for the National Forest System.

Without derogation of its position on the inadequacies of RARE II, SAF believes that RARE II data can be valuable in minimizing the costs of continued deferral of roadless area allocations. To this end, Congress and the administration should use the data, within the RPA framework, for establishing a preliminary target for wilderness on the national forests.

Establishment of a preliminary target would make use of the information RARE II and would support and strengthen the forest planning process. It would not, however, address the problem of delay in allocation. SAF believes that the costs of such delay can be reduced by proper administrative procedures until such time as land use plans have been completed on all national forests.

The first procedure would be to ensure that scheduling and budgeting of land use planning gives highest priority to those units where opportunities are greatest for easing forest land use problems caused by the present lack of final decisions. The result would be to make available as rapidly as possible such potential developable resources as may be determined to be outside the wilderness system.

SAF recommends that Congress adopt a preliminary target and direct the USDA Forest Service to allocate portions to national forests on the basis of information and criteria derived from RARE II.

SAF further recommends that Congress tentatively accept the recommendations of the previous administration for areas to be managed as nonwilderness and direct the Forest Service to proceed with the management of those areas in accordance with existing approved plans to meet the goals and outputs of the forest and region.

Management objectives will be subject to reexamination during the development of national forest plans under the regulations implementing RPA as amended.

This approach would make timber and other developable resources available where essential to meet current production goals. On the roadless areas, it would focus such immediate development on tracts with the least potential for wilderness.

If properly implemented, this approach would significantly lower the real cost to society of delay in land allocation. Any portion of the nonwilderness that may be classified as wilderness after future planning should not create significant problems for the achievement of sustained yield of national forest resources.

We offer this approach as an alternative to S. 842 for several reasons. First, we believe our procedure has a solid professional basis in that it calls for the establishment of a goal for the wilderness system. This is consistent with our earlier position.

Second, our procedure does not contradict or require changes in current statutes and regulations. For instance, S. 842 would prohibit future consideration of wilderness management in forest plans as one of the multiple uses. We believe professional resource managers should continue to consider all of the multiple uses identified in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 in the planning process.

SAF's approach also avoids amending the Resources Planning Act/National Forest Management Act planning process, allowing consideration of potential resource uses in an integrated fashion.

Again, Mr. Chairman, we appreciate this opportunity to present our views on S. 842.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Day follows:]

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS 5400 GROSVENOR LANE • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20014 • (301) 897-8720

Statement of the Society of American Foresters

Submitted to the Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
United States Senate
June 17, 1981

Re: S. 842, The RARE II Review Act of 1981

Mr. Chairman,

I am Robert D. Day Jr., Director of Resource Policy of the Society of American Foresters (SAF). This statement is presented on behalf of the 21,000 members of the Society, a national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession of the United States. Membership includes public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, and students.

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RARE II was a complex exercise. It had some shortcomings, as

Approved by the Council of the Society of American Foresters on May 1, 1981, and the President and Executive Vice President on May 26, 1981, in accord with §II-B(2) of the SAF Bylaws. A position of the Society of American Foresters expires three years after the date of its adoption unless, after thorough review, its continuance is approved.

recognized in the position of the Society of American Foresters adopted on October 1, 1978. Yet, RARE II also contributed to the information base by considering additions in the context of an existing Wilderness System, proximity to population centers, and ecological diversity within the system. It also recognized the interdependency of allocations made in one state on management realities in other states. Of the 62 million acres considered under RARE II, 15.4 million (25 percent) were recommended for wilderness, 10.6 million (17 percent) for further planning, and 36 million (58 percent) for nonwilderness. The recommended additions would make a total of 33.8 million acres of wilderness in the national forests--18 percent of their area.

The secretary of agriculture transmitted the RARE II recommendations to Congress in May 1979. Subsequently, wilderness allocation bills have been reported by House and Senate committees on a state-by-state basis rather than in the comprehensive manner recommended by SAF in September 1977. Consideration should be given to present and prospective wilderness administered by other federal agencies. As the 96th Congress adjourned, statutes creating new wilderness areas had been enacted for Colorado, New Mexico, central Idaho, and Alaska.

SAF recognizes the utility and necessity of congressional review of the RARE II recommendations. SAF also believes that the costs associated with delayed wilderness allocation decisions are a cause for concern. For example, for roadless areas with commercially operable forests that are withheld from timber management pending a decision on wilderness designation, this "opportunity cost" is incurred for the period that the lands are withheld. Obviously there would also be opportunity costs from entering any roadless areas that Congress would ultimately have designated as wilderness.

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SAF further recommends that Congress tentatively accept the recommendations of the previous administration for areas to be managed as nonwilderness and direct the Forest Service to proceed with the management of those areas in accordance with existing approved plans to meet the goals and outputs of the forest and region. Management objectives will be subject to reexamination during the development of national forest plans under the regulations implementing RPA as amended.

This approach would make timber and other developable resources available where essential to meet current production goals. On the roadless areas it would focus such immediate development on tracts with the least potential for wilderness.

If properly implemented, this approach would significantly lower the real cost to society of delay in land allocation. Any portion of the nonwilderness that may be classified as wilderness after future planning should not create significant problems for the achievement of sustained yield of national forest resources.

We offer this approach as an alternative to S. 842 for several reasons. First, we believe our procedure has a solid professional basis in that it calls for the establishment of a goal for the Wilderness System. This is consistent with our earlier positions. Second, our procedure does not contradict or require changes in current statutes and regulations. For instance, S. 842 would prohibit future consideration of wilderness management in forest plans as one of the multiple uses. We believe professional resource managers should continue to consider all of the multiple uses identified in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 in the planning process. SAF's approach also avoids amending the Resources Planning Act/National Forest Management Act planning process, allowing consideration of potential resource uses in an integrated fashion.

Again, Mr. Chairman, we appreciate this opportunity to present our views on S. 842.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Day. Mr. Resler?

STATEMENT OF REXFORD A. RESLER, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. RESLER. Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Senator Bumpers. My name is Rexford A. Resler, executive vice president of the American Forestry Association, citizen conservation organization formed in 1875 and dedicated to the conservation of the Nation's natural resources.

We have testified previously on S. 842 and recommended a number of amendments to that bill. I want to testify this morning, after thinking seriously about it, in support of the broad concepts contained in S. 842.

We believe that my time would best be spent by talking a little bit about some of the history rather than too much emphasis on the details of those amendments. I would like to point out that in 1924, the first wilderness unit was established and some 40 years later, after the addition of close to 15 million acres by discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Wilderness Act was passed.

In the early 1970's, RARE I came into being in an effort to try to define in some realistic way the areas that ought to be preserved and included or for consideration eventually for inclusion in the wilderness system. RARE I, as you are well aware, did not work.

Later in the 1970's, we commenced the RARE II process whose specific objective was to review all the roadless areas, identify those areas that ought to be considered for inclusion in the wilderness system and, simultaneously, to identify those areas that should be managed for nonwilderness purposes, the idea being to make some analyses of these areas so that Congress and the administration in power would have a data base on which to make some solid judgments.

The fact of the matter is that since 1924, we have been debating the wilderness question and we believe it is time now for us to start using the information available and make some final decisions. We are particularly concerned with the fact that the administrative agency, the Forest Service, is attempting to resolve by analytical process that which is essentially a political decision.

I don't think the agency has the capacity or authority to do so. It has provided the administration and the Congress enough information on which we believe some reasonable decisions can be made. What we would prefer to see is an enactment that would basically adopt and clarify that the National Environmental Policy Act has been conformed with adequately in the RARE II process.

Second, the recommendation of the previous administration on the allocation of lands to wilderness and nonwilderness be accepted. There is another study category that will be studied further and recommendations made by 1985 pursuant to the National Forest Management Act.

Henceforth, nationwide surveys of the wilderness areas be authorized only by Congress. I think that is perfectly acceptable because I cannot imagine the agency wanting to undertake another exhaustive venture as was the case in RARE II.

We believe there are a number of amendments that ought to be made in S. 842 to clarify its intents and purposes. Several discussions have occurred about section 7 and I would point out that, in order for the agency to be relieved of an obligation to consider in the future wilderness as a potential use for all roadless areas, including the nonwilderness component in the second phase of the planning cycle, may have to give up some prerogatives.

This language in section 7, while I believe it can be improved, I believe it basically states that Congress may consider additional areas for inclusion in the wilderness system if so identified. It suggests that Congress would have to pass a joint resolution and that information must come from some source.

I would submit that that would be the Land Management Agency. In order to relieve the agency of the responsibility for considering and debating the wilderness question endlessly, I am prepared to accept the idea that it might have to forego some of its prerogatives as well.

I see the main advantage being one of eliminating an obligation that now exists and which has proven to be cumbersome.

In summary then, we would like to work with the committee in trying to find more effective language to improve Senate bill 842, but we endorse its broad concepts. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Resler follows:]

Founded 1875 *1319 Eighteenth Street NW Washington DC 20036 telephone (202) 467-5810*

Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate

A statement by

Rexford A. Resler
Executive Vice President

June 17, 1981

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Rexford A. Resler, Executive Vice President of the American Forestry Association. AFA is a citizens' conservation organization founded in 1875, dedicated to the conservation of the nation's natural resources.

We have testified previously on S. 842. Our position then and still is to support the concept embodied in S. 842, resolving issues relating to the allocation of roadless lands to the highest and best use within the national forest system. There is a pressing need, in our view, to resolve the uncertainty of how the roadless areas identified under the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process, the results of which have been presented to Congress by the Carter Administration, are to be used in the future. We support the logic of establishing a reasonable time frame for Congress to make vital and long term decisions on how best to use the roadless areas identified under the RARE II process. However, several amendments to S. 842 are necessary to accomplish the objectives of resolving uncertainty by defining the uses to which the roadless areas should be placed.

In the limited time available, I would prefer to deal with the general issue rather than reiterating the specifics of our concern with S. 842.

In 1924, the Gila Wilderness was first established by administrative authority of the Secretary of Agriculture. Subsequent to that historic administrative decision, the wilderness system was expanded by addition of other units recommended by the Forest Service, and actions by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a broad network of wilderness areas. Some 40 years later, Congress enacted the National Wilderness Preservation Act. That

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piece of legislation was the outgrowth of strong support for the idea of preserving inviolate the premier areas of federal lands that met certain high qualities of wilderness which should be preserved for all times for the enlightment of, and the enjoyment of, endless generations of people.

In 1964, Congress enacted the National Wilderness Preservation Act which encompassed automatically the "wilderness system" adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture, and consigned to study and recommendation other areas designated as Primitive and Wild areas. That enactment established a ten year period to provide time for study and recommendation to Congress of units for inclusion in the wilderness system. That schedule was met by the Executive Branch, but all of the areas recommended for wilderness inclusion have still not been enacted.

Subsequently, the Forest Service undertook a review of the then remaining roadless areas which resulted in RARE I. Admittedly, criteria were somewhat different at that time than was applied on the RARE II Review initiated during the last Administration.

RARE II came into being because it was clear that many areas of the National Forest System met the minimal qualifications for consideration for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. RARE II was initiated as a means for resolving the question of how the remaining roadless areas on the National Forest System should be allocated. Roughly one-third of the National Forest System was under contention by various interest groups, some in favor of wilderness classification, others in favor of resource uses inimical to wilderness classification. The Agency at that time was involved in developing land use plans through an analytical process as specified by law, namely the National Forest Management Act, which required that roadless areas be given consideration for all options of management including wilderness designation. Obviously, an administrative agency was placed in a position of attempting to resolve a political decision with an analytical process.

RARE II was developed as a means for analyzing the data available on resources and wilderness values as a means to judge the highest and best use of roadless areas. RARE II inventory resulted in the identification of 62 million acres which met those minimal qualifications of being essentially roadless, of having various degrees of quality for potential inclusion in the wilderness system, and simultaneously being evaluated for resource trade-off values.

RARE II was a time-consuming and expensive venture for the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture. But it was a venture that had to be accomplished, in my view. The results of the RARE II process, presented to the Administration, and subsequently to Congress, provided the most comprehensive data base thus far on which decisions could eventually be made as to the allocation of lands. The Administration submitted to Congress their recommendations with the expectation that Congress would address the national picture to determine what was required to round out the wilderness system, or alternatively, that legislation on a state-by-state basis would be enacted to accommodate regional or statewide preferences.

In my view, RARE II served a useful purpose of providing information to Congress on which vitally important resource decisions could be made. The objective of RARE II was to resolve uncertainty as to how lands should best be used by adding worthy candidates to the wilderness system and releasing the remainder for non-wilderness uses.

As a nation we have been debating the wilderness question since at least 1924, and it is, in my view, time for this question to be resolved.

For this reason, we endorse the concept embodied in S. 842, that Congress should establish for itself certain reasonable time frames for evaluating the resource trade-off's, that is, wilderness quality versus other potential resource uses, in relation to the political and economic requirements of society in total. We are, in my opinion, long past the point in time in which an Executive Agency should be held responsible--some would say captive--to a process which can only be decided in the political arena.

It is clear that Congress and future generations can change its mind as to the allocation of land. Proponents of wilderness argue that the lands included in wilderness may be removed at some point in the future if society requires the resources contained therein. One can also argue that the viability of a wilderness system is best protected by including only those areas with supreme qualities for retention in the wilderness system. Who will be the first to advocate removal of units from the wilderness system? It is our firm belief that the greatest protection to a strong and viable wilderness system is to include only those areas which serve society's long term needs by preserving for all time areas unique in their geologic, historic, or ecological qualities.

We would argue as well that only the most affluent nations have sought to preserve their most valuable specimens of geological, ecological, historical or social value. The less affluent nations of the world are concerned with the exploitation of resources to improve their economic well-being. Only with economic well-being and with the advancement of human needs for comfort, for shelter, and for intellectual growth, is there an inclination in human societies to worry about their environment and the preservation of natural ecosystems.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that it is time for Congress to bite the bullet. We believe that the data base has been provided for logical decisions on those areas which should rightfully be added to the wilderness system. We also believe that it is time to clearly designate which lands are to be managed for non-wilderness uses.

We have advocated that the wilderness system be rounded out; precisely what that means is unclear. It can be defined only in a political context. How much land should be included in the wilderness system and how much should be managed for resource uses other than wilderness can only be made through a political determination by Congress.

One can argue that we will never know how best to use our land base, and therefore, future options should be preserved. But, that argument can be made on any difficult decision. In the interim, we are undecided as a society as to how best to use lands that are capable of many forms of use, whether it be for wilderness or some other form of use. We should not lose sight of the fact that the extraction and use of natural resources is vitally important to the nation. Despite our advancements in science and technology, mankind has yet to devise a means of creating new wealth other than through the extraction and use of natural resources.

I would argue further that there is no greater threat to the protection of the nations Wilderness System than the risks posed by a failing economy, dwindling individual income, and the societal impacts of a major depression.

It seems to me that we have reached a point in which we should make some logical decisions about the allocation of lands which will then permit the agencies of the Federal Government to proceed with their management responsibilities with clear guidelines as to how the public lands should be used.

The concept behind S. 842 is one of establishing an explicit time frame for Congressional action; secondly, declaring that lands recommended for non-wilderness use shall be so managed without challenge under NEPA or other litigative vehicles; and thirdly, that the agency responsible for those lands shall proceed to manage such lands as prescribed by law without endless debate because of political differences of opinion.

Mr. Chairman, we have registered some of our specific concerns on S. 842 in previous testimony. I wish to close by endorsing the concept of S. 842 with specific amendments to accommodate several objectives which I have defined. Thsoe objectives would include: (a) a finding of sufficiency of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process as conforming to the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act; (b) that the recommendations of the previous Administration on the allocation of lands to wilderness, to non-wilderness, and to further study categories, are acceptable from a planning standpoint, subject to revision by either Congress or the Administration; (c) that areas recommended for non-wilderness shall be so managed without further challenge; and (d) that henceforth, nationwide surveys of roadless areas be authorized only by Congress. This latter provision restricts the Department of Agriculture, and specifically the Forest Service, from further nationwide surveys, but it would also remove the obligation of the Agency to consider wilderness as an option for all roadless areas remaining during the second cycle of land use planning under the National Forest Management Act. Such action would not preclude the identification of areas with high wilderness potential which might then be introduced by a member of Congress; it would, however, remove the obligation from the Agency to consider wilderness as a likely use for any remaining roadless area in its next cycle of planning.

Mr. Chairman, in whatever form the legislation eventually assumes, we favor resolution of uncertainty as to the future allocation of lands. We can accept the time frame of 1985 for the initial target date because it coincides with the requirements of the National Forest Management Act. We believe that a three year period beyond that for Congress to act is reasonable; however, some later date may be more appropriate. In the meantime, the explicit release language for the non-wilderness components of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation process serves to eliminate from further debate how these lands should be used. We do not believe that all of the roadless areas will be developed for extractive uses, whether it be for timber, energy, minerals, or other uses. Many such areas will remain essentially roadless for recreational uses, for wildlife habitat, and for many purposes other than the extraction of resources.

In conclusion, we urge passage of legislation similar to S. 842 which will clearly establish a time frame for Congressional action which, in turn, will establish ground rules for the use of public lands.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity to comment on a vital natural resource issue. We stand ready to assist in any way we can to help resolve a highly controversial issue--an issue that can only be resolved in the political arena. We have reached a point where we believe that the Agency should be responsible for managing resources, whether it be wilderness, range, timber, wildlife, recreation, water, or what have you, rather than attempting to resolve political issues that are beyond an agency's authority or prerogative.

Senator **Wallop**. Thank you, Mr. Resler. Dr. Cutler?

STATEMENT OF DR. M. RUPERT CUTLER, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Dr. **Cutler**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator Melcher, good morning. I will be very brief.

As I testified on April 22, the National Audubon Society urges you not to report this legislation because it would foreclose opportunities for the Congress to receive from the executive branch after 1985 any recommendations for additions to the national wilderness preservation system forever, despite the fact that such recommendations normally surface often during the continuous national forest planning process.

If passed, this law would unquestionably bias the work of every professional forest planner employed by the USDA Forest Service. All the statutes governing the profession of forest planning as now practiced in the national forests of this country require an unconstrained consideration of all of the resource values present.

This leads to the preparation of a set of resource-use alternatives spanning the entire range of options from no development to intensive development. Then, through public comment on the environmental statement, the owners of these resources—we, the people—advise our trustees—the Forest Service—how we would like our forests managed.

The authors of this bill would change the ground rules for forest planners to read henceforth:

> Even if, in your professional judgment, you have concluded that the best way to manage a particular tract of roadless back country—to protect its rare flora and fauna, its fragile watersheds, its outstanding scenery, or its unique recreational value in its undeveloped state, for example—is as statutory wilderness, you cannot say so; all national forest land not already designated as wilderness must be proposed for development of one kind or another.

As the person in the Carter administration responsible in large part for RARE II content and National Forest Management Act planning regulations, I have an objective basis for my strongly held view that S. 842 would make bad law.

As the senior vice president for programs and chapter relations of the National Audubon Society, I speak for Audubon's 420,000 members and 457 local chapters when I say the National Audubon Society joins many other environmental conservation groups in strongly opposing this bill.

Sponsors of S. 842 may suggest that their bill is needed to break an impasse in the allocation of national forest resouces. We say the RARE II-assisted national forest land allocation process—a process based on a series of statutes including the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act, the Wilderness Act, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and the National Forest Management Act—is working reasonably well, is not broken, and does not need to be fixed with S. 842's one-sided approach.

Why should Congress adopt an extreme polarizing route to choke off future USDA Forest Service wilderness proposals, when the Congress is the final arbiter of such decisions anyway? You can always say no, but on a case-by-case informed basis as you have in the past.

There is no need for S. 842. Since the transmittal of RARE II to Capitol Hill in 1979, Congress has been moving the program along smartly and the way to complete the legislative process which RARE II began is to develop and pass wilderness legislation for the States for which RARE II bills have not been processed already.

The National Audubon Society looks forward to working with this committee on State-by-State RARE II wilderness bills to address and ameliorate the problems of industry on a case-by-case basis. Mr. Chairman, we have no problem with the legislative language which stipulates that all RARE II inventory roadless areas not explicitly designated by the Congress as wilderness or as congressional wilderness study areas in a comprehensive statewide RARE II bill are to be made available through the regular forest planning environmental statement public involvement process for appropriate nonwilderness uses, as long as that statewide RARE II bill specifies that the duration of the so-called release of RARE II nonwilderness lands is coincident with the life of the first set of national forest land use plans adopted under the new National Forest Management Act planning regulations and all de facto wilderness remaining when these plans are revised 10 or 15 years hence shall once again be professionally scrutinized for their wilderness system suitability. But Audubon will never agree to the never-again wilderness review provisions in S. 842. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Cutler follows:]

Testimony of Dr. M. Rupert Cutler
Senior Vice President, National Audubon Society
950 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022
On S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981
Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserve Water
Of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
June 17, 1981

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The National Audubon Society urges you not to report this legislation because it would foreclose opportunities for the Congress to receive from the Executive Branch after 1985 any recommendations for additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System, despite the fact that such recommendations normally surface often during the continuous national forest planning process.

If passed, this law would unquestionably bias the work of every professional forest planner employed by the USDA Forest Service. All the statutes governing the profession of forest planning as now practiced in the national forests of this country require an unconstrained consideration of all of the resource values present. This leads to the preparation of a set of resource-use alternatives spanning the entire range of options from no development to intensive development. Then, through public comment on the environmental statement, the owners of these resources--we, the people--advise our trustees--the Forest Service--how we would like our forests managed. The authors of this bill would change the ground rules for forest planners to read henceforth:

> Even if, in your professional judgment, you have concluded that the best way to manage a particular tract of roadless back-country--to protect its rare flora and fauna, its fragile watersheds, its outstanding scenery, or its unique recreational value in its undeveloped state, for example--is as statutory wilderness, you cannot say so; all national forest land not already designated as wilderness must be proposed for development of one kind or another.

Pass this bill, and you gag the forest planning profession . . . you steal a portion of the forester's most prized possession, his or her administrative discretion to reconsider from time to time the management direction assigned particular planning units and to make changes in that direction . . . you say to that professional forester: Forget the wilderness option; it is no longer a live option; it is a dead duck.

The healthy natural evolution of this Nation's wildland resource allocation policy, which has seen an expansion over the years in both the acreage devoted to wilderness and the acreage devoted to intensive forest management in response to societal demands and more sophisticated forest practices, would be skewed off course by having one of these alternative directions forever foreclosed.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that my standing as an expert witness on this matter is not questioned. As a professional member of the Society of American Foresters, a former member of Michigan State University's forestry faculty, and--while Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in the Carter Administration--as the person responsible in large part for both RARE II and the content of current National Forest Management Act planning regulations, I have an objective basis for my strongly held opinion that S. 842 would make bad law. And as the Senior Vice President for Programs and Chapter Relations of the National Audubon Society, I speak for Audubon's 420,000 members and 457 local chapters when I say the National Audubon Society joins many other environmental conservation groups in strongly opposing this bill.

Sponsors of S. 842 may suggest that their bill is needed to break an impasse in the allocation of national forest resources. We say the RARE II-assisted national forest land allocation process--a process based on a series of statutes including the Multiple-Use, Sustained-Yield Act, the Wilderness Act, the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and the National Forest Management Act--is working reasonably well, is not broken, and does not need to be fixed with S. 842's one-sided approach.

RARE II, I assure you, was conservative in both its origin and its final recommendations. The forest products industry ought to be content to let its implementation proceed naturally, as it has up to this point, without trying to force the matter with this anti-wilderness-bill approach which, I predict, will just gum up the legislative machinery and prevent anything from being resolved either way, for wilderness or non-wilderness. Let me explain.

The genesis of RARE II was a pow-wow in a hotel room near Chicago's O'Hare airport on February 17, 1977 attended by 15 or so representatives of the forest products industry, including John Crowell of Louisiana-Pacific, by the newly-confirmed Secretary of Agriculture, Bob Bergland, and by President Carter's nominee for the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Conservation, Research and Education, yours truly. After listening to a recitation of the industry's woes related to the glacial pace of national forest land use decision-making, I pledged action, if confirmed, to resolve this raw material-supply uncertainty. After I was confirmed by the Senate in April of 1977, I moved to honor that commitment. RARE II was the result. By April of 1979 we had studied the 188-million-acre National Forest and Grasslands System, found some 3,000 separate roadless tracts totalling 62 million acres, collected vast amounts of decision-criteria-related data on each of them, heard the opinions of a third of a million Americans as to how those tracts should be used, and came to the difficult and controversial conclusion--approved and adopted by President Jimmy Carter--that not only should the existing national forest wilderness system of 15 1/2 million acres immediately be doubled in size, but that 58 percent of these Rare II-inventoried roadless lands--some 36 million acres--ought not to be held inviolate, but could henceforth be put to any appropriate non-wilderness use that had been covered by an approved plan and an environmental statement.

President Carter's statement on April 16, 1979 said specifically, "I am asking Secretary Bergland to proceed now with the planning and management of these (non-wilderness) areas under existing law." And that is what the Forest Service has done: proceeded in a manner consistent with both the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and Congressional direction in state-by-state RARE II legislation to enter or influence millions of acres of RARE II non-wilderness lands to improve conditions for wildlife, domestic livestock, water runoff, timber growth and production, and other valid so-called "multiple uses." Chief Peterson can provide you with up-to-date statistics in this regard, I'm sure. Only in California, thanks to State-instigated litigation, do we have a major hangup in the "release" of RARE II non-wilderness lands, and that problem can be addressed most effectively through a California RARE II bill of the kind which came so close to final passage in the 96th Congress.

The most constructive action the Congress could take to hurry this non-wilderness land allocation (or "release") process along would be to provide the Forest Service with the resources to complete the National Forest Management Act-mandated national-forest-by-national-forest planning process on schedule--that is, by 1985. Specific direction from this Committee to the

Forest Service which might be of real help in making available as rapidly as possible such potential timber resources as may be determined to be appropriately outside the Wilderness System could include (1) encouragement to proceed promptly with the management of RARE II non-wilderness areas in accordance with existing, approved plans, and (2) direction to give highest priority in the scheduling and budgeting of land use planning to those units where opportunities are greatest for easing problems caused by lack of final decisions.

S. 842, on the other hand, does not take a constructive approach. It is a transparent effort to win a permanent prohibition of any future consideration of de facto national forest wilderness for formal statutory wilderness status. It would ring down the curtain on any Executive Branch wilderness-establishment initiative after 1985.

Of course, there are administrative land-use designations, such as scenic area, research natural area and wildlife management area, which may protect some wilderness values and achieve some wilderness objectives, as I pointed out in a recent article in the Idaho Law Review entitled "Statutory Designation and Administrative Planning: Complementary Approaches to Achieving Wilderness Objectives." But these alternatives are in no way adequate substitutes for statutory wilderness status.

And, of course, Members of Congress always will be free to introduce legislation to designate additional wildernesses, just as they have in the past, regardless of whether this Congress ties the hands of the administering agency with respect to the outcome of the official planning process. History shows the inevitability of a continuing demand by local congressional constituents for new wilderness designations, as local conservation groups discover areas they conclude should be protected as wilderness by an Act of Congress.

Why should the Congress adopt an extreme, polarizing route to choke off future USDA Forest Service wilderness proposals, when the Congress is the final arbiter of such decisions anyway? You can always say "no" . . . but on a case-by-case, informed basis, as you have in the past.

Why limit all forms of judicial review? Isn't language prohibiting any judicial comment on the RARE II final environmental statement unconstitutional? Wouldn't the language of S. 842 prevent Judge Carlton from dissolving his California v. Bergland injunction? What is wrong with the so-called "sufficiency" language adopted in several RARE II bills last year which, among other things, insulates the RARE II EIS and, to a degree, the first round of Forest Service land management plans, from further lawsuits?

And on what logical basis does the bill differentiate between the western and eastern halves of the country? If this bill is bad news for the West, it is worse news for the East. In the western states, RARE II acreages recommended for wilderness would be released for consideration for other uses by the end of 1984, if the Congress doesn't act on them by that time. The schedule is even tighter for the eastern states; there, wilderness proposals would be dead if they weren't approved by the end of next year . . . an impossible deadline for a process that always has taken several years to complete.

There is no need for this speed-up. Since the transmittal of RARE II to Capitol Hill in 1979, the Congress has been moving the program along smartly. In the lower 48 states, more than 4 million acres of RARE II lands have been approved for wilderness already, and a roughly equal amount of "further planning" lands have been released for non-wilderness uses consistent with land use plans. In addition, the Congress designated 6 million acres of RARE II lands as wilderness in Alaska by including them in the Alaska lands bill. No new legislation is needed to allow development of National Forest System roadless lands. The President "released" 36 million acres of roadless lands two years ago, and they are being entered in an orderly way. A billion board feet of timber already has been sold on these RARE II non-wilderness lands.

The way to complete the legislative process which RARE II began is to develop and pass wilderness legislation for the states for which RARE II bills have not been processed already. In this way, land use questions can be addressed methodically, as needed, as our experience with RARE II-based legislation for Idaho, Colorado, Alaska and other states has shown. It will not be completed with S. 842, which prohibits court review of the RARE II EIS, imposes inappropriately stringent deadlines of Congressional consideration of existing wilderness proposals, and prohibits future professional consideration of national forest land for wilderness, thus effectively cancelling much of the effect of National Forest Management Act regulations section 219.13, which describes how roadless areas should be reviewed when national forest plans are revised.

The National Audubon Society will be pleased to work with the Committee on state-by-state RARE II wilderness bills to address and ameliorate the problems of industry on a case-by-case basis.

Thank you for the opportunity to present these observations.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Cutler. Mr. Coppelman?

STATEMENT OF PETER COPPELMAN, FOREST ISSUES SPECIALIST, WILDERNESS SOCIETY, ACCOMPANIED BY PETER KIRBY, COORDINATOR, FOREST MANAGEMENT

Mr. COPPELMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I am Peter Coppelman, forest issues specialist with Wilderness Society. With me this morning is Peter Kirby, coordinator of our forest management process.

We have already inserted in the record our full statement on S. 842 and we are strongly opposed to the approach of this bill. This morning, I will simply summarize our objections to the nationwide approach of the bill.

To facilitate the discussion, hopefully, I would address the issues raised by Senator McClure in his question and answer sheet that he has issued since the last hearing. It is fair to say that neither environmentalists nor the timber industry representatives are fully satisfied with the RARE II study.

However, it has provided the foundation for a compromising solution in Congress on a State-by-State basis. This compromise solution has certain key elements and in response to a question of Senator Melcher, I think basically these elements in each State bill have been uniform and will remain uniform and the State-by-State process should end up with a uniform system.

First, some or all of the lands recommended for wilderness designated within the State are in fact designated by Congress as wilderness.

Second, the RARE II environmental statement is insulated from judicial challenge for the lands within that State and this is so-called sufficiency language.

Third, those areas recommended for nonwilderness are exempted from further wilderness study in upcoming forest planning under the National Forest Management Act and need not maintain their wilderness suitability.

The State-by-State approach has a good track record. In 1980, Congress passed several bills in Colorado, New Mexico, and Alaska. The House also passed bills for Florida, West Virginia, and California. The California bill would specifically have lifted the injunction in *California* v. *Bergland,* thus solving the only problem we know of.

This year, Congress will have before it RARE II bills for California, Washington, Florida, Oregon, and other States. In 1980 alone, one-third of the RARE II acreage not already released was resolved. The State-by-State approach protects the traditional committee prerogatives in your area-by-area review.

These decisions, we believe, cannot really successfully be made on a nationwide basis because the RARE II study needs adjustment on a State-by-State basis. The RARE II recommendations are not written in stone and statewide bills have made adjustments in those recommendations.

In our view, S. 842 will destroy the RARE II process. We feel it is designed to assure that little, if any, land recommended for wilderness by the RARE II study will in fact be designated for wilderness by Congress.

Further, it is designed to assure that the Forest Service will not study lands within its jurisdiction to determine their suitability for addition to the wilderness system and prevent the Forest Service from managing these lands to preserve and protect their wilderness characteristics.

S. 842 is one-sided. Unlike the State-by-State bills which I have described and which have passed, this bill does not create a single acre of new wilderness. Instead, for RARE II lands recommended for wilderness and further planning to build such rigid deadlines, these statutory deadlines will undermine the State-by-State RARE II compromise.

The bill gives eastern lands particularly harsh treatment. Areas recommended for wilderness in RARE II must be designated by Congress before January 1, 1983. Even the administration has suggested changing the distinction between East and West and to adopt the western deadlines which are at least more lenient.

But I think we should look closely at these deadlines. The purpose and the effect, if not the purpose, will not be to hasten the RARE II process, but to suffocate it. There should be no illusion on this issue. These deadlines would permit a handful of wilderness opponents to block wilderness designation and allow the deadlines to expire before any of the wilderness recommendations by the Forest Service will actually be adopted, whereas now all sides have an incentive to compromise, this incentive would be eliminated by establishment of deadlines.

Opponents would simply hold out and without further action the issue will be decided for all of us. That is the key problem with these deadlines. Even if the issue could be resolved within 5 years or so, if the deadlines are enacted into law, then they will mean that the process will come to a halt.

That is our view of what the effect of these deadlines would be and it's a very important point we believe.

One of the most objectionable provisions of the act is section 7 which has been discussed and which once and for all for this generation and all subsequent generations, bars the study and management of additional forest lands for wilderness purpose by the Forest Service.

In so doing, this section destroys forest management principles which Congress has evolved over the years to balance conflicting demands on the forest resource. Beginning with Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and continuing through the Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976, Congress has made it clear that wilderness is a multiple use to be considered in the forest management process.

Section 7 would negate these practices governing management of the national forest. The National Forest Management Act which mandated consideration of wilderness in the forest planning process has established a scheme whereby areas would be periodically reviewed and considered for addition to the wilderness system.

Prohibiting such review, section 7 will stop this continuing process. Here the Forest Service has admitted, in responses to questions submitted, response No. 7, as well as Mr. Crowell's testimony before Congressman Seiberling's subcommittee, that this would be the effect and it is the intended effect and we respectfully dissent from that approach.

We believe the bill is economically unjustifiable. The timber industry argues that RARE II wilderness and ·further planning recommendations are tying up essential timber resources. The facts are to the contrary.

First, less than 1 percent of the Nation's commercial forest base is contained in the RARE II's remaining wilderness recommendations.

Second, there is no pressing need for this timber. Indeed, according to Forest Service statistics, the forests of the East, North, and South, are annually growing almost twice what is being removed. In the West, where the greatest bulk of forest timber is sold, there is currently one of the greatest volumes of timber sold but uncut ever, a backlog of 30 million board feet which at present rates is about 2½ years of present sales.

Third, Forest Service projections indicate that, even if Congress establishes wilderness over the next 50 years in excess of the RARE II recommendations, the National Forest System will still be able to meet the national projected output for timber as long as wilderness areas—nonwilderness areas are intensively managed.

While the economic utility of the RARE II land is marginal at best, the demand for additional wilderness is especially close to population centers steadily mounts. The average annual increase in the recreational use of the national forest wilderness is about 7 percent with heaviest use in areas near cities.

Forests are used for recreation at a level even greater than that of the national parks. In the future, the forest must absorb even more recreation use because many of the parks are already used to capacity. Since the Secretary of the Interior has unfortunately halted land acquisition for new parks, the problem of meeting the demand for outdoor recreation will become even more critical.

In conclusion, insofar as 842 releases the 36 million acres designated for nonwilderness purposes in the RARE II study, it is unnecessary because those lands, except in California where 46 areas are tied up, are already released for development and clearly the California problem can be addressed in the California bill.

Insofar as this bill sets unrealistically short deadlines for further wilderness, after which these lands lose any automatic wilderness protection, it will prevent admittedly desirable wilderness areas from being added to the wilderness system.

Insofar as this bill takes a nationwide approach which will undermine the State-by-State RARE II compromise, it denies people in each State and their elected representatives the opportunity to influence our lands within their borders will be allocated between development and wilderness.

Insofar as the bill prohibits the Forest Service from ever again studying forest lands for possible inclusion in the wilderness system and never again managing eligible areas to preserve their wilderness characteristics, it takes away the opportunity for future generations to preserve the Nation's rapidly dwindling store of unspoiled areas.

This bill is flawed in its basic conception and it should not become law. Thank you.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you. Mr. Fontaine?

STATEMENT OF JOE FONTAINE, PRESIDENT, SIERRA CLUB, ACCOMPANIED BY TIM MAHONEY, WASHINGTON STAFF REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. FONTAINE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is Joe Fontaine and I am from Tehachapi, Calif. I am the president of the Sierra Club. I am pleased to be back before the panel to continue the hearings on S. 842. As before I am accompanied by Tim Mahoney of our Washington office.

I will be as brief as possible and try not to be repetitive.

Our position is that we do opposed S. 842, as I said before, as it has been introduced. For the record, I would like to say the Sierra Club has not and does not plan to bring any lawsuits based on RARE II. We have supported the approach taken by Congress in the last session, the State-by-State approach in getting wilderness bills through and we are very pleased that 30 percent of the RARE II agenda was covered in the last session of Congress and we would hope that that orderly approach would continue.

I would like to compare the substance of the Hayakawa style approach and the substance of the California release compromise achieved in the last Congress, if I may. To briefly summarize those points in the compromise of last year, it was agreed that there would be no RARE III, no more RARE II lawsuits, no wilderness lawsuits, until the first round of forest land is completed and the areas designated nonwilderness need not be managed for wilderness classification in the future, instead of mandatorily being not managed in that way.

Without going into all the details of the negotiations that occurred last year with the timber industry and trying to make allocations and nitpickings about agreements that may or may not have been reached, the important point is that the timber industry was willing to sit down and talk about compromises and getting the wilderness agenda completed.

The industry was not insistent that the release be made permanent and that the Forest Service be barred from reconsideration in the future last year. We view S. 842 as more radical than the release measure that the industry supported in the last Congress.

Whereas Congressman Foley made it clear that he did not intend his nationwide release bill to prevent future wilderness consideration by the Forest Service, S. 842 is explicit that that is precisely what it will do.

We have reviewed some of the documents surrounding some of the enactment of the National Forest Management Act in 1976, an act which NFPA president, Thomas M. Orth, hailed as "likely the most constructive forestry legislation in history."

At that time, when many environmental groups advocated congressional restriction on silvicultural practices, the argument of the timber industry, which Congress adopted, was that technologies, needs, demands, and public opinion change over time, that land use problems are extraordinarily complex and need to be resolved by forest professionals, not rigidly bound by strict congressional action.

Now those same interests wish to amend those constructive laws to eliminate wilderness planning, consideration, public participation, recommendation and management. The Forest Service doesn't have to recommend new lands for additions to the wilderness system.

But they should be allowed to consider, to make the assessment, to give the Congress the benefit of their recommendations, to coordinate wilderness with other uses under the RPA as they do now.

I would like to mention that there is no real crisis now. There are areas in the northwest, for example, Oregon and Washington, our information indicates that there are 321 million board feet of timber have been sold on RARE II nonwilderness lands from a total of 116 timber sales since April 1979.

Finally, I would urge Congress to consider the workable State-by-State approach to the wilderness question and consider the use of the compromise language on the release question. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fontaine follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOE FONTAINE
PRESIDENT, SIERRA CLUB
CONCERNING S. 842
BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
JUNE 17, 1981

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is Joe Fontaine from Tehachapi, California. I am the President of the Sierra Club, and I am very pleased to be back before this panel today to continue the hearings on S. 842. As before, I am accompanied by Tim Mahoney of our Washington office.

The Sierra Club opposes S. 842 as introduced, and we are just as opposed to the so-called Huckaby bill (a draft of which has circulated in the House), which incorporates some clarifying changes, but which is essentially the same nationwide release bill.

The premise of this legislation is that lawsuits or the threat of lawsuits have tied up development on the nonwilderness lands in RARE II. As I testified before, neither the Sierra Club nor any other environmental group has brought a RARE II lawsuit, and neither do we intend to under the present circumstances, although we disagreed profoundly with the results and many of the procedures employed in the RARE II process. There have been two lawsuits over RARE II: one, California v. Bergland, brought by the state concerning the adequacy of the RARE II environmental impact statement, and a second, Southern Appalachian Multiple Use Council, Inc. v. Bergland, brought under the Eastern Wilderness Act, challenging the right of the Department to make wilderness recommendations in RARE II. The Sierra Club intervened on behalf of the Forest Service in the latter suit.

The Sierra Club has tried to work with the Congress since the end of RARE II in 1979. We have supported local and statewide wilderness bills.

We are gratified with the bipartisan support that resulted in passage of wilderness bills for three large western states and several eastern and central states in the last Congress.

The Sierra Club negotiated with timber representatives toward a compromise on the release matter in the last year. It was ultimately incorporated into six statewide bills (California, Colorado, Alaska, New Mexico, West Virginia, and Florida), three of which became law. They cover over one-third of the RARE II inventory. The compromise resolved most of the allegations which have been raised by development interests about the needs for release language.

If one compares the substance of the Hayakawa-style release approach and the substance of the California release compromise achieved last Congress; both would prohibit a RARE II lawsuit of the type brought about in California v. Bergland. Both prohibit a legal challenge to land use plans during the first generation of Forest Service planning based on a wilderness argument. Both make it explicit that the Forest Service is not required to manage the RARE II nonwilderness lands to retain their wilderness values. Both prohibit a RARE III. The substantive difference, however, is that the Hayakawa bill amends the Resources Planning Act, the National Forest Management Act, and contradicts the RARE II environmental impact statement by changing the planning process to remove the future consideration and recommendation of wilderness from the hands of the Forest Service professionals.

The compromise was reached following negotiations between industry representatives and representatives of the Sierra Club. It was adopted simultaneously in both the Senate and the House by leaders in both parties. I tried to be careful to say that there was not an explicit agreement from the industry groups on this compromise, although there was a "tacit" agreement that the compromise language would go forward -- a general understanding that the Senators and Congressmen who had championed the concept of release legislation would accept this compromise.

Since the time of our testimony, there have been outraged cries from the National Forest Products Association and other industry sources as to what they have called misleading references to that compromise. We stand by our previous statements, but I am not here to argue endlessly over the details of who agreed to what. The important message is that the environmental groups were willing to sit down and negotiate with the industry last year over what to us was a very important principle -- the overriding of the National Environmental Policy Act to allow the RARE II process to be free of lawsuits. The industry was willing to sit down with environmentalists and to discuss release language in the context of a statewide wilderness bill, not a nationwide bill, such as S. 842, which designates no wilderness; willing to give up language which some might interpret as mandating development of the nonwilderness lands. Perhaps most importantly, the industry was not insistent that the release be made permanent, that the Forest Service be barred from reconsideration. Instead, the disagreement centered on whether to place a certain date for reconsideration into the law (the industry argued for the year 2000), or whether to leave the National Forest Management Act unamended with its planning cycle unaffected. That is a very important difference, but it suggests that the real position of the forest products groups and the real position of environmental groups were much closer then than they are now, whether or not there was a formal agreement. The question then becomes: Why did industry groups back away?

We view S. 842 as more radical than the release measure that industry groups supported in the last Congress. Whereas Congressman Foley made it clear that he did not intend his nationwide release bill to prevent future wilderness consideration by the Forest Service, S. 842 is explicit that that is precisely what it will do.

We have reviewed some of the materials surrounding some of the enactment of the National Forest Management Act in 1976, an act which NFPA President Thomas M. Orth hailed as "likely the most constructive forestry legislation in history." The findings of the law are:

> The Congress finds that the management of the Nation's renewable resources is highly complex and the uses, demand for, and supply of the various resources are subject to change over time;
>
> the public interest is served by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with other agencies, assessing the Nation's renewable resources, and developing and preparing a national renewable resource program, which is periodically reviewed and updated;
>
> to serve the national interest, the renewable resource program must be based on a comprehensive assessment of present and anticipated uses, demand for, and supply of renewable resources from the nation's public and private forests and rangelands, through analysis of environmental and economic impacts, coordination of multiple use and sustained yield opportunities as provided in the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and public participation in the development of the program;
>
> the new knowledge derived from coordinated public and private research programs will promote a sound technical and ecological base for effective management use and protection of the nation's renewable resources;
>
> ...the Forest Service, by virtue of its statutory authority for management of the national forest system, research and cooperative programs, and its role as an agency of the Department of Agriculture, has both a responsiblity and an opportunity to be a leader in assuring that the nation maintains a natural resource conservation posture that will meet the requirements of our people in perpetuity..."

At that time, when many environmental groups advocated congressional restriction on silvicultural practices, the argument of the timber industry, which Congress adopted, was that technologies, needs, demands, and public opinion change over time, that land use problems are extraordinarily complex, and need to be resolved by forest professionals, not rigidly bound by strict Congressional action. Now those same interests wish to amend those "constructive" laws to eliminate wilderness planning, consideration, public participation, recommendation and management. The Forest Service doesn't have to recommend new lands for additions to the wilderness system. But they should be allowed to consider, to make the assessment, to give the Congress the benefit of their recommendations, to coordinate wilderness with other uses under the RPA as they do now.

The Forest Service has stated that in the states of Oregon and Washington, 321 million board feet of timber have been sold on RARE II nonwilderness lands from a total of 116 timber sales since April, 1979. We have also been informed of the size of the current timber backlog of more than 30 billion board feet which has been sold but not cut on the national forests. From this, we believe that there is no supply crisis, no rush, no reason to impose a major change in national forest management law. Instead, we hope that we may continue the workable state-by-state approach to the wilderness question and continued use of compromise language on the release question which is the language which emerged following the only direct discussions between conservationists and the timber interests on this issue.

I would be very happy to answer any questions.

Senator WALLOP. Thank you, Mr. Fontaine.

Mr. Coppelman, in your statement that there would be no shortage of timber so long as the remaining timberlands were intensively managed belies the policy of your organization. Is that not Mr. Kirby sitting next to you?

Mr. COPPELMAN. Yes, it is.

Senator WALLOP. Was it not Mr. Kirby who gave the status report on west coast wilderness to Mr. Turnage in which he said these released acres are not necessarily lost? If any of these lands are still roadless in 10 years, the Forest Service would be advised to review them again in 1990. Monitoring developing plans very closely and perhaps using litigation and administrative appeals, we may be able to save some of those lands.

Does that indicate you would be supportive of intensive management?

Mr. KIRBY. May I address the point, please?

Senator WALLOP. Absolutely. It just does not indicate that there is any desire at all to have intensive management and I doubt very seriously that any of you have considered the cost to the country of intensive management in budget short times, but please proceed.

Mr. KIRBY. Thank you. I appreciate the opportunity to address this point. During the formulation of the 1980 RPA program, environmentalists urged the Forest Service to formulate that—look at whether we could have more wilderness by focusing management on highly productive sites on the national forest.

The Forest Service complied with our request and ran an alternative, alternative 4-A in the RPA program which showed the Forest Service could eventually encompass 48 million acres of wilderness while still producing the same timber.

In the upcoming round of forest land, we hope the Forest Service will focus attention on productive sites.

Senator WALLOP. You don't intend to permit that?

Mr. KIRBY. Not at all, we would request alternative 4-A and have always been in support of focusing investment on productive lands.

Senator WALLOP. Your record does not indicate that you support any such concept. You might ask for it and it's all part of this posturing you put out there to have the public think you do believe there is some resource management possible. But a statement like this tends to indicate to the public, if they get permission of CEA, the ultimate desire is to prohibit management in all but a few areas.

This whole process, this is not lost, we will go back and find means of litigating or administrative appeal, to withhold it from production. How will anyone assume that it is the policy of the Wilderness Society or anyone else who advocates this that orderly development take place on the forest lands? How can we draw that conclusion?

Mr. COPPELMAN. All that that memorandum refers to is, for one thing, this bill does not address that——

Senator WALLOP. I am talking about your statement which goes beyond the bill.

Mr. COPPELMAN. All that that statement is is a statement that there are administrative appeals which are available. There are numerous grounds why either side, timber industry or environmentalists, could challenge timber sales because there are very strict standards under the National Forest Act for clear-cutting, stream site protection and so on.

Whether the Forest Service properly manages these lands under the National Forest Management Act is open to challenge by either side. In fact, the timber industry, in testimony last time before this committee, specifically said that they don't want to abolish the appeals process and that is correct. They don't and we don't.

There are many sections of this act which encourage public participation and Mr. Kirby is head of a project that is supposed to help people participate in the National Forest Management Act process and that's what this memo is about.

This memo was not a road map or an extremist position. It's nothing more or less than counsel's advice to an executive director about the legal situation.

Senator **Wallop**. I really must take issue with you there. This memo is, too. It says release language is a bitter pill to swallow.

Mr. **Coppelman**. That's correct, there's no question——

Senator **Wallop**. Well, that does not follow with what you just said. It's either one way or the other.

Mr. **Coppelman**. It has been swallowed, Senator. I started out saying we were not pleased with the RARE II recommendations, that's correct, but we were willing to use the RARE II recommendations as the basis of compromise solutions. No one is getting everything they want in this process and we understand we will not get everything we want in this process.

Senator **Wallop**. Dr. Cutler, I have to refer to the same thing knowing of your knowledge of the National Forest Management Act of 1976. You refer in your opening statement about changing ground rules for forest planners and even if your professional judgment—so on and so forth—you cannot say so, all national forest lands not already designated as wilderness must be proposed for development of one kind or another. That is pure claptrap.

You cannot show me the phrase in there that says it must be developed. When you take a look at this thing and it says developing and maintaining revised plans for units of the national forest, section 6(e), national forest system resource planning.

The Secretary shall assure that such plans—these are all multiple use plans which you at one time administered, provide for use and sustained yield of products and services obtained therefrom in accordance with the Multiple Use-Sustained Act of 1960 and in addition include outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, fish and wilderness, all of those are available to the Forest Service which are not, as you say, development of one kind or another. It just isn't there and that lawsuit could not take place on that basis.

Dr. **Cutler**. Mr. Chairman, that is development. It is not consistent with the Wilderness Act.

Senator **Wallop**. You managed fish in the wilderness areas and now you manage game, you manage recreation access in wilderness areas now. It's just not true.

Dr. **Cutler**. Only compatible with the Wilderness Act and not in the intensive way they can be managed outside of wilderness areas.

Senator **Wallop**. Can be, but it does not say must be, and I point that out. I am not a cosponsor of this bill and I have some reservations about it myself. But I have said since I opened this hearing that it would help everybody involved if we could be honest about this and on one side there is a statement that somehow or another this bill is a management process between timber and wilderness, forgetting all other multiple uses now available under the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act.

On one side it's timber and on the other side wilderness and in some respects the timber industry has been doing the same thing. If you have been at these hearings, you know I have been extremely critical of them, too, and it does not help the process to try to do something about a problem that almost everyone agrees exists, to simply come in in the middle of this thing and put bizarre or stretched interpretations on what might be and terrorize the public into thinking something will happen which has not.

I again point out what I said, that merely because Congress prints a bill does not mean it has been engraved in steel or concrete or granite or anywhere else. We are in the process of hearings and in the process of trying to find some means of resolving a problem that does exist. It does not help to terrorize the public or anything else and not be constructive in the process.

Dr. **Cutler**. We are trying to be constructive, Senator, but the fact is that we have to comment on the potential that that would exist should this bill be passed. My professional training is in the field of wildlife management and forestry.

I know if, in fact, the wilderness option is not among those which can be described in a national forest management plan, that other courses of action will be described as alternatives which would logically include, because they are part of a package——

Senator **Wallop**. Can logically include. It is not right to say it will logically include, it can logically include, but there's a difference.

Dr. **Cutler**. If you cannot propose wilderness, you will propose something else and those other things typically, because they are part of a package put on the landscape to enhance wildlife habitat, to enhance fish habitat, to enhance forage for domestic livestock, to enhance water production.

All of these techniques are more intensive in terms of the structures used and the changes in the vegetation than can be permitted in wilderness areas. I'm not saying that they are irreversible changes in some cases, vegetative manipulation for wildlife habitat can be allowed to grow back to natural conditions, but that is development that cannot be conducted in a wilderness area.

Senator **Wallop**. But it's not mandated. Senator McClure?

The **Chairman**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First let me say that I have in the past asked various wilderness groups to assist us in getting the money necessary for more intensive management of those areas which are designated commercial forests. I am pleased to see that you referred to that again as an alternative here in your testimony.

We have had some assistance in the past in trying to get more money for the management of those which are commercial forests and I think that is a constructive effort that we ought to continue and to share and it will indeed relieve the pressure on those lands which, if we are successful in doing it, it could relieve the pressure for more timber harvest on other lands and give us more flexibility and opportunity to make other management decisions.

I appreciate that and I hope we will be able to continue that because I think it is an imperative. I don't know that it is possible for us to find a common ground upon which we can pull the lawsuit question. People on one side say that unless we have a deadline established after which these decisions will not any longer be reviewable, that wilderness advocates will continue to push to the point where it is, as is the case in other release language and as pointed out in your memorandum, Mr. Kirby, it is possible to forestall any other decision until you get back into another roadless area review situation.

You point out on the other hand that if you set a deadline, the people who want to develop will then use the same means to get to that deadline for wilderness designation. But there is a slight difference that I would like to inject here. One is that the forest land managers don't have to change the character just because they are not managing preserved wilderness area. They don't have to change it because of that.

So it is not totally unbalanced in the meantime, even if, as a matter of fact, the wilderness area is no longer a management objective simply to preserve future wilderness designation. I read the language and all of us look at it from one viewpoint and perhaps we don't see it as others do.

I think you pointed out something I had not intended and had not read in here and perhaps it is true. That section 7 language, with respect to review, would prohibit the Forest Service from making a recommendation. It has never been my intention that they should be prohibited from making a recommendation for wilderness or wilderness review.

Only that they be prohibited from that being required by outside forces in particular from managing with that objective until some action is taken. For 17 years we have been going through this and this bill gives it 6 more years for the process. Isn't 23 years of intensive review enough to make basic decisions?

Somewhere this has to come to an end. Somewhere the Forest Service has to have a management objective which says now we know what the basis is and now we can go manage.

Mr. Cutler, as I said at the last meetings and have said publicly a number of times before, I applaud the results of RARE II. I don't agree with them in every direction, anymore than anyone else agrees with them in every direction, but it was a balanced result, at least as far as my experience and knowledge would indicate. I can look at my own State and make that comment.

I would be content if, as a matter of fact, we took the RARE II recommendations and enacted every acre that you suggested be wilderness and enacted them into wilderness if, at the same time, we could get from the other side a statutory release that says, now, that's settled. We might want to consider whether additional acres will be in wilderness at some time in the future.

But until we make that decision, we will not manage to maintain the de facto wilderness character of acres not now designated as wilderness. You returned to that rubric in your statement that Idaho passed a RARE II bill last year. Baloney, we passed a wilderness bill.

Dr. CUTLER. You used RARE II data in passing the Idaho bill and that's what I mean.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course we did, we used RARE II data as we would use Forest Service data in any instance in making wilderness designation and I would hope we would, but there was no corresponding balancing, none in that bill, and that's why I objected. We did draw boundaries which I supported in the main. There are only one or two instances in the entire area in which Senator Church and I were not in total agreement.

Dr. CUTLER. Didn't the Senate committee report stipulate that certain areas would, in fact, be nonwilderness?

The CHAIRMAN. The Senate committee report said that and you, on behalf of the administration and the Forest Service, said you would follow that direction. But as a matter of fact, that's not binding on anybody else, is it? No one else.

Mr. Kirby, in his memorandum, indicates that they don't intend to be bound by it.

Dr. CUTLER. He also said they don't intend to sue.

The CHAIRMAN. They indicated they have every intention of suing and I will give you the press releases if you want to see the press comments in Idaho about people who say they intend to sue to go beyond the compromise reached with respect to the Idaho wilderness area. That's what we are concerned about.

If, as a matter of fact, we can change the language in section 7 to indicate what my understanding is and what I think your understanding is, that the Forest Service could make recommendations but they could not manage to preserve the option until sometime in the future when a different congressional mandate is given, I would welcome that kind of constructive suggestion as to what alternative language might be used rather than just saying this is bad, let's not have any of it.

Dr. CUTLER. Mr. Chairman, the record may want to include this letter from the Nez Perce National Forest which stipulates that when President Carter signed the Central Idaho Wilderness Act on July 23, 1980, it was acknowledged by the Forest Service that the conference report, House Report 96-1126, confirms the nonwilderness multiple use status of 32 contiguous RARE II wilderness areas in central Idaho.

The Forest Service says, "We believe it was the intent of Congress to make these areas available for utilization of their commodity resources." The intent is clear.

The CHAIRMAN. The intent is clear, the intent of Congress is clear, the intent of the Forest Service to follow it was clear. But the intent of other people to resist it is also clear and it's also on the record. We will make that letter a part of the record but I don't want anyone to be misled into believing that that is binding on anyone.

Mr. KIRBY. Senator, may I address this point for a moment? This is a very important example which you cited earlier of development activities. Last week I was in Grangeville on the Nez Perce

National Forest to look into the issue and the Forest Service is proceeding rather rapidly with developmental plans.

Local environmental groups have singled out one or two timber sales that they feel are objectionable, not on wilderness grounds but on grounds largely related to wildlife and watershed protection. I would be happy to submit some of this material for the record because I think it's an important case study.

The CHAIRMAN. If, as a matter of fact, there are objections on the management planning process, this bill does not affect it at all. Isn't that correct?

Mr. KIRBY. That's exactly the point.

The CHAIRMAN. If we pass this bill, you can still do what you intend to do or what your friends intend to do with respect to that, if that's all they intend to do. Isn't that correct?

Mr. KIRBY. Yes, it is, and another point to draw is that environmentalists are not challenging the RARE II process or outcome but are focusing on other aspects of development. I don't think the bill is needed to address the question of the impact statement issue.

The CHAIRMAN. If that's all they're doing, the bill cannot do any harm, can it?

Mr. KIRBY. It can do harm.

The CHAIRMAN. Not if that is all that is intended.

Mr. KIRBY. The bill also includes professional land managers from looking at the wilderness option in cycles and that's the way these values are often best protected, watershed and games areas. Your own department has urged wilderness management in certain areas.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, but if wilderness is not the objective, this bill does not inhibit any objective that you have.

Mr. KIRBY. This brings us back to the discussion with Senator Hart, about the ambiguity in section 7 and therein lies the peril.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, if you can come up with better language that's not ambiguous, I welcome the opportunity to work with you to do that because it is not my intention that it should be ambiguous. I think we've made a valid point that perhaps it is, but I would like to have your help in developing the language which is not ambiguous and which does what you say you want to do and what I say I want to do in this legislation.

I think Meadow Creek is a good example because, if what you are talking about is the protection of wildlife habitat and other values that are on that land in the unit planning process, this bill does not inhibit that at all nor does it intend to inhibit that at all. Mr. Resler?

Mr. RESLER. Senator McClure, I would like to make a couple of points. No. 1, the release idea of the 36 million acres was explicitly the plan to be accomplished under the RARE II process, namely by doing it by administrative authority. The California litigation establishes a precedent that suggests it can be done elsewhere.

It has not been done, but it could be. I see no problem with the release language and I would like to point out as well that I am concerned about the idea of any commodity interest group and any group of wilderness advocates sitting down to reach a compromise on something that affects every citizen in the United States.

I think that's why we elect members of Congress and I would prefer to see that deliberative process done in an open arena rather than, as I have indicated to you previously, some of the activities that took place in the Idaho case. I do not believe that that represents a full spectrum of public interest in that kind of debate.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the point is valid and it might be underscored. Certainly these are public lands and the values are public values and the public is entitled to participate in that discussion and decisionmaking process.

Mr. RESLER. As I indicated earlier, I think section 7 can certainly be improved, but this does not constrain the agency from applying any management constriction under NFMA, that it proceeds to be in the public interest. If conditions changed, it would be possible, and would be expected that efforts would be made to acquaint Congress with the need for consideration of wilderness and/or the administration.

Those options are not precluded as I see it. It merely precludes an obligation that every roadless area hereafter will be considered first for wilderness and then for other resource values, sort of after disproving the wilderness case. I am overstating it to make the point of what that obligation amounts to.

The CHAIRMAN. I would view the necessity for this legislation somewhat differently in the development of the Idaho wilderness legislation, if we had cooperation in trying to develop release language rather than absolute opposition to any kind of release language.

Dr. CUTLER. That came along later in the process that evolved to the point where we were ready, as environmental organizations, to accept release and sufficiency language in the Colorado and California bills.

The CHAIRMAN. You did it in such a way that again you identified the tools you can use to avoid it. Not you, specifically.

Mr. MAHONEY. Senator McClure, I wanted to speak to that point. The argument has been over whether a particular piece of language could be interpreted to direct development, this particular piece of legislation has section 7, some other release bills up last year had a provision which said notwithstanding any other provision of law, these lands shall be managed for nonwilderness purposes.

When we had discussions last year in the context of the California bill with the timber industry representatives, we made the point that even if that was not the intention, perhaps it was our paranoia, but somebody on the other side could make the argument that that was a direction. We agreed or at least the result of those discussions was incorporated as areas in the State of Colorado need not be managed for the purposes of protecting their suitability for wilderness pending revision of the initial plans.

This was so that some wilderness proponent could not make the Forest Service keep the land in a wilderness condition during the life of the land management plan. But a wilderness opponent could not force the Forest Service to develop it. We thought the Forest Service would, therefore, have greater discretion, whether they wanted to leave the land alone or intensely develop it.

The CHAIRMAN. I can read that language and say it does not accomplish what you said it was intended to accomplish. It has been pointed out to me by others who have looked at that and say it needs not be managed. It does not mean you can come in and challenge the Forest Service on its management plan because it did not.

Mr. MAHONEY. The compromise also states that there cannot be a wilderness—you cannot bring a lawsuit against the land management plan during the generation that we have RARE II in on the basis of the wilderness consideration. In other words, RARE II made the wilderness decision in this generation and that's what its intention was.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that and I think there was a good faith effort to do it. But immediately upon conclusion of that compromise, the road map was drawn on how to use the tools at hand to avoid any other decision during that generation so that the other option is still available at the end of that period.

Mr. COPPELMAN. Senator, I would like to make something as clear as I can. That memo and the reference to that memo has nothing to do with wilderness. This whole debate about whether the lawsuit—any lawsuit would involve wilderness is not relevant to that memo. All that memo says is that there are administrative avenues and other requirements basically under the National Forest Management Act and that's all it's talking about. There are other avenues that can be used to examine what the Forest Service is doing and that's it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I don't read the memo in that way. That may be what is intended, but that is not the plain language of the memorandum.

Mr. COPPELMAN. The memorandum doesn't say anything about wilderness.

The CHAIRMAN. It's all about wilderness.

Mr. COPPELMAN. It says nothing about litigation or administrative appeals involving wilderness and it's not intended to mean that.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, neither is the language in the bill intended to do what you say, see? [Laughter.]

Maybe what you intend and I intend are exactly the same and all we need do is find the language to express it. I would hope——

Mr. COPPELMAN. Words seem to fail us.

The CHAIRMAN. Let's work together to see if we can. Much has been said about the California release language being a compromise. I was not a party to that compromise, nobody asked me.

Senator BUMPERS. If you wait to be asked around here, Senator, you'll have a long wait.

The CHAIRMAN. That's right. The Colorado wilderness, I did not like the release language in there, but the Colorado delegation did. I gulped hard and swallowed because I don't think it does what it sets out to do and I think it sets the basis for a precedent in actions in other areas. I said that at the time. Senator Bumpers?

Senator BUMPERS. I just have a couple of questions here, Mr. Chairman. I suppose that we could debate what section 7 means all day. Mr. Cutler does not need defending, but I tend to come down on his side. I think it follows ipso facto that where it says areas shall not be managed for wilderness purposes, they will be managed for something else.

Chairman Wallop took issue with the word "must" in terms of managing these lands for other purposes. Quite frankly, even if you consider it ambiguous, it certainly is a excellent point to bring a lawsuit on. If I were sitting as a judge trying to determine what I would say, I think I would conclude yes, you must manage them for other purposes. I believe most judges would, but that's a matter of semantics and legal interpretation.

The CHAIRMAN. Dale, could I interject one thought here, not to quarrel but so that they might be thinking and work it into their responses if it comes up.

Isn't part of the problem the fact that we use the term "wilderness" interchangeably? Wilderness, a generic term, wilderness in the terms of statutory designation. Perhaps if we could break that?

Senator BUMPERS. I won't pursue that in the interest of time, but I think it's a very valid question.

Mr. Resler, I just wanted to ask you about the position of your organization. I am admittedly a little bit confused because Mr. Pardoe, as you know, testified earlier and expressed concern, reservation, and in one or two instances outright opposition to the bill. Until this morning, I was under the distinct impression that your organization was almost unalterably opposed to the bill as it was written. I noticed you started off by saying "we support the concept but——

Mr. RESLER. With amendment.

Senator BUMPERS. For example, Mr. Pardoe said that what section 7 does specifically and in S. 842 in general "is remove consideration of wilderness from the national forest land management use planning process and take away the option of the forest land manager to ever consider an area for wilderness in the future.

"We believe this runs counter to the whole concept of the land planning process as embodied in the National Forest Management Act. It removes one element, wilderness, from the process completely. While we believe in the future, wilderness should not be given the priority status accorded in RARE II, we believe wilderness should remain as one of the land uses to be considered in the national forest planning process on a forest-by-forest basis."

I won't bother to quote other sections, but has there been a change in the organization's position since April?

Mr. RESLER. We have been discussing it at some length, Senator Bumpers. One of the amendments we would want to see is in section 7. I would also argue that even with this language here, I could find as a forest supervisor, a regional forester, all kinds of ways to promote the idea, if I found an area that should be properly considered for wilderness, it could be nominated even with this language.

What the language says, as I interpret it, and we have shifted our position slightly, that there is an opportunity for the agency to make recommendations through the process of the administration. It does not preclude that. It really says thou shall not manage it——

Senator BUMPERS. Or review it. Don't you agree that that would really be stretching the point?

Mr. RESLER. Yes, and the review terminology is inappropriate in my view. It should conform to the National Forest Management Act and NEPA which says that all such uses shall be considered. We would prefer to see that language changed to accommodate that understanding of other legislation.

Whether or not the agency must give wilderness the top priority consideration in any roadless area is a point that we think that obligation should be removed. All uses should be considered on an equal basis. I have no problem with the idea that the agency should not undertake a review, regional, statewide, or otherwise, even on a national forest system, a unit in the planning process.

They can still identify and make recommendations through the system if they identify an area that really ought to be considered. This language also says, which I understand the intent would be, that it shall not be managed for a period of time, eliminating the opportunity for mineral exploration or things of that type, without getting prior approval. Section 7 would eliminate that prerogative that now exists.

Senator BUMPERS. You disagree with that?

Mr. RESLER. Yes; in the best of all worlds, I would like to see those options left open to the agency. But when history proved that there is a series of entanglements that occur when people disagree with management decisions, I am looking for some way, better language than this, hopefully, that will get the agency out of the middle of an impossible situation. I think they need clear direction from Congress as to what their options are and I believe this language can be changed to improve on it and express what has been said around the table today.

Senator BUMPERS. Mr. Resler, that's one of the things that troubles me about this. I wouldn't say I'm happy as a clam about things the way they are, but I'm certainly for the way they are as opposed to any of the language in this bill. I got into that with Secretary Crowell this morning and you heard that.

I feel that the 36 million acres, except for these in California, are now being managed at the discretion of the Forest Service for multiple use and I think as a professional forester, your organization ought to applaud that. It gives them wide discretion.

Mr. RESLER. Senator Bumpers, in your absence we discussed that briefly. The point is that the California case sets a precedent which could be applied.

Senator BUMPERS. That could be, but in Colorado, for example, you will remember we specifically said that a California versus Bergland type lawsuit could not be brought. The sufficiency of the EIS could not be challenged.

Mr. RESLER. It's merely extended on a nationwide basis if we can find the right kind of language that would accomplish that objective, eliminating those challenges. You see, that was the original intent in the RARE II process, to identify those non-wilderness areas and make recommendations to the administration and Congress and the Presidential message that sent that up, they declared that the administration would proceed to manage those for non-wilderness purposes.

Then came California and the same precedent could be applied elsewhere. All I am saying is that it is possible to block that door, as was done in the Colorado case, in some way that would be acceptable to what we would all like to see accomplished. Get some resolution on this wilderness area question, without unduly foreclosing all options for further consideration at some point in the future.

Even with this legislation, there are many ways that candidate, if it was needed as a result of changing times, you indicated one possible scenario, if those circumstances developed, any Member of Congress could introduce a piece of legislation. It precludes that not one whit. It does allow the administrative agency to come forward and review in the normal process the agency to make a recommendation. That's the only distinction I would draw.

Senator BUMPERS. An English philosopher said there's nothing more utterly impossible than undoing something already done. That perhaps is not the most brilliant thing anyone said, but it's certainly one of the most profound. I am not suggesting that we not allow a leaf to fall in the forest, and certainly I am opposed to cutting of all the trees.

But I do think this bill would lead us into a direction where irreversible damage would be done that we might later wish we could have undone. If we leave it as it is now, I think those decisions will be made in a much more judicious and discreet way.

I frankly think that the passage of the bill in its present form—I am happy to hear Senator McClure and others say they have some objection to this bill, too—would be devastating to my children and grandchildren. I think we develop a certain mindset, a certain ethic about the management of our forests which might make us wish in a few years that we had been more selective.

Mr. RESLER. Senator, we do not want to see all options foreclosed, but we would like to see some of the uncertainty eliminated so that we get ourselves in a situation where we can avoid some of this constant confrontation over how the public lands will be used. You heard a difference of opinion this morning about the meaning of this legislation.

It seems appropriate that we try to find some way to pass a piece of legislation that establishes ground rules with which we can all live. I don't want to see all the trees cut certainly. I want to see the options preserved for the Land Management Agency to make good professional decision with public input.

I think this body is the one that has to make the decisions finally. There has to be a better way than this hit-and-miss process we have been using for the last 60-plus years.

Senator BUMPERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN [presiding]. Senator Melcher?

Senator MELCHER. Rupert, I would like to start with you. Do you recall, Rupert, how we got the Tongue River breaks recommended for wilderness? Do you recall how we did that?

Dr. CUTLER. It was a grasslands that qualified under the RARE II criteria as being an undeveloped area.

Senator MELCHER. But do you recall the process?

Dr. CUTLER. The fact that it did not have trees did not rule it out for RARE II. We were looking for a variety of types and that particular prairie type was not represented in the wilderness system.

Senator MELCHER. Do you recall the process? That was a process where, everybody, when they held the hearing, everybody said don't put that in the wilderness, we like to hunt there, we graze cattle there. That was all right with the ranger—and with the national forest—and OK with the region and, when it came to Washington, somehow it got into RARE II, recommended for wilderness. That's the process I'm talking about.

Dr. CUTLER. I remember the Governor saying he agreed with everything we proposed in Montana in RARE II except the Tongue River breaks.

Senator MELCHER. Yes, so you put it in; right?

Dr. CUTLER. Right.

Senator MELCHER. That's the way the process worked there, defied what the people said, defied the professional judgment of all the people in the forest, right up to the level of you. You defied all of them and put it in.

Dr. CUTLER. I've got to feel like I've got to do something every once in awhile. [Laughter.]

Senator MELCHER. Now what's your recommendation?

Dr. CUTLER. Tongue River breaks, I think it should be in the wilderness system.

Senator MELCHER. Oh, you still do. I thought you told me previously you thought it would be a good thing to take out because the same ecosystem existed and was protected on the CMR game range which was protected by a different agency, but nevertheless protected by the Federal Government.

Dr. CUTLER. Forest Service can continue grazing——

Senator MELCHER. I want to give you a little sideline on what the Indians said about that. At the start when you said let's put it in there as wilderness, somehow the word got out to the tribe, Northern Cheyennes, why don't you back up the Secretary on this? They did because they had burial grounds there.

More recent conversations with me, they said, do you suppose that if that is actually put in the wilderness system, there will be a lot of people traipsing around there trying to find out where our burial ground is? I said I don't know whether that will happen or not. Are you satisfied the way it is that no one is bothering where your burial ground is; and they said yes.

I say, well, if you want to pinpoint something and publicize something, maybe you should do the reverse of what you would hope would happen will happen. People get curious about where the burial ground is.

Dr. CUTLER. That happens with every wilderness decision we make. You have a trade-off. You have the possibility of protecting it from the agency pursuing developments that are unsuitable in wilderness areas versus the possibility of additional public attention to the area. In most instances, where there is something quite valuable at stake, it seems to me in the long-range better to protect it as wilderness and then manage its use in terms of rationing the visitation or, in the case of national wildlife refuge wilderness, for example, prohibiting any public access at all at times, for example, when birds are nesting and other logical times when it should be closed to public access completely.

Senator **Melcher**. True to form, and historically the case, when the Northern Cheyenne thought it over and decided the decision was made to designate it as wilderness by someone in Washington, they have now decided that they probably don't want it in the wilderness system. Their best interest is that it shouldn't be in the wilderness system and the less said about it, the better off everyone would be as far as their burial ground is concerned.

I bring that up, Rupert, because I think the professional judgment of people—and you stress that in your testimony—that work for the Forest Service, is kind of being ignored in what we are doing with this legislation. I don't like this bill, I think it's a poor bill, and I refuse to be part of it because I think it does a couple of things that are wrong.

Section 7 is just one of them, but I have not seen the right language as expressed here. Rex says he thinks he can devise some better language to get us over that hump that section 7 tries to get us over and it's good if he can. But it seems odd to me that we have a national forest system and we have a U.S. Forest Service which are Federal employees and work for all of us, the entire country, and here we have a whole bunch of people, sort of a reverse sagebrush rebellion, advising us that if we want to solve the problem, we'd better do it State by State for a national forest system and to direct a bunch of Federal employees working for everybody in this country, U.S. Forest Service, we are supposed to pass State-by-State legislation to direct them how to do this.

Dr. **Cutler**. You sound like me about 2 years ago.

Senator **Melcher**. I know it, and I don't think the Audubon Society is going at this in the right direction when they say solve this problem, this national problem for the national forest system and for a bunch of employees that work for everybody in the country doing it State by State.

Dr. **Cutler**. Can I tell you why in a couple of sentences?

Senator **Melcher**. All right.

Dr. **Cutler**. Because the legislative process seems to require that more than one group win with the passage of a bill. S. 842 would not provide that kind of quid pro quo. It is much more appropriate that, on a State-by-State basis, where the various interests can get together and work with their congressional delegation on the matter, as it could be done in Montana and as it was done in Colorado, the wilderness designation, the congressional wilderness study areas, if there is still some indecision, and the non-wilderness areas it would be released for the duration of the land management plan's lifetime, all be resolved in one bill.

That can't be done, we have found, on a national basis. When RARE II first came from the White House to Capitol Hill, it involved 96 different congressional districts. There was no way, we determined quickly, that we could get 96 Members of the House to agree on a bill.

But there is a way on a State-by-State basis to make progress and if we go back to the format that proved really quite successful in the 96th Congress of working on a State-by-State basis, we can find our way through the thicket of these disagreements.

As Senator Bumpers pointed out earlier in this hearing, there is only some 600 million acres proposed wilderness out of RARE II or less, I'm not even sure of the number, left to go. There is a handful of States, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Arizona, that are really key to the process.

I would encourage this committee to work on them on a staged deadline kind of basis where you take each State one at a time, possibly combine two or three, if they are right for resolution. But to achieve both sides of the program, to achieve wilderness designation at the same time that you achieve that 10 to 15 year release which we have agreed is a satisfactory solution.

Senator MELCHER. That was a lot more than two sentences, but I get—I got the full drift of it.

Let me ask you, Rupert, and the rest of you can nod your head——

Dr. CUTLER. Either way, I assume. [Laughter.]

Senator MELCHER. The reason I don't want a State-by-State bill is very simple. They are not going to be uniform, there are going to be differences. I think we ought to get at what we can all agree on in a bill. Now, let's see, first of all, if you agree.

You don't want any more lawsuits over the adequacy of the RARE II EIS, do you?

Dr. CUTLER. Personally, no.

Senator MELCHER. Is that agreeable?

Mr. RESLER. Of course.

Senator MELCHER. The Sierra Club specifically testified they do not want them. Is that agreeable with the Wilderness Society?

Dr. CUTLER. It is a data base we will all work from as a starting point.

Senator MELCHER. All right. Say you had a bill that said there are not going to be any more lawsuits on the adequacy of the EIS, we are not disagreeing with anyone—then we are not disagreeing with anyone at this table——

Dr. CUTLER. OK.

Senator MELCHER. That would be one thing, it would be uniform and Congress would say it once in one bill.

Then if we said to the Forest Service, and I kind of think that this is where this testimony delivered for Robert Day—you are not Robert Day, are you?

Mr. DAY. Yes.

Senator MELCHER. You are Robert Day. OK, then you gave your own testimony for the Society of American Foresters. You seemed to be saying, if I read your testimony correctly, if we would allow the professional foresters to go about their job in the Forest Service on this land use planning under existing law, everything would come out about right anyway. Is that right?

Mr. DAY. That's our position. We believe that with a judicial—a finding that the RARE II EIS was sufficient legally and factual, the RPA and NFMA process should be allowed to run its term and given the nature of the lands involved——

Senator MELCHER. I agree and I think most people agree, even Rupert; right, Rupert?

Dr. CUTLER. Yes.

Senator MELCHER. You are in a key position, you see.

Dr. CUTLER. Why?

Senator MELCHER. Because you were the Assistant Secretary in hatching out RARE II, as you have testified at O'Hare, right? If I read your testimony, you said you hatched the scheme at O'Hare.

Dr. CUTLER. That's right.

Senator MELCHER. If we also said in the bill that the management process, just explicitly say, that it goes on under existing law, to mention the two acts which are the key ones, that all of the land designated as wilderness will continue to be managed as wilderness and, frankly, identified each of those areas, that doesn't offend anybody either, does it?

Dr. CUTLER. You mean proposed wilderness in RARE II?

Senator MELCHER. Yes.

Dr. CUTLER. Would be designated as statutory wilderness?

Senator MELCHER. No, it would be managed as long as they are considered for wilderness but name the area.

Dr. CUTLER. OK.

Senator MELCHER. I say that for a purpose. There are some spots that have never been identified, probably some pieces of national forest lands that have not been identified yet. That happened while you are there, Rupert, so you are key to this. There are some areas that have not been identified yet.

Dr. CUTLER. I'm sure that is the case and we'll go on ad infinitum.

Senator MELCHER. There may be a question of whether they legally have been covered by RARE II. Isn't that true?

Dr. CUTLER. Whether or not they were covered by RARE II under the present ground rules of the National Forest Management Act planning regulation, they would surface, one would hope, in each Forest Service land use plan as a potential candidate for wilderness consideration.

Senator MELCHER. Right, so we could have RARE III on those unidentified little savings, right?

Dr. CUTLER. It would be on a forest-by-forest basis.

Senator MELCHER. We could have it again, couldn't we?

Dr. CUTLER. On a forest basis.

Senator MELCHER. Would you agree that we don't want that?

Dr. CUTLER. No. I think as those areas turn up, that was not caught in the sieve of RARE II, which is hard for me to imagine given the hard work the Forest Service went to, that they should be considered for the wilderness suitability as they go through the planning process.

Senator MELCHER. I just disagree that that has to mandate a new RARE III. Are you saying that it should?

Dr. CUTLER. I keep repeating that this would happen on a forest-by-forest basis.

Senator MELCHER. I understand your forest-by-forest basis, OK, a new RARE III on a forest-by-forest basis then.

Dr. CUTLER. It's not a RARE III, it is what is already required by the National Forest Management Act of 1976. It is a review of all of the lands, all of the acreage in each national forest in the context of a plan. If they find some roadless area that they did not find in RARE II, they have to decide what to do with it.

Unless you pass S. 842, it might be recommended for addition to existing wilderness area, if it is outside the boundary and is roadless. If that seems to be the best thing to do with it, why not let the Forest Service make that recommendation?

Senator MELCHER. Why not? But that does not mandate.

Dr. CUTLER. But don't prohibit it.

Senator MELCHER. I'm not prohibiting it. What I am saying is that it does not become a new court case because RARE II has not been completed. That's what I'm saying. I can't tell what you mean by shaking your head.

Dr. CUTLER. I don't follow you, I don't know why it would become a court case.

Senator MELCHER. That's all I want to prevent, reopening RARE II simply because there are some pieces of land which fell through the cracks and have not been identified.

Dr. CUTLER. That was our first agreement, that we would protect RARE II EIS.

Senator MELCHER. Now you are going to agree that it should not be a new lawsuit. If we prevent the lawsuit——

Dr. CUTLER. There is no point as far as any of us are concerned to debate further the legality of the EIS.

Senator MELCHER. You would agree that even though it fell through the cracks, it should not be the basis for reopening a new lawsuit?

Dr. CUTLER. Yes, I agree with that.

Senator MELCHER. And it would be under the regular planning mechanism?

Dr. CUTLER. Right.

Senator MELCHER. I think that's the kind of bill we need frankly. I think that—what do you think, Rex?

Mr. RESLER. Well, it sounds good on the surface, Senator Melcher. I am having a little trouble seeing how one could accomplish that. It leaves some areas of uncertainty as far as other areas are concerned. My concern would be, as I indicated earlier, the best of all worlds would be to have everyone agree in advance to use the National Forest Management Act land use process to surface areas overlooked in RARE II with the clear understanding that the bulk has already been identified.

Let's get on with the release of some areas and study the remainder while Congress acts. One of the principal values of this bill that I see is to set a time target for Congress to act.

Senator MELCHER. If we can agree that there are a couple of things that will be uniform for the Forest Service and we tie it to the Forest Management Act and RPA, then we have given the direction that I think is paramount and absolutely essential for the employees of the Forest Service to follow.

Whatever this negotiation is State by State or people in the State talking to their congressional delegations can happen under that umbrella just as easily as it could happen under 12 or whatever would be necessary, 18 different State bills. I see that process unfolding anyway and we don't need 18 different bills to say that it can unfold.

Mr. RESLER. There is no way to keep 18 bills uniform in their approach.

Senator MELCHER. Not only that, there's no way to keep them uniform, but there's no way to keep the courts from interpreting them uniformly either because you will have a court interpreting the Colorado and a different one on Oregon or whatever other States they have and they will find differences.

They will find different committee—they will find different things said on the floor to interpret congressional intent and I can't get very excited myself about being on the floor when they pass an individual bill. I won't say Idaho, we're neighbors, I will say New Mexico. Someone testified New Mexico already has theirs—I will say Arizona.

I can't get real excited about being on the floor when they pass the Arizona release bill. What is said on the floor may be entirely contrary to what is going to be said on the floor if we pass an Idaho bill and the courts will have to rule differently. I think it's most naive for these national organizations to come here and recommend a series of different bills, most unusual.

Dr. CUTLER. We are not recommending different language. We are talking about wilderness and release provisions.

Senator MELCHER. I know you would not recommend different language, but I think different language is likely to come about and different interpretations are likely to come about.

Dr. CUTLER. Further, I don't think that any of us from the environmental organization community are opposed to, in effect, what you seem to be proposing in a fairly idealistic way. I think you are proposing the designation of wilderness areas at the same time you are proposing release language. Is that correct?

Senator MELCHER. No, I don't want you to misunderstand me, I am not doing that.

Dr. CUTLER. You are just proposing release language?

Senator MELCHER. I am trying to arrive at two or three points, one, no more litigation. Two, direction to the Forest Service to go ahead under the Forest Management Act and RPA in managing the released——

Dr. CUTLER. Essentially the language President Carter used to Secretary Bergland in 1979 when he transmitted the RARE II package, on the assumption that the Forest Service as the administrator has discretion to proceed, which they do, except where they are held up in northern California.

Senator MELCHER. When you said President Carter's language, you are saying the language you wrote for President Carter to say, right?

Dr. CUTLER. Right. [Laughter.]

Senator MELCHER. I keep saying you are key in this because what you said then, if it could have been followed through and could be followed through now, is essentially correct.

Dr. CUTLER. They are following through with it, the Forest Service is putting up timber sales and proceeding with nonwilderness management.

Senator MELCHER. Rupert, there is some reason these professional foresters are coming to us and saying they would like to have this clarified. I don't think they are arguing with what you said, I think they are arguing with the confusion caused principally because of the threat of lawsuits. That's one thing.

Second, because of the preponderance of let's go about this State by State.

Dr. CUTLER. I think it goes back to Senator Bumper's quote of that musical on Broadway about getting the getting while the getting is good. I feel right now there is an opportunity to get this permanent, never again wilderness review provision in law.

The Chairman. Rupert, nobody ever accused you of that when you first came in.

Senator MELCHER. Let me make another point. I am told by people who follow this pretty closely and who are professional foresters that there are problems that we are looking at in Montana in region I on where we are going to get timber in the future. So, just set aside any of your own pet theories, if you can.

Set aside your own bias, if you can, those of you who have a bias, for what the industry says. Please take note, as I have to take note, of the professional judgment of professional foresters, mostly in the employ of the Federal Government through the U.S. Forest Service about what they are saying about timber supply.

Tell me how many billion board-feet are available and how many are sold and all that, it doesn't add up at all, if some people who are very close to the problem say this is what has to happen if these mills are to continue to operate under this amount of timber. We don't have to have a great amount of timber with these high interest rates and curtailment of home building.

But we have to have some and we don't think we are going to have these interest rates this high all the time and we think eventually the timber will move. Please, those of you who are making these judgments and passing them on in your testimony that we don't have to worry about timber sales, please heed what I have to heed from these people who are pretty close to it and have very objective judgment.

They are not saying it just because they are on one side or the other of the issue. They are saying it because that is their judgment.

Mr. RESLER. Senator Melcher, I would like to bring up one other piece of history in which Rupert was involved as was I.

Originally, when the RARE II process came on line, there was a lot of discussion with all the interest groups, forest products industry, wilderness proponents, minerals and energy and recreation groups and what have you. There was a substantial amount of skepticism for fear that we would never be able to pull off the RARE II process.

I would argue that right now there is some legitimacy to some of the concerns the commodity interests have over the fact that the RARE II process has not been completed yet and there is a state of uncertainty about some of those categories, namely the recommended nonwilderness component and even some of the further study categories that creates real apprehension in the minds of other people, the forest products industry, for instance.

I think whatever is done here, an effort needs to be made to try to resolve that uncertainty in some equitable way across the whole spectrum of all users and interests in the public lands. It goes beyond just a question of should we preserve wilderness, of course we should. The question is how much and where and what are the ground rules in which we are going to follow?

Senator MELCHER. Mr. Day, you were going to make a comment—I thank you for that comment, Rex, I think it is a point that needs to be emphasized.

Mr. DAY. While we are talking about professional foresters, I think it is significant that, during the process of the society's study, we assembled a group of people, including George Craig, formerly executive vice president of the Western Timber Association; Barry Hagenstein, a well-known consultant; Jay Hughes, who had a career with the Forest Service and is now dean of forestry at Colorado State; John Krutilla, who has written quite a bit on noncommodity resources who is a senior fellow with Resources for the Future; Carl Newport, who has done extensive consulting throughout the country, especially the Pacific Northwest where so many pressures exist; Tom Rausch, deputy director of the Department of Natural Resources from the State of Wisconsin; and Henry Vaux, professor emeritus at Berkeley, who has written a textbook on economics.

Being liaison to that task force, these men have been working with resources that have been close to the wilderness issue for quite a number of years. When it came down to implementing RARE II, the discussion about RARE II closing mills or causing a trade deficit or causing the cost of housing to go up or RARE areas were the best thing next to the Cathedral at Notre Dame, that kind of discussion quickly fell to the wayside because they were all informed enough about this issue that they were not going to waste each other's time with it.

I think it significant that when it came right down to it, what they proposed was that Congress should continue to look at these areas and make a decision. That RARE II data should be used, that the Forest Service should look at its budgeting for the land management process and appropriate money in those areas of the country where the lack of final decisions was causing a problem or where plans had not been completed and that the Congress tentatively accept the RARE II recommendations, preclude the appeal of the RARE II EIS and let the process play itself out.

We had much talk about security and the need for certainty. I think it is significant that this group of men, after a year of debate, concluded that the public interest would be served by adhering to the process Congress created in 1974 and amended in 1976. That this will work out and that we operate in a participatory democracy.

There will always be limitations on how much certainty any one sector in our society can have and at least the RPA and NFMA process provides a forum for everyone to have their input and it's a process managed by resource professionals.

Senator MELCHER. I think such a bill is possible myself.

Mr. DAY. I think we have come up with a solution that is balanced, that does little violence to the statutes on the books and that I believe really does serve the interests of both those groups that have very strong concern about wilderness and those that look to the national forest for various commodities. I would commend this position to your consideration because I think we have cut away from material that is not central to this issue.

Senator **MELCHER**. The one thing that goes unanswered in all this, and you touched on it, if you let it—I object to section 7 and I will make no bones about it. I think it's poorly drafted and unworkable and arbitrary. On the other hand, if despite all good, sound, professional judgments of the Forest Service we've got some land in there in RARE II that's recommended for wilderness and we don't have some process of releasing it, it will go on there forever, I guess.

I brought up Rupert's pet, Tongue River Breaks, because it is the perfect example of all professional judgment, people in the area's recommendation, being ignored and just shoved in there. It's not a question of timber, nobody is going to cut timber on that portion of the Custer National Forest, I don't think.

It's a question of whether the people in the area who have to live there are going to be tied up forever and observing it as wilderness when it never has been observed as wilderness. Also, a question for those forest rangers, whether now, all of a sudden they are supposed to preserve that as wilderness when it had never been preserved as wilderness.

It's called roadless areas and those forest rangers know it is not roadless, they know vehicles have always gone in there to hunt and fix fences and do anything they wanted to. Northern Cheyennes go in up to their grave sites.

Dr. **CUTLER**. The RARE II bill says the Tongue River Breaks will be managed for nonwilderness.

Senator **MELCHER**. I want the uniform umbrella to direct the Forest Service on what they are supposed to do. As far as working out within the delegation, between the Montana delegation and people of Montana on what we do, there's no problem with that. I think that's the way the process will work and we can do that, even despite assistant secretaries.

Dr. **CUTLER**. That will always be with you.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Senator, may I interrupt to ask a question? We have four other witnesses on the panel.

Senator **MELCHER**. I'm through unless there is a comment.

The **CHAIRMAN**. I want to find out if Mr. Davis, Mr. Crandall, Mr. Swan, and Mr. Francisco would rather testify now or come back later this afternoon? In other words, do you want a break now or do you want to go straight ahead?

VOICE. Senator, I would prefer to go right on because I have prior commitments later on this afternoon. I won't take much time.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Is that the feeling of the rest of the panel?

All right, thank you very much.

Senator **MELCHER**. I just want to allow one comment, if there was a comment?

Mr. **KIRBY**. Very briefly, Senator Melcher. Congress is a case where local interest might want to see an area designated for wilderness and in the New Mexico bill, that's what emerged from a site-by-site consideration. One area was put into wilderness that was recommended for nonwilderness. We are eager to move on a State-by-State consideration of areas using as much discipline as possible.

Senator **MELCHER**. The people of New Mexico, in my judgment, find themselves very accessible to the New Mexico congressional delegation. I don't think we need an ongoing open door policy for them to go to their Representatives and Senators, anymore than has always been there. Just say, well, we would like a study bill and originate a new bill.

Considering the prestige of the New Mexico delegation here in Congress, if they ask for a new study bill, there would be a new study bill passed in Congress very easily. I don't see that this process of RARE II precludes at all opening up new areas for wilderness designation. We always did it before, before we heard from RARE II, we had the process going and we can continue it.

Dr. CUTLER. If this bill is passed the way it is currently written, the Forest Service would have to play some games to transmit the recommendations of the professional forestry to the rest of the community without explicitly recommending areas for wilderness. There would be code words established, in other words.

Senator MELCHER. I think section 7 is unnecessary and goes too far. I don't think you need any code words and I don't think the Forest Service—I don't think people in an area have any problem in the Western States, particularly in a State like ours or New Mexico that was mentioned in approaching their delegation and saying we want something for wilderness. I'm sure it's the same in Idaho, is it not, Jim?

The CHAIRMAN. I hear from people occasionally.

Senator MELCHER. I'm taking a lot of time and I want to thank you all very much for your comments.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Melcher. Mr. Day, did the Society of American Foresters support the RARE II process? Were you for it or against it?

Mr. DAY. Depends on whether you speak of officially or unofficially. Unofficially, when the idea was first proposed, we opposed it because we felt it was outside the RPA/NFMA process. We didn't think the Forest Service should study any one of the multiple uses in isolation, whether it be timber, wilderness, watershed, wildlife.

Since then, we did adopt a formal position about the RARE II process and we were critical of some elements. We felt, for instance, that the study of 62 million acres in the space of 18 months was an enormous task for the agency.

We observed that the public participation process degenerated into a letterwriting campaign among those who were for or against wilderness and we felt it would be very difficult to interpret. We offered a technical review of the RARE II process, mostly for Congress benefit so they would understand some of the strengths and weaknesses of the study.

The CHAIRMAN. If I understand, you did not take an official position in opposition to the beginning of RARE II, but you did unofficially doubt it and officially suggested it should be conducted?

Mr. DAY. That's right. Our executive vice president met with the assistant secretary and offered advice on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much and thank all of you, gentlemen.

We have, as I mentioned a moment ago, another panel. We have four witnesses; Mr. John Davis, Mr. Derrick Crandall, Mr. Bill Swan, and Mr. Doug Francisco. While you gentlemen are taking your place at the table, I might observe for the record, our thanks to the reporter for her very good attention for 3 hours without a break, and we're now going into the 4th hour. Thank you very much.

Mr. Davis?

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. DAVIS, WILLAMETTE INDUSTRIES, INC., ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

Mr. Davis. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is John W. Davis and I am general manager for western timber and logging operations for Willamette Industries located in Albany, Oreg. I, too, am one of those professional foresters that has been referred to today.

Today I am here representing the forest industry as Chairman of its Land Withdrawal Committee, formerly known as the Land Withdrawal Task Group which has been working on the industry's positions regarding the disposition of the RARE II question.

Before getting into my testimony, I would like to point out to you that Mr. Francisco is not at the table today and I have been informed that he will submit his written comments for the record.

The Chairman. Thank you very much, we will receive those comments and make them part of the record.

Mr. Davis. I will be very brief in consideration of the late hour. But there are a couple of points that I would like to clarify that have been brought up this morning.

First, our view of S. 842 is that the bill aims to settle a question that is crucial to the forest industry and to every citizen: how much national forest land is to be available for resource management?

The approach adopted in S. 842 is essential to assure that those lands not included by Congress in the national wilderness preservation system will be available for all the myriad multiple uses and that means all the uses and not just timbering as sometimes the debate centers around, other than wilderness—those lands will be available for those uses.

Release language is an absolute necessity for a stable land base and sound long-range management decisions. Without strong release language, the professionals managing our national forests can be assured that their decisions to develop for management these nonwilderness roadless areas will be met with an endless array of appeals, court suits, and political action.

I know the discussion this morning centered around principally the California suit and the likelihood of that kind of thing occurring again. I want to remind the committee that in April when we appeared previously in this cause, we pointed out that there are numerous appeals brought by various individuals and organizations in various parts of the country that have halted the orderly development of those nonrecommended areas.

Mr. Fontaine testified that the Sierra Club is not involved in that sort of thing and yet the Corvallis, Oreg., chapter of the Sierra Club has its name signed to some of the 12 appeals on the wilderness area. There have been about 12 sales put up in that roadless area and those sales have been met with appeals.

Some of them are in the Washington office today and I understand two or three have been disposed of. Nonetheless, the appeal process was utilized and in some instances even naming the lack of consideration for wilderness possibilities in the planning process, the reason for the appeal.

So it is not a figment of the industry's imagination that these things are going on, they are really happening.

Another valid issue has been raised and that is whether the concept of release language is consistent with the planning process dictated by the Resources Planning Act and the National Forest Management Act. Our answer is "Yes." If statutory elimination of all options to the land manager except the wilderness option is consistent with good planning, then the reverse is certainly true.

What I am saying is that the Wilderness Preservation Act and the inclusion of lands in that act precludes the land manager from exerting his judgment or making any decision about use of those lands except those that are consistent with wilderness.

What we are saying is that, is that is an appropriate situation, then the reverse situation is also appropriate.

There is another issue we feel needs to be clarified a bit more. Recent press reports, and Mr. Fontaine alluded to it in his testimony, and testimony in other forms by environmental groups have stated the forest industry reneged on an alleged agreement last year to support release language in California wilderness legislation before Congress.

These statements and reports are inaccurate. I have been chairman of the task force for a little over 2 years and that group is the industry's policy formulating committee in this area discussing these issues. At no time did our group or industry representatives that we know of agree to the release language in the California wilderness bill.

If you would like further clarification on that or look into the history, I have a notebook here that contains correspondence relating to that issue. It is correspondence between NFPA folks and Representative Seiberling on this issue. I want to assure you we did not reach an accord on the so-called release language included in the California bill.

We did participate with Representative Seiberling and others in the discussion of the several of the items included in that release language and we did reach agreement on some of the technical provisions on what specific language would mean.

But during these negotiations, industry representatives stressed that a far longer period of release from wilderness restudy was essential than the short 1985/first generation release provision insisted on by some participants.

Following the first set of discussions in June/July 1980, industry representatives brought the draft of the release provision of the California bill before the land withdrawal task group, the industry policymaking body for this issue.

The task group reaffirmed its position that one-generation release was entirely unacceptable. This position was conveyed at a later meeting of the Seiberling group, but the other participants to the negotiations declined to change their position.

At all times, the forest industry opposed the release language in the California bill, as well as its excessive wilderness and future planning designations. I want to reemphasize that current reports that the industry has forsaken alleged previous agreements are total incorrect.

Our position is and has been that release means release. It does not mean holding in abeyance for some period of time.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the forest industry believes the first essential step to end the paralysis on the national forests is to settle the question of how the land will be used. S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, gives our Federal land managers direction from Congress on the general use of millions of acres of national forest land. We support this legislation and urge its prompt processing by the Senate.

If you have difficulty with some of the language included in S. 842 as introduced, we will be happy to offer the services of NFPA in resolving some of those problems. There are probably areas that in retrospect, events that have occurred since the introduction of the bill, that we would like to see changed also, and we would be happy to work with the committee.

One other point I would like to address, and this is one we addressed last April, was the continuing smoke screen of the vast inventory of sold but uncut forest service timber in the West. As has been testified earlier, there is approximately a 2½-year inventory of that timber.

I want to reemphasize the fact that, as a timber manager for my company, we feel it is essential to never have less than 2 years of inventory in our possession that is uncut and preferably 2½ to 3 years. I think we have something slightly over 2½ million in inventory now in the West.

The reasons are many and one of the most important one is the type of environmental protection requirements, especially concerning roadbuilding that are now building two contracts. It takes us on an average 18 to 24 months to complete road construction as specified in those timber sales. To have anything less than 2 years would be an impossibility for us. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Davis follows:]

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

STATEMENT OF
JOHN W. DAVIS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ON
S. 842, THE RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981
JUNE 17, 1981

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am John W. Davis, general manager for western timber and logging, Willamette Industries, located in Albany, Oregon. Today I am representing the forest industry as chairman of its Land Withdrawal Committee.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify again on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981. This bill aims to settle a question that is crucial to the forest industry and to every citizen: how much National Forest land is to be available for resource management?

The approach adopted in S. 842 is essential to assure that those lands not included by Congress in the National Wilderness Preservation System will be available for all the myriad multiple uses other than Wilderness--including, but not limited to, the production of important commodity items such as timber and minerals. This legislation will help assure that the land managers employed by USDA's Forest Service will be free to exercise their professional judgment in land-management decisions.

Release language is an absolute necessity for a stable land base and sound, long-range management decisions. What we are most concerned about is whether a significant portion of the RARE II lands classified as non-Wilderness will ever be practically available for multiple-use management and most particularly for commodity production. Past experience, as well as the current rhetoric from pro-Wilderness, antitechnology advocates, leads us to believe that they will not be available for management if not released by statute.

Without strong release language, the professionals managing our National Forests can be assured that their decisions to develop for management these non-Wilderness roadless areas will be met with an endless array of appeals, court suits, and political action.

Chaos instead of stability will be the order of the day. The pattern is plain - appeals of local decisions in Oregon, a court suit challenging the RARE II process in California, special legislation tying up pet areas in Montana. The marching orders have been given!

A valid issue is whether the concept of release language is consistent with the planning process dictated by the Resources Planning Act (RPA) and the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). Our answer is yes. If statutory elimination of all options to the land manager except the Wilderness option is consistent with good planning, then the reverse is certainly true.

Perhaps a better solution might be the removal of all statutory deisgnations -- to leave the manager free to exercise his judgment with all options open and assign lands to their highest and best uses given the demands on the forest for its multiplicity of products. Since removal of lands from the Wilderness System is not likely, we feel that eliminating the Wilderness option from those roadless lands not included in the system is both consistent and desirable.

A third factor making release language essential is that it is needed if we are to avoid the dominant-use concept in the management of our National Forests. Without such language the multiple-use approach, so long a tradition in the Forest Service, will be in jeopardy. The argument of those who oppose release language is essentially that substantial areas of National Forest land should be preserved for ultimate Wilderness allocation. The real effect of this argument is that the Forest Service should not count on these areas as part of the timber production base, or should scale down its timber sale program to accommodate a more limited land base.

Thus, the opponents of release language are really suggesting that these lands be allocated to Wilderness or Wilderness-type uses and not to commodity production. This is not multiple use, this is dominant use for noncommodity purposes.

Statutory release language would support the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture as to the appropriate balance between Wilderness and non-Wilderness uses. It would permit Forest Service professionals to continue to balance national needs and demands for a range of non-Wilderness uses.

Another issue needs clarification. Recent press reports and testimony by environmental groups have stated the forest industry reneged on an alleged agreement last year to support "release" language in California Wilderness legislation before Congress. (The

California roadless areas were declared by court decision to be not immediately available for non-Wilderness uses because the RARE II study was found inadequate.) These statements and reports are inaccurate. At no time did forest industry representatives agree to the release language in the California Wilderness bill.

Industry representatives participated with Rep. John F. Seiberling (D-Ohio), chairman of the House Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands, congressional staff members; the Forest Service, and representatives of environmental groups in negotiations about California release language. Agreement was reached on some technical provisions and on what specific language would mean. But during these negotiations, industry representatives stressed that a far longer period of release from Wilderness restudy was essential than the short 1985/first generation release provision insisted on by some participants.

Following the first set of discussions in June/July, 1980, industry representatives brought the draft of the release provision of the California bill before the Land Withdrawal Task Group, the industry policy-making body for this issue. The Task Group reaffirmed its position that one-generation release was entirely unacceptable. This position was conveyed at a later meeting of the Seiberling group, but the other participants to the negotiations declined to change their position.

At all times, the forest industry opposed the release language in the California bill, as well as its excessive Wilderness and future planning designations. Current reports that industry has forsaken alleged previous agreements are totally incorrect.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the forest inudstry believes the first essential step to end the paralysis on the National Forests is to settle the question of how the land will be used. S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, gives our federal land managers direction from Congress on the general use of millions of acres of National Forest land. We support this legislation and urge its prompt processing by the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, this concludes my prepared statement. I will be glad to answer any questions that you have.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Mr. Crandall?

STATEMENT OF DERRICK A. CRANDALL, COCHAIRMAN, SPECIAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE, AMERICAN RECREATION COALITION, ACCOMPANIED BY NANCY J. INGALSBEE, DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS, UNITED STATES SKI ASSOCIATION

Mr. CRANDALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am delighted to be able to appear today to reiterate and expand upon our support on behalf of the American recreation coalition and its membership for S. 842. I am submitting for the record letters from various ARC members endorsing the statement I presented to this subcommittee on the coalition's behalf on April 23, 1981, and expressing their specific reasons for urging passage of this measure.

The CHAIRMAN. They will be made part of the record.

Mr. CRANDALL. It is important to note the very strong support S. 842 has generated among the more than 70 national and regional recreation organizations comprising ARC. Our support is based upon the need of recreationists in America for active and balanced management of the public lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

Members of ARC do not oppose wilderness, nor do we believe every portion of the national forest system should be roaded. Instead, we believe that a mix of recreational opportunities should be provided on the public lands, enabling all Americans and our visitors from foreign nations the chance to enjoy our Nation's natural heritage.

And we believe the national forest system is of sufficient size to permit such diverse activities as camping, hiking, boating, swimming, skiing, snowmobiling, motorcycling, and horseback riding.

However, providing these opportunities requires skilled management of the entire resource base, a situation made impossible by a decade and a half of controversy over wilderness designations. The deferred management decisions on one-third of the national forest system which has resulted has created additional competitive pressures among recreationists and between recreationists and other users of the forests. This is greatly unfair.

Finally, we support action on S. 842 because members of our coalition devoted countless man-hours to the RARE II process at the local, regional, and national levels. We responded in good faith to the promise of a final, equitable solution to most of the wilderness controversies in this Nation.

Yet 30 months after the culmination of the RARE II process, most RARE II recommendations remain unacted upon, whether controversial or not. For recreationists in America, this leaves tens of millions of acres of scenic national forest lands in de facto wilderness, with improvements needed for high quality recreational experiences of most kinds unmade.

If I might expand on that, for example, the up front costs to develop a ski area or for a special permit operator on the national forest to develop a campground or any other kind of recreational facility obviously requires some confidence that the land will be able to be used ultimately for that purpose.

At this point, with the California decision pending, with the prospects of additional lands being withdrawn by the courts through administrative appeals, I think the incentive for the private recreation industry to work to support the efforts of the National Forest Service to provide recreation on these lands is, of course, greatly compromised.

On April 23, I closed my testimony as follows:

> The resource management choices have been developed and have been arrayed for the Congress and the public by the Forest Service through RARE II and the RPA program. It is clear that the demands for outputs from the national forests—commodity and noncommodity alike—are great and growing.
>
> Meeting these demands requires active, professional management of the resource base, not delays and uncertainties. The Congress can and should enact S. 842 or similar legislation and provide direction to the managers of our public lands. The immense and growing body of Americans who use and enjoy the national forests for recreation would be well served by this action.

I have with me today Nancy Ingalsbee, director of government relations for the United States Ski Association. She submitted one of the statements I entered into the record previously and she is here to join me in answering any questions you might have and that concludes our position. Thank you.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Crandall and Ms. Ingalsbee follow:]

SUPPLEMENTARY TESTIMONY ON S.842
DERRICK A. CRANDALL
SPECIAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
AMERICAN RECREATION COALITION
JUNE 17, 1981

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to be able to appear today to reiterate the support of the American Recreation Coalition and its membership for S.842. I am submitting for the record letters from various ARC members endorsing the statement I presented to this subcommittee on the Coalition's behalf on April 23, 1981, and expressing their specific reasons for urging passage of this measure.

It is important to note the very strong support S.842 has generated among the more than seventy national and regional recreation organizations comprising ARC. Our support is based upon the need of recreationists in America for active and balanced management of the public lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

Members of ARC do not oppose Wilderness, nor do we believe every portion of the national forest system should be roaded. Instead, we believe that a mix of recreational opportunities should be provided on the public lands, enabling all Americans and our visitors from foreign nations the chance to enjoy our nation's natural heritage. And we believe the national forest system is of sufficient size to permit such diverse activities as camping, hiking, boating, swimming, skiing, snowmobiling, motorcycling and horseback riding.

However, providing these opportunities requires skilled management of the entire resource base, a situation made impossible by a decade and a half of controversy over Wilderness designations. The deferred management decisions on one-third of the national forest system which has resulted has created additional competitive pressures among recreationists and between recreationists and other users of the forests. This is greatly unfair.

Finally, we support action on S.842 because members of our Coalition devoted countless man-hours to the RARE II process at the local, regional and national levels. We responded in good faith to the promise of a final, equitable solution to most of the Wilderness controversies in this nation. Yet thirty months after the culmination of the RARE II process, most RARE II recommendations remain unacted upon, whether controversial or not. For recreationists in America, this leaves tens of millions of acres of scenic national forest lands in defacto Wilderness, with improvements needed for high quality recreational experiences of most kinds unmade.

On April 23, I closed my testimony as follows:

> "The resource management choices have been developed and have been arrayed for the Congress and the public by the Forest Service through RARE II and the RPA program. It is clear that the demands for outputs from the national forests -- commodity and non-commodity alike -- are great and growing. Meeting these demands requires active, professional management of the resource base, not delays and uncertainties. The Congress can and should enact S.842 or similar legislation and provide direction to the managers of our public lands. The immense and growing body of Americans who use and enjoy the national forests for recreation would be well-served by this action."

That continues to be our position today. Thank you.

American Recreation Coalition
14650 Lee Road
Chantilly, Virginia 22021
(703) 642-5850

(list of members attached)

American Recreation Coalition

American Camping Association
American Horse Council
American Hotel and Motel Association
American Land Development Association
American Motorcyclist Association
American Power Boat Association
American Recreational Equipment Association
American Ski Federation
American Water Ski Association
American Youth Hostels
Boating Trades Association of Texas
Champion Fleet Owners Association
Colorado Campground Association
Connecticut Marine Trades Association
Experimental Aircraft Assn.
Family Motor Coach Association
Federation of Outdoor Recreationists
Foremost Insurance Company
George Washington University Dept. of Human Kinetics & Leisure Studies
Good Sam (camping) Club
Holland (Michigan) Motor Homes, Inc.
Institute for Career and Leisure Development
Intercoastal (golf car) Manufacturing Company, Inc.
International Assn. of Amusement Parks & Attractions
International Kart Federation
International Snowmobile Council
International Snowmobile Industry Association
Intra-South (recreation) Publications, Inc.
Kampgrounds of America
Kampground Owners of America
Leisure Systems, Inc.
Marine Retailers Association of America
Michigan Boating Industries Association
Michigan Mobile Home and Recreational Vehicle Institute
Motorcycle Industry Council
Motorhome Travelers Association
National Association of Property Owners
National Campers and Hikers Association
National Campground Owners Association
National Federation of State High School Assns.
National Forest Recreation Association
National Hot Rod Association
National Industrial Recreation Association
National Marina Association
National Marine Manufacturers Association
National Motor Sports Committee
National Outdoor Coalition
National Retired Teachers Assn./American Assn. of Retired Persons
National Rifle Association
National Spa & Pool Institute
North American Family Campers Assn. Inc.
Outdoor Resorts of America, Inc.
Pony Baseball, Inc.
Recreation Vehicle Club Directors Association
Recreation Vehicle Dealers Association
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association
Roller Skating Rink Operators Association
Southern California Loners on Wheels
Southern California Marine Association
Special (handicapped) Recreation, Inc.
Specialty Equipment Market Association
Sporting Goods Business Magazine
Starcraft Owners Club
United Four Wheel Drive Association
United (recreational shows) Promotions, Inc.
Wally Byam Caravan Club International
Warehouse Distributors Assn. for Leisure and Mobile Products

STATEMENT OF
NANCY J. INGALSBEE
DIRECTOR OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SKI ASSOCIATION

Before the Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
On S.842 "The Rare II Review Act of 1981"
June 17, 1981

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Nancy J. Ingalsbee and I am here today representing the United States Ski Association. USSA, in addition to being the national governing body of skiing, is the officially recognized voice of our nation's skiers. For seventy-five years we have been responding to issues which affect our members and the sport of skiing. S.842 is just such an issue.

Our National Forests contain the major portion of skiable terrain in the Western half of the United States. For several years now growth of ski resorts and expansion of skiing opportunities in the West has been held hostage by an over reaction to environmental problems. Rather than a positive attitude of mitigation of environmental impacts to provide for the legitimate and reasonable needs of our members, a negative no-more-development situation has occurred. This situation is the result of management policies and regulations which allow endless delays with administrative appeals and lawsuits whenever ski expansion has been proposed. In October of 1978 U.S. skiers lost, temporarily we hope, the opportunity to develop some of the best ski terrain on the North American Continent after 13 years of appeals and non-meritorious lawsuits on a Forest Service decision to provide skiing at Mineral King. At no time was the fight to prevent development of Mineral King based on fact or responsible environmental concerns. It was merely another in a continuing long line of controversies sparked by those who consider preservation and land withdrawals as the only answer to environmental problems. The environmental movement arose in response to legitimate concerns of a few past abuses, The question is now how long must we continue to pay for the past by restriction against any use, instead of going forward and using today's technology and concern to prevent further abuse.

This Association regarded the RARE II process at its inception as just another attempt by the preservationists to put our public lands out of reach of the many critical, necessary and legitimate recreational and resource needs they should provide. However, we rolled up our sleeves and participated fully in the entire process. To our surprise the final product was a fairly reasonable compromise between resource needs and Wilderness protection, and represented a fairly balanced plan. We give much credit to the U. S. Forest Service in their professional assessment of the lands under their jurisdiction.

Unfortunately, without congressional direction, the reasonable and responsible decisions made by the Forest Service as to allocation of the 62.5 million acres of RARE II lands will be lost again in a sea of appeals and lawsuits, preventing yet again decisions based on facts. Without congressional designation of non-Wilderness lands for multiple use purposes, with further Wilderness studies disallowed, emotional rhetoric will take the place of professional decision making in the management of our public lands.

Introduction of S. 842 brought immediate cries from the environmental organizations that this was an effort to end our Wilderness System and deny any further additions. This is a totally erroneous statement. S. 842 is merely an attempt to finalize what amounts to for some areas years and years of Wilderness studies and restudies, based not on merit but solely on indefensible policies of obstruction, and which ended always with a no Wilderness decision. S. 842 will merely implement long overdue professional decisions, and enable us to go forward with land management policies which benefit all, rather than to continue this one-sided program of deference to a sentimental overemphasis on primeval values. We have today a very fine Wilderness System which in most part consists of the lands which truly reflect the premise of Wilderness - lands untouched by Man. Many of the lands studied now fall far short of that desired quality.

The United States Ski Association fully supports the concept of Wilderness as a valuable and needed commodity. However, as in all good things, a limit must be reached, and today we feel such a limit is, if not overreached, then at the very least certainly in sight. We also recognize that this Nation currently suffers the economic woes and frightening insecurities of a self-induced crisis in strategic minerals, energy sources, planned timber yields, and the vital need for adequate diversified recreational opportunities. Access to public lands for skiing, fishing, snowmobiling, picnicing, hiking, hunting, recreational vehicle use, and many other legitimate uses, must be provided. The need to enjoy the outdoors crosses all the lines of age, health or financial wellbeing. Wilderness designation restricts the majority of our citizens from use and enjoyment of their public lands as they choose fit. S. 842 would be a good beginning in redressing the wrongs of environmentalism gone amok. It would prescribe a decision making process for allocation of our National Forests that focuses upon conservation and mitigation of environmental impacts while allowing vital access. The time is now, the situation is urgent, to release the potential of our public lands to supply public needs.

With S. 842 we can return to having truly living forests, and leave behind the attitude that they should be museums instead. Forests that renew themselves as they provide these basic needs. We can have both resource protection and resource utilization if Congress will take the important step of enacting S. 842 to give the professional land managers the ability to professionally manage our national forests. John Muir, the founder of the Sierra Club and the Father of the environmental movement, had a deep and abiding love of the outdoors. We cannot help but feel he would be appalled if he could return today and see the product of his vision being used to deny others an opportunity to experience the deep satisfaction and joy of the outdoors.

Thank you for allowing the United States Ski Association to acquaint you with our concerns regarding our National Forests.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Swan?

STATEMENT OF BILL SWAN, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL CATTLEMAN'S ASSOCIATION, ON BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COUNCIL AND NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. SWAN. Mr. Chairman, my name is Bill Swan and I am a rancher from Idaho and I am president of the National Cattleman's Association and until recently I was a member of the National Forest Systems Advisory Council and am presently sitting on the Bureau of Land Management Advisory Board, National Advisory Board.

I think one thing that appalls me is that every time I come to Washington, I hear all of these people saying they are environmentalists and I am something else. Back where I come from, I'm an environmentalist and maybe they are, too, but I just don't like the inference that those of us who use renewable resources on our public lands are not environmentalists. We make our living from the environment.

The National Cattleman's Association is not opposed to wilderness. However, we do support this bill and we think the issue is how much, when are we going to come to an end of it? We have been studying wilderness since 1964 and now we have de facto wildernesses being established by the bureaucracy, even though Congress has not acted.

While we don't have too much grazing on the wilderness, we do have some, and the restrictions placed on management have made it unprofitable to continue in many instances. It's too late to tell what the guidelines established last year in Congress will work.

The Solicitor of the Agriculture Department said you cannot amend the Wilderness Act by congressional intent and we don't know quite what will happen. I would like to have it put into the record that we do thank Senator Bumpers for his help in establishing these guidelines.

We believe that there has been enough time for study and it's time for Congress to assume its responsibilities and make some decisions. We feel that Congress, not the bureaucracy, should make these decisions. I think one thing we should be aware of that those of us who live out there know and that is that the decision is not one of wilderness or rape and ruin.

Those of us who have lived out there, this country has been settled for 100 to 150 years. I think it is well to realize that some 62 million acres were still available after 100 or 150 years of use for consideration of wilderness. Many of these areas that we are talking about getting released will certainly remain in that same category.

To release this land does not mean they will rush in with a chain saw or going in with intensive management systems of livestock or build roads or anything else. If left to its natural evolution, it will be years and years and years and people will have plenty of time to look at some of this land if it needs to be taken into the wilderness system at a later time.

On top of the RARE II lands, we in the West are faced with the BLM wilderness system. Frankly, we think it is up to Congress to say that this is what we will have; we have developed the wilderness system; we rounded it out; and enough is enough.

Those that can be developed under multiple-use concepts should be, and we think it's time Congress should act. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Your entire prepared statement will be placed in the record.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Swan follows:]

NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 569 1001 Lincoln St.
Denver, Colorado 80201

STATEMENT

of the

National Cattlemen's Association

before the

Subcomittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

U. S. Senate

Relative to

S. 842, RARE II Review Act of 1981

Presented by

J. W. (Bill) Swan, President

National Cattlemen's Association

June 17, 1981

The National Cattlemen's Association is the national spokesman for all segments of the nation's beef cattle industry -- including cattle breeders, producers, and feeders. The NCA represents approximately 280,000 professional cattlemen throughout the country. Membership includes individual members as well as 51 affiliated state cattle associations and 16 affiliated national breed organizations.

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Bill Swan. I am a rancher in Rogerson, Idaho and I presently am President of the National Cattlemen's Association which represents the nation's beef cattle industry.

The NCA is not opposed to the concept of wilderness. We support the establishment and protection of certain primitive areas of our public lands as units of the Wilderness Preservation System. Such areas provide present generations of Americans with certain recreational and educational experiences and we believe that future generations will be thankful that we have preserved the opportunity for them to have such experiences.

The issues today, however, are not whether we will have wilderness but how much wilderness we will have and whether federal bureaucrats should be allowed to indefinitely manage areas as de facto units of the Wilderness System even though Congress has not granted or approved wilderness designation for such areas.

We believe that there should be some limit on the amount of land that is managed under the restrictions of the Wilderness Act. And we think that Congress should make that decision, not the Forest Service. We must recognize that the management restrictions in the Wilderness Act do adversely affect other public land uses that American society also deems desirable. The American people desire and place a value on energy resources, timber, non-Wilderness Act recreational activities, and food and fiber production from the public lands.

In regard to food and fiber production, I should mention that livestock grazing is permitted within units of the Wilderness Preservation System to the extent such grazing existed at the time an area was so designated. In the past, however, grazers have found themselves squeezed out of such areas by wilderness management decisions of the Forest Service that did not consider the economic impact on existing grazing activities.

I want to thank this committee for addressing the wilderness grazing issue during the last Congress. As you know, this committee included some livestock grazing guidelines in committee reports on some RARE II bills. These guidelines attempted to clarify what grazing activities could take place within designated wilderness areas.

While it is too early to tell how well these guidelines are working, we are most hopeful that some of the major problems of the past will be resolved.

While livestock grazing is allowed within wilderness areas and while some of the worse problems hopefully may be alleviated by the guidelines, it remains difficult for a livestock grazing permittee to operate within a designated wilderness area. There are still restrictions that affect grazing. Also, we are deeply concerned about the deterioration of the forage resource that could take place within wilderness areas.

Our interest in bill S. 842 arises out of a belief that there ought to be some end to the years of wilderness debate and study that have postponed long-term planning and management on millions of acres of National Forest lands. We believe it is time for Congress to assume its responsibility and make some decisions. For over ten years wilderness study and de facto restrictions have taken precedence over other uses on millions of acres of National Forest lands. This should not be allowed to continue indefinitely.

National Forest wilderness has been studied while other uses have been delayed and re-studied. We should not continue to tie up such a large portion of our lands with round after round of studies with no firm decisions being made.

Actually, bill S. 842 is not as decisive as it could be. It still gives Congress until 1985 to make up its mind. And even then it doesn't say that Congress can't change its mind and add some more areas to the wilderness system. But it does say that Congress ought to make the laws not the federal bureaucracy or the courts.

If this committee feels that President Carter did not recommend enough wilderness, then it should so state. If this committee believes that 62 million acres of National Forests should be designated as wilderness, then it should call for a vote of the Congress on the matter. But it should not leave matters in a state of limbo.

Is it so much to ask that by 1985 after some 20 years of debate and study, we should know what Forest areas are to be managed under wilderness restrictions and which areas are going to be managed under multiple use principles? If Congress can't make up its minds now, it never will be able.

There is another point that I would like to make. We don't see the wilderness issue as a matter of choosing between natural beauty and rape and ruin. Regardless of the amount of acreage that eventually will wind up in the Wilderness Preservation System, there will be plenty of wilderness outside the system that will be wilderness indefinitely. As a matter of fact, in many respects it will be a more preferable wilderness for such areas can be managed to maintain their aesthetic beauty and natural resource attributes that are important to recreation and other uses. Management under the Wilderness Preservation System is essentially non management.

I assure you that as livestock ranchers we respect the environment and believe in taking proper care of our natural resources. As a matter of fact, that is the only way we can make a living by livestock grazing. We utilize renewable natural resources and we know that the only way to continue that activity is to preserve and enhance those natural resources. It is in our own self interest to be good environmentalists and we are strongly opposed to any actions - whether they involve timber, mining, recreation or grazing practices - that would deplete or injure our natural resources.

We are very proud of the fact that well-managed livestock grazing does not destroy but enhances our natural resources. Such grazing improves wildlife habitat and increases recreational opportunities through water developments and vegetation control. Grazing can even increase timber production through removal of undesirable vegetation. While grazing does not affect mineral or energy production on the public lands, it does have energy implications in that utilization of renewable forage without chemical fertilizers is the most energy efficient means of producing food and fiber for the American consumer.

In summary, we urge this committee to settle the present interminable wilderness review process so that we can get on with some balanced multiple use planning and management of areas that should not and in all likelihood will never be designated as parts of the Wilderness Preservation System.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Davis, you made it as a case in point the Middle Santian Roadless Area. That was not suggested for wilderness in the RARE II study; is that correct?

Mr. **Davis**. No, sir, nor was it included in Senator Hatfield's proposal of the last session.

The **Chairman**. You indicated there are a number of appeals pending?

Mr. **Davis**. That is correct, Senator.

The **Chairman**. Do you know how many?

Mr. **Davis**. I'm not current as to right now today. There have been as many as 12, and the last thing I heard was that about 3 of them had been disposed of by the Washington office of the Forest Service.

The **Chairman**. You indicated that some of those appeals involved the issue of whether or not they had been properly considered for wilderness designation; is that correct?

Mr. **Davis**. That is correct.

The **Chairman**. Do you know how many are involved in that issue?

Mr. **Davis**. No; we could analyze the appeals and get the information for you.

The **Chairman**. If you could do so, I would appreciate it.

Mr. Swan, you recognized in your statement, in your remarks, that although you start out by saying it is time to bring an end to the wilderness discussion, you did recognize that the wilderness evaluation will be ongoing even if this legislation is passed?

Mr. **Swan**. Absolutely right. As I said, the character of the land is not going to change. We are not going to have a big influx of people in road building in a tremendous amount of this land.

The **Chairman**. It recognizes that this bill will not end the possibility of additions to the wilderness system in the future. It changes the procedure, changes some of the presumptions in the meantime.

Mr. **Swan**. Absolutely.

The **Chairman**. I appreciate your statements and your willingness to testify and your patience in waiting for your turn. It has been a long hearing and perhaps longer than we anticipated, but I think the additions for the record and the groping for understanding is perhaps valuable.

I particularly appreciate various groups to say we are in agreement on some parts of these issues, although we may not agree with the language that is in the bill. Perhaps if we work together, we can develop that language upon which we can agree.

I thank all of the witnesses for their participation today. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 1:30 p.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

Responses to Additional Questions (April 22 and 23, 1981)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

1510
MAR 13 1981

Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It has come to our attention that there is some question regarding the status of portions of two further planning areas in Colorado that were considered during the 96th Congress as part of the Colorado Wilderness Act (P.L. 96-560). This letter is intended to clarify this situation and outline action we plan regarding these two areas.

During consideration of the Colorado wilderness bill (H.R. 5487) portions of two further planning areas (Lost Creek-A2252 and Davis Peak-B2100) were included in the Lost Creek and Mount Zerkel wildernesses. In both cases only portions of the further planning areas were designated as wilderness. There was some question regarding the status of the remaining portions of these two areas since neither the statute nor the committee reports directly address the issue. The release/sufficiency language in section 5(b)(4) indicates that areas remaining in further planning will have their wilderness suitability protected until future management is decided through the land management planning process.

After consultation with our Office of General Counsel, we have concluded that in the absence of either statutory language or committee report language to the contrary, those portions of Lost Creek and Davis Peak not designated as wilderness by P.L. 96-560 remain as further planning. Although the Senate committee report discusses the Davis Peak addition (page 19), it does not specifically address those parts of the Davis Peak further planning area not designated as wilderness by the Senate bill. Neither the

House report, nor the conference report indicate that any of the further planning area other than the approximately 1,900 acres between the two forks of the Encampment River was considered. The 1,900-acre area was added to the Mount Zerkel wilderness. Consequently, we have concluded that the remaining 8,100 acres of this 10,000-acre further planning area remains in further planning.

The legislative history on the second area in question, Lost Creek, is clearer. The Senate Committee Report 94-914 (page 18) indicates that only a portion of this further planning area is designated as wilderness and a decision on the remaining portion is deferred to enable closer public review. In the absence of any language to the contrary in the conference report we have concluded that the remaining 23,000-acre portion of this 58,000-acre further planning area also remains in further planning.

A decision on the future management of these two areas will be included in the appropriate National Forest Land Management plan. The planning effort is well underway with draft forest plans scheduled to be available for public comment in late 1982.

It is unfortunate that some questions regarding the status of these areas remained following enactment of the legislation. However, we are anxious to resolve the status of the remaining roadless and undeveloped lands in Colorado and believe the course of action we have outlined meets this objective.

Sincerely,

R. Max Peterson

R. MAX PETERSON
Chief

JAMES A. MC CLURE, IDAHO, CHAIRMAN
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR., CONN.
PETE V. DOMENICI, N. MEX.
MALCOLM WALLOP, WYO.
JOHN W. WARNER, VA.
GORDON J. HUMPHREY, N.H.
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, ALASKA
DON NICKLES, OKLA.
JOHN P. EAST, N.C.
JOHN HEINZ, PA.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LA.
DALE BUMPERS, ARK.
WENDELL H. FORD, KY.
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO
SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, HAWAII
JOHN MELCHER, MONT.
PAUL E. TSONGAS, MASS.
BILL BRADLEY, N.J.

MICHAEL D. HATHAWAY, STAFF DIRECTOR
CHARLES A. TRABANDT, CHIEF COUNSEL
DANIEL A. DREYFUS, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 15, 1981

Mr. Max Petersen
Chief
United States Forest Service
United States Department of
  Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Chief:

The Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee in its consideration of legislation (S. 842 and other bills) would like to know the current status of lands considered in RARE II as follows:

1. All areas in the National Forest System that are classified as "further planning areas" by source, i.e. administration actions, Congressional actions etc. and,

2. All areas in the National Forest System that are "released" or designated for non-wilderness by source, i.e. administrative action, Congressional actions, report or statute;

3. All areas in the National Forest System that were recommended for wilderness and a listing of those areas which were designated as wilderness by Congress.

The Subcommittee would also appreciate a listing of all Wilderness Study Areas in the National Forest System by source. We appreciate your prompt consideration of the request.

Sincerely,

Malcom Wallop
U.S. Senator

MW:AB/tt

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P. O. Box 2417
Washington, D. C. 20013

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Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public
Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We have received your letter of April 15 requesting information on the current status of lands considered in RARE II.

As Assistant Secretary Lyng noted in his Testimony before your subcommittee on April 22, we are developing the data you have requested. It is an extensive and complex data correlation exercise and may take a few weeks to finalize.

Enclosed is a listing of all congressionally designated Wilderness Study Areas in the National Forest System as requested in the last paragraph of your letter. We will send you the information you requested in items 1 through 3 as soon as it becomes available.

Sincerely,

M. R. Howlett
for R. MAX PETERSON
Chief

Enclosure

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 11, 1981

Mr. Max Peterson
Chief
United States Forest Service
United States Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Chief Peterson:

Enclosed are a number of questions from the Members of the Subcommittee which were raised on April 22 and 23 during the hearings on S. 842, "RARE II Review Act of 1981".

The questions and your responses will be made a part of the hearing record, and we appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Malcolm Wallop
U.S. Senator

MW:AB/tt

Enclosures

Table #3

Status of Statutory Wilderness Study Areas
(Not Including Primitive Area Reviews)

State	Area Name	Administration's 5/2/79 Recommendation on Congressionally Mandated WSA's*			Areas Designated WSA's by 96th Congress**-RARE II FEIS Allocations Shown in ( )	Areas Designated Wilderenss by 96th Congress - RARE II Allocations Shown in ( )
		W	FP	NW		
Ariz	Rincon	39,700		19,460		
Ark	Belle Starr Cave		5,970			
	Dry Creek		6,370			
	Richland Creek		2,100			
Calif	Sheep Mountain	30,100		36,800		
	Snow Mountain	25,000		24,300		
Colo	Spruce Creek		8,000			
	Buffalo Peaks				56,900 (W)	
	Fossil Ridge				54,700 (NW)	
	Greenhorn Mountain				22,300 (W)	
	South San Juan Additions				32,900 (NW)	
	Oh-Be-Joyful				5,500 (NW)	
	Piedra				41,500 (W)	
	Sangre De Cristo				221,000 (W)	
	Spanish Peaks				19,600 (W)	
	Vasquez Peak				12,800 (W)	
	West Needle				15,800 (W)	
	Wheeler Geologic Area				14,000 (FP)	
Fla	Sopchoppy River	1,170				
Idaho	Sawtooth	32,100	242,248			
Mich	Rock River Canyon			3,870		
	Sturgeon River	14,700				
Mo	Paddy Creek		6,728			
	Bell Mountain	7,300				8,530 (W)
	Piney Creek	8,400				8,400 (W)
	Rockpile Mountain	3,920				3,920 (W)
Mont	W. Pioneer		147,992			
	Taylor Hilgard		253,376			
	Blue Joint		61,406			
	Sapphire		98,815			
	Mount Henry		21,000			
	Ten Lakes		33,885			
	Mid. Fork Judith		91,000			
	Big Snowies		121,600			
	Hyalite-Porc-Buffalo		103,850			
	Elkhorn		84,980			

---Continued--- ---Continued--- ---Continued---

* Mandated wilderness study area acreage may differ from RARE II data.
** Acreage not necessarily the same as RARE II data.

4/6/81

Table #3
Continued

State	Area Name	Administration's 5/2/79 Recommendations on Congressionally Mandated WSA's*			Areas Designated WSA's by 96th Congress**-RARE II FEIS Allocations Shown in ( )	Areas Designated Wilderness by 96th Congress - RARE II Allocations Shown in ( )
		W	FP	NW		
NMex	Bunk Robinson				15,110 (FP)	
	Columbine Hondo				45,000 (FP)	
	Guadalupe Escarpment				21,000 (FP)	
	Hell Hole				18,860 (FP)	
	Lower San Francisco				8,800 (W)	
	Whitmire Canyon				7,760 (FP)	
NCar	Craggy Mountain		1,100			
Ore	Lower Minam	31,300				
	Hells Canyon		104,400			
SoCar	Wambaw Swamp	4,280				5,000 (W)
Tenn	Big Fork		4,626			
	Citico Creek		16,576			
Virg	Mill Creek		3,870			
	Mountain Lake		10,288			
	Peters Mountain	4,290				
	Ramsey's Draft	6,700				
WVa	Cranberry	35,500				
Wisc	Flynn Lake	6,700				
	Round Lake	3,660				
Wyo	DuNoir	44,000				
TOTAL		298,920	1,440,174	84,430	614,430***	25,850

* Mandated wilderness study area acreage may differ from RARE II data.
** Acreage not necessarily the same as RARE II data.
*** Total includes 398,700 (W); 122,730 (FP); and 93,000 (NW)

4/6/81

QUESTIONS FOR MAX PETERSON

1. At a field hearing in Oregon this spring (on HR 1511, an Oregon Wilderness bill introduced by Mr. Weaver), James F. Torrence, Deputy Regional Forester for the Pacific Northwest Region testified that in Oregon alone, since the RARE II recommendations were transmitted on April 16, 1979, there have been 78 timber sales involving 196 million board feet of timber on formerly roadless lands. Furthermore, he stated that the timber sale program currently lists another 296 sales involving 1.5 billion board feet of timber from roadless areas in Oregon. Can you verify this? Can you give the Committee information on the extent of development which has taken place on RARE II lands in other states since April 1979?

2. A letter dated July 25, 1980, from Agriculture Secretary Bergland to House Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman Seiberling endorses the compromise "sufficiency" language on release contained in the California bill. In that letter he states, "I want to reiterate that we believe we have sufficient authority under existing law to manage areas allocated to non-wilderness." Do you believe you can manage RARE II roadless lands for non-wilderness without additional authority?

3. Can you list for the subcommittee those lawsuits that have been brought to date which challenge the RARE II process itself?

   Can you explain the issues raised in the North Carolina lawsuit? What is the government's position in that case? Is this lawsuit specifically exempted from the provisions of Section 3 in S. 842?

4. When RARE II was instituted, was it intended to be the final consideration of wilderness or was it meant to be part of an ongoing land planning process under the NFMA?

   Can you explain how the RARE II wilderness recommendations fit with the projections for wilderness contained in the 1980 RPA document?

   Are these wilderness goals in RPA inconsistent with timber productivity goals in that document?

5. Mr. Peterson, the so-called "sufficiency" language which ultimately was incorporated in Colorado, New Mexico, and Alaska, was originally worked out in the context of a California wilderness bill in the House. Were you present at the discussions that led to that language?

   Who else was present? What was your role in those talks? Did you advocate a specific position? Were you generally satisfied with the results?

6. While the California bill did not ultimately become law, this language found its way into other laws, Colorado, Alaska, New Mexico. Has there been any difficulty with management of non-wilderness lands in those states as a result of the compromise? Has someone found a loophole? Have there been complaints from individuals in those states that it does not work?

7. Do you endorse the idea of a "dynamic" planning process such as that incorporated in NFMA and RPA? Do you see a need to end planning for any particular resources such as wilderness as S. 842 would require?

8. Is the consideration of wilderness in a future forest plan -- if it is incorporated in the plan with other uses and not as a part of a RARE III -- going to create any particular hardship for the Forest Service?

9. How many broad feet has the Forest Service sold on RARE II areas that have been "released" ? Show the areas and volume by areas. How many sales are planned, underway or advertised in those areas?

USFS-QUESTIONS

10. Thank you Mr. Secretary, as you stated, we have asked the Forest Service to provide a land status report as follows:

    1. All areas in the National Forest System that are classified as "further planning areas" by source, i.e. administration actions, Congressional actions etc., and,
    2. All areas in the National Forest System that are "released" or designated for non-wilderness by source, i.e. administrative action, Congressional actions, report or statute;
    3. All areas in the National Forest System that were recommended for wilderness and a listing of those areas which were designated as wilderness by Congress.
    4. A listing of all Wilderness study areas in the National Forest System by source.

    We appreciate Chief Peterson's rapid response in providing some of this information to the subcommittee.

11. We recognize that S. 842 has differing provisions for National Forest's East & West of the 100th meridan. Could you provide for the record an analysis of those differences as they apply to the categories listed?

QUESTIONS FOR MR. LYNG

1. Mr. Lyng, what percentage of the RARE II lands were addressed last Congress through the enactment of legislation affecting Alaska, Idaho, New Mexico, Colorado, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Louisiana? Do you think that the record of of the Congress in this regard indicates a commitment to resolve the RARE II issue in a timely manner?

2. You indicate in your statement that the Administration plans to carefully consider and evaluate the costs to society of foregoing benefits from various resources as a result of wilderness designation. I happen to agree that a balance between resource development and wilderness values is desirable. However, in my view that balance can best be struck through the traditional State-by-State approach rather than a nationwide bill. What are your views on this matter?

3. As drafted, would S. 842 have the effect of amending Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976? How?

4. Do I understand that the Administration is recommending that further planning areas in the East be treated like further planning areas in the West for the purposes of this legislation? If not, please explain.

5. Why do you "understand" that S. 842 would not modify any wilderness designations made by the Congress last year? As drafted it clearly does affect a number of these areas.

6. In your testimony, you state that S. 842 should be modified to "contain the same provisions in both the East and West".

   (a) Isn't there a different statutory basis for considering wilderness in the East than in the West? (Eastern Wilderness Act).

   (b) The bill does not recognize the "further planning" status of areas in the East. It is contended in a lawsuit currently pending in North Carolina that at least in the East, the law does not provide for an administrative consideration of wilderness potential unless formally designated a Wilderness Study Area by Congress. In light of this do you support including a section dealing with further planning areas in the Eastern forest provision of this bill? Would you support leaving the further planning areas out of the bill if they could be reviewed for wilderness potential as part of the normal planning process under the National Forest Management Act?

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Washington Office
12th & Independence SW
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, DC 20013

Reply to: 1510

Date: JUN 0 5 1981

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public
  Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The following is my response to the questions raised by members of the Subcommittee following the hearing on S. 842 and submitted to us in your May 11 letter.

QUESTION 1: At a field hearing in Oregon this spring (on H.R. 1511, an Oregon Wilderness bill introduced by Mr. Weaver), James F. Torrence, Deputy Regional Forester for the Pacific Northwest Region, testified that in Oregon alone, since the RARE II recommendations were transmitted on April 16, 1979, there have been 78 timber sales involving 196 million board feet of timber on formerly roadless lands. Furthermore, he stated that the timber sale program currently lists another 296 sales involving 1.5 billion board feet of timber from roadless areas in Oregon. Can you verify this? Can you give the Committee information on the extent of development which has taken place on RARE II lands in other States since April 1979?

RESPONSE: We have verified the information provided by Mr. Torrence at the field hearing in Oregon. This information was based on an analysis of all timber sales in Oregon since April 1979 to determine which ones are on RARE II lands allocated to nonwilderness uses. We have compiled similar data for the State of Washington where 38 timber sales have been made involving 125 million board feet of timber on formerly roadless lands. In addition, there are 13 timber sales planned for the remainder of fiscal year 1981 involving an additional 91 million board feet.

We have not compiled the same data in other States. At the request of Chairman McClure, we are gathering similar data for nonwilderness areas in other States. However, it will be early August before this information will be available.

QUESTION 2: A letter dated July 25, 1980, from Agriculture Secretary Bergland to House Public Lands and National Parks Subcommittee Chairman Seiberling, endorses the compromise "sufficiency" language on release contained in the California bill. In that letter he states, "I want to reiterate that we believe we have sufficient authority under existing law to manage areas allocated to nonwilderness." Do you believe you can manage RARE II roadless lands for nonwilderness without additional authority?

RESPONSE: An original premise of the Final Environmental Statement on RARE II and reinforced by the Presidential decision of April 16, 1979, was that one group of areas would be recommended to Congress for wilderness designation and that the Secretary had sufficient authority to proceed with both further planning and management of nonwilderness areas.

The RARE II roadless lands have no special statutory status by virtue of their being included in the inventory. The Secretary has the complete authority to prescribe management of these lands pursuant to the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act and the National Forest Management Act. In managing RARE II lands for nonwilderness, the Secretary has complied with the National Environmental Policy Act by considering wilderness designation as an alternative in the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement. This NEPA requirement can also be addressed in environmental statements prepared for forest plans required under the National Forest Management Act. The case of California v. Bergland does not question the authority of the Secretary to manage nonwilderness. Rather, it raises the question of the planning regulations required under section 6 which provide for a consideration of wilderness values in overall context of economic and environmental aspects of resource management. The provisions of S. 842 would strengthen our authority to manage lands identified for nonwilderness uses.

QUESTION 3: Can you list for the Subcommittee those lawsuits that have been brought to date which challenge the RARE II process itself?

Can you explain the issues raised in the North Carolina lawsuit? What is the Government's position in that case? Is this lawsuit specifically exempted from the provisions of section 3 in S. 842?

RESPONSE: Two lawsuits have been filed regarding RARE II. California v. Bergland, (U.S.D.C., E.D., California 1980) challenged the adequacy of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement. Judge Lawrence Karlton found, among other things, that the RARE II EIS was an inadequate consideration of the environmental impacts of development in RARE II areas proposed for nonwilderness. That case is now pending an appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Southern Appalachian Multiple Use Council, Inc., v. Bergland, (U.S.D.C., W.D., N.C.), was a challenge to the ability of the Secretary to study any area of National Forest without such area having been first designated by Congress as a wilderness study area. On April 15, 1981, the court ruled that the Secretary does have authority to study areas and recommend some or all as wilderness study areas. A decision regarding the Government's position concerning a possible appeal has not been made. However, it was their position at trial that the Secretary could study and recommend any area for possible wilderness designation. In light of the Court's decision, it appears that the proviso now in section 3(b) of the bill would be unnecessary.

QUESTION 4: When RARE II was instituted, was it intended to be the final consideration of wilderness or was it meant to be part of an ongoing land planning process under the NFMA?

Can you explain how the RARE II wilderness recommendations fit with the projections for wilderness contained in the 1980 RPA document?

Are these wilderness goals in RPA inconsistent with timber productivity goals in that document?

RESPONSE: RARE II is seen as part of the ongoing land planning process under the National Forest Management Act. The wilderness recommendations were subject to congressional action of acceptance or rejection. If rejected, the lands would be considered as nonwilderness. If Congress took no action, at some future time they would be reconsidered in the planning process for uses other than wilderness. For the nonwilderness areas, RARE II constituted the wilderness consideration in the first generation of plans to be completed by 1985. It was anticipated that in future generations of plans that if an area remained roadless and undeveloped its wilderness suitability might be considered again.

The wilderness recommendation resulting from RARE II included 12.4 million acres in the lower 48 States and 7.5 million acres in Alaska for a total of 19.9 million acres. If all these recommended areas were added to the existing wilderness system as of June 1979 (15.3 million acres), the total wilderness system would be 35.2 million acres. This compares with the recommended program level of 42 million acres. There were 10.8 million acres in further planning and 2.4 million acres of congressional mandated study areas.

The wilderness goals in RPA are consistent with timber productivity goals in RPA.

QUESTION 5: Mr. Peterson, the so-called "sufficiency" language which ultimately was incorporated in Colorado, New Mexico, and Alaska, was originally worked out in the context of a California wilderness bill in the House. Were you present at the discussions that led to that language?

Who else was present? What was your role in those talks? Did you advocate a specific position? Were you generally satisfied with the results?

RESPONSE: Yes, I was present at the discussions of the California "sufficiency" language. The meetings were arranged by Mr. Seiberling, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Lands. The representation varied somewhat from meeting to meeting but generally included Mr. Seiberling and members of his staff, individuals representing environmental interest such as Mr. Doug Scott and Mr. Tim Mahoney, Mr. Barnes as an industry representative, Mr. Dick Fowler of Agriculture's Office of General Counsel, and myself. Mr. Fowler and I were there to provide assistance. We were not in a position to advocate inclusion of the language in the legislation. At the conclusion of the meetings, we generally agreed that the proposed language would be helpful in resolving the problems raised by the lawsuit.

QUESTION 6: While the California bill did not ultimately become law, this language found its way into other laws--Colorado, Alaska, and New Mexico. Has there been any difficulty with management of nonwilderness lands in those States as a result of the compromise? Has someone found a loophole? Have there been complaints from individuals in those States that it does not work?

RESPONSE: The management of the nonwilderness in Colorado, Alaska, and New Mexico is proceeding in an orderly planned manner. We do not have any lawsuits in these States. We are not aware of any loopholes or major complaints in these States. There was a question of interpretation on whether several areas in Colorado should be considered as further planning or nonwilderness. We notified the interested parties of our determination and enclosed is a copy of our letter of March 13 to the Committee Chairman.

QUESTION 7: Do you endorse the idea of a "dynamic" planning process such as that incorporated in NFMA and RPA? Do you see a need to end planning for any particular resources such as wilderness as S. 842 would require?

RESPONSE: I endorse the concept of a dynamic planning process. I have some concern, however, that continual reconsideration of an area for wilderness suitability may be counterproductive. Since Congress has reserved to itself the authority to designate wilderness and on a regular basis has designated wilderness study areas, I can agree that upon completion of the current studies of further planning areas that future wilderness studies only be carried out upon the express direction of the Congress.

QUESTION 8: Is the consideration of wilderness in a future forest plan--if it is incorporated in the plan with other uses and not as a part of a RARE III--going to create any particular hardship for the Forest Service?

RESPONSE: Since 1964, the question of providing adequate consideration of wilderness suitability has been the subject of numerous administrative appeals and substantial litigation. Such actions have resulted in delays in the overall Forest planning and subsequent implementation of plans. Forest planning can be expedited and uncertainty removed if additional wilderness study only occurs by direction of Congress. This is particularly true since RARE II and the ongoing further planning evaluation, as part of Forest planning, have presumably provided a means of identifying the lands most suitable for wilderness designation.

QUESTION 9: How many board feet has the Forest Service sold on RARE II areas that have been "release"? Show the areas and volume by areas. How many sales are planned, underway, or advertised in those areas?

RESPONSE: We have not compiled this information on a nationwide basis. At the request of Chairman McClure, we are gathering this information for all nonwilderness areas. However, it will be early August before this information will be available.

QUESTION 10: Thank you, Mr. Secretary, as you stated, we have asked the Forest Service to provide a land status report as follows:

1. All areas in the National Forest System that are classified as "further planning areas" by source, i.e., Administration actions, Congressional actions etc., and,
2. All areas in the National Forest System that are "released" or designated for nonwiderness by source, i.e., administrative action, Congressional actions, report, or statute;
3. All areas in the National Forest System that were recommended for wilderness and a listing of those areas which were designated as wilderness by Congress.
4. A listing of all Wilderness Study Areas in the National Forest by source.

We appreciate Chief Peterson's rapid response in providing some of this information to the Subcommittee.

RESPONSE: The land status report requested is being prepared and will be provided to the Committee by separate transmittal within the next 4 to 6 weeks. We do not plan to prepare a list of nonwilderness areas since "released" areas would be those areas not designated on the other lists.

QUESTION 11: We recognize that S. 842 has differing provisions for National Forests east and west of the 100th meridian. Could you provide for the record an analysis of those differences as they apply to the categories listed?

RESPONSE: There are essentially two differences between eastern and western lands found in S. 842. The bill provides in section 4(a)(2) that western areas recommended in RARE II for wilderness shall be subject to further designation as wilderness until January 1, 1985, but recommended wilderness areas in the East shall become Wilderness Study Areas pursuant to the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975. Further planning is provided in the West by section 4(a)(3), but is not provided in the East. The bill provides similar treatment, both east and west, for the release of nonwilderness areas.

As applied to the RARE II classifications of further planning, nonwilderness, wilderness recommended, and wilderness study, we see no legal basis for different treatment of areas due to their location either east or west of the 100th meridian. Wilderness Study Areas are designated by Acts of Congress, and a particular study area may be subject to such special provisions as provided in the enabling act.

The differences between National Forest lands east and west of the 100th meridian for purposes of wilderness management can be based upon differences between the Wilderness Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-577) and the Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975 (P.L. 93-622).

The generic act is the 1964 statute which established the National Wilderness Preservation System consisting of Federally owned lands designated by Congress as "wilderness areas." (16 U.S.C. 1131(a)). The 1964 Act also provided for the continued administration of a wilderness area by the agency having had prior jurisdiction, and provided a definition of "wilderness." (16. U.S.C. 1131(b, c)).

The stated purpose of the 1975 Eastern Wilderness Act was "to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act by designating certain acquired lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System...", P.L. 93-622, preamble. The 1975 Act does not create a separate wilderness system as section 6(a) provides:

> Except as otherwise provided by this Act, the Wilderness areas designated by or pursuant to this Act shall be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act (P.L. 93-622, §6(a)).

The provisions of both the 1964 and 1975 Acts can be divided into two broad categories - Process of Designation and Administration.

I. Process of Designation:

The 1964 Act provides for the review of primitive areas, and Presidential recommendation on wilderness designation (16 U.S.C. 1132(b)). It also provides for a process for the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to follow, such as public hearings and consultation with States, prior to making wilderness recommendations to the President and prior to the modification or adjustments to wilderness boundaries.

The 1975 Act provides for the designation by Congress of Wilderness Study Areas for review by the Secretary of Agriculture with recommendations to be made by the President on each study (P.L. 93-622, sections 4(a and c)). Congress reserved the authority to designate future wilderness study areas (Id. at section 4(d)).

II. Administration:

The Wilderness Act of 1964 provides at section 4 for management of designated wilderness areas solely for public recreation, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use (16 U.S.C. 1133(b)). Except as may be specifically provided in the Act, all developmental activities are prohibited (Id. at (c)). Special provisions are made for preexisting motorboat and aircraft use, and measures needed for fire and insect control (Id. at (d)). Mining rights are maintained to the same extent as prior to the 1964 Act except such rights will expire December 31, 1983 (Id. at d(3)). Land acquisition authority is limited to voluntary sales or gifts, or by acquisition specifically authorized by Congress (16 U.S.C. 1134(c)).

The 1975 Act incorporates the same management standards prescribed by the Wilderness Act of 1964. The major distinction between the eastern and the western lands is that there is a broader land acquisition authority in the East for areas designated under the 1975 Act. In eastern wilderness, the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire land by purchase, gift, exchange, or by condemnation. Condemnation cannot be utilized where a landowner continues to use the land for the same use as before designation, and can be utilized only when subsequent uses are found incompatible with the preservation of wilderness (P.L. 93-622, section 6(b)).

With regard to designated Wilderness Study Areas, the 1975 Act provides for their management as wilderness for a finite period of Congressional consideration (P.L. 93-622, section 6(a)). There is no comparable provision in the 1964 Act for the management of wilderness study areas, although on several occasions study areas have been designated in the West with a finite period of protection pending Congressional consideration (e.g., P.L. 94-199, §8(d)).

QUESTIONS FOR MR. LYNG

QUESTION 1: Mr. Lyng, what percentage of the RARE II lands were addressed last Congress through the enactment of legislation affecting Alaska, Idaho, New Mexico, Colorado, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Louisiana? Do you think that the record of the Congress in this regard indicates a commitment to resolve the RARE II issue in a timely manner?

RESPONSE 1: Approximately one-third of the RARE II lands were addressed last Congress through the enactment of legislation affecting Alaska, Idaho, New Mexico, Colorado, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Louisiana. This indicates a commitment to act on RARE II wilderness recommendations, but we believe prompt legislative action is needed to end the uncertainty regarding the 36 million acres that were designated for nonwilderness uses. We believe such statutory direction is necessary to avoid legal entanglements such as the California v. Bergland lawsuit that further prolongs indecision. Therefore, we strongly support those provisions of S. 842.

QUESTION 2: You indicate in your statement that the Administration plans to carefully consider and evaluate the costs to society of foregoing benefits from various resources as a result of wilderness designation. I happen to agree that a balance between resource development and wilderness values is desirable. However, in my view that balance can best be struck through the traditional State-by-State approach rather than a nationwide bill. What are your views on this matter?

RESPONSE: We believe that lands identified as nonwilderness in the RARE II study by statute should be managed for nonwilderness, multiple-use purposes. They should not again have to be considered for recommendation as wilderness unless specifically directed by Congress. We believe the quickest way to end the uncertainty concerning areas allocated to nonwilderness uses in RARE II is to provide in statute that the 36 million acres designated for nonwilderness be managed for uses other than wilderness. Therefore, we support such nationwide legislation.

This Administration does intend, however, carefully to consider and evaluate legislative proposals for additions to the wilderness system. We believe statewide proposals rather than area-by-area proposals would greatly facilitate our evaluation of wilderness legislation and we would be pleased to work with the Congress to that end.

QUESTION 3: As drafted, would S. 842 have the effect of amending section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976? How?

RESPONSE: The bill, S. 842, would affect the implementation of section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 with regard to areas inventoried in RARE II. Specifically, section 6(e) of NFMA requires the Secretary in developing, reviewing, and revising land management plans to assure coordination of all multiple uses including wilderness. Additionally, adequate NEPA compliance is required with respect to the nonwilderness allocation of these lands. Once there is adequate consideration of wilderness for such areas in accordance with NEPA, no additional management authority is required.

QUESTION 4: Do I understand that the Administration is recommending that further planning areas in the East be treated like further planning areas in the West for the purposes of this legislation? If not, please explain.

RESPONSE: It is correct that the Administration wishes to treat all further planning areas alike. It is recommended that the bill allow further planning areas to be considered through the normal planning process, and that the Secretary be allowed to make definitive wilderness recommendations without requiring subsequent redundant study pursuant to "wilderness study" classifications.

QUESTION 5: Why do you "understand" that S. 842 would not modify any wilderness designations made by the Congress last year? As drafted it clearly does affect a number of these areas.

RESPONSE: The bill applies to areas heretofore not specifically designated or "released" in legislation passed to date. Absent specific wilderness designation or specific "release", the RARE II classification will continue to apply to an area, and it would be planned and managed the same as all other RARE II areas.

QUESTION 6: In your testimony, you state that S. 842 should be modified to "contain the same provisions in both the East and West."

(a) Isn't there a different statutory basis for considering wilderness in the East than in the West? (Eastern Wilderness Act)

(b) The bill does not recognize the "further planning status of areas in the East. It is contended in a lawsuit currently pending in North Carolina that at least in the East, the law does not provide for an administrative consideration of wilderness potential unless formally designated as Wilderness Study Area by Congress. In light, of this do you support including a section dealing with further planning areas in the Eastern forest provision of this bill? Would you support leaving the further planning areas out of the bill if they could be reviewed for wilderness potential as part of the normal planning process under the National Forest Management Act?

RESPONSE:

(a) There is no statutory difference between the East and West pertaining to the consideration of lands for wilderness. Section 3(d) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 provides procedural precedent to administrative recommendations of wilderness and these apply nationwide. The Eastern Wilderness Act of 1975 provides at section 4(a) that the wilderness studies shall be conducted in accordance with section 3(d) of the Wilderness Act of 1964. There is additional language in the Eastern Wilderness Act pertaining to the designation of "wilderness study area." Although study areas have been principally designated in the East, the Congress has from time to time designated study areas in the West (e.g., P.L. 94-199 §8(d)). It is correct to say that wilderness has been designated in some cases based on a specific study, or no study, on RARE II, or as the result of land management planning. Congress can and has utilized whatever information that may be available so as to make designation without regard to an area prior study status.

(b) The lawsuit in North Carolina was decided by an opinion rendered by Judge Woodrow W. Jones on April 15, 1981. In that opinion, the court held that the Secretary of Agriculture does have the lawful authority to study and consider the wilderness suitability of National Forest lands, and to make recommendations to the Congress of selected areas for wilderness study designation. The opinion states that the Secretary can study areas only for wilderness study designation. The logical planning scenario resulting from designation as a study area would be a fully new study of the area. We believe a subsequent study of such areas to be unnecessary and redundant, and a needless expenditure of staff time and appropriated funds. Accordingly, it would be desirable that the bill allow the Secretary to consider wilderness in the normal planning process under the National Forest Management Act, and to allow the Secretary to make specific recommendations as to wilderness or nonwilderness designation.

Sincerely,

Douglas Leisz

for R. MAX PETERSON
Chief

Enclosure

APPENDIX II

Additional Material Submitted for the Record (April 22 and 23, 1981)

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Professionals advancing the science, technology, practice and teaching of forestry to benefit society

at Wild Acres • 5400 Grosvenor Lane • Washington, D. C. 20014 • (301) ~~897-8720~~

PRESIDENT
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LBJ School of Public Affairs
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas

VICE PRESIDENT
THOMAS B. BORDEN
State Forester
Fort Collins, Colo

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Washington, D.C.

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Oakland, Calif

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Forest Service—USDA
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Woodlands Division
Arkansas Kraft Corporation
Heber Springs, Ark

ROBERT G. KINTIGH
Owner, Manager
Kintigh's Mountain Home Ranch
Springfield, Ore

NORWIN E. LINNARTZ
Professor of Forestry
School of Forestry & Wildlife Management
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, La

WILLIAM F. MILLIKEN
Consulting Forester
Milliken Forestry Company, Inc
Columbia, S.C

MICHAEL D. MOORE
Assistant State Forester
Michigan Dept. of Natural Resources
Lansing, Mich

J. WALTER MYERS, JR
Executive Vice President
Forest Farmers Association
Atlanta, Ga

CHANDLER P. ST. JOHN
Supervisor
Wasatch-Cache National Forest
Salt Lake City, Utah

May 26, 1981

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Public Lands & Reserved Water
Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

On behalf of the 21,000 members of the Society of American Foresters, I am pleased to submit for the subcommittee's consideration this letter and enclosed position. We believe our position outlines a viable approach for expediting wilderness allocations while minimizing the costs associated with delayed decisions.

In making wilderness allocations, Congress faces serious problems in deciding on the conceptual framework to guide its decisions. Such a framework must be built upon appropriate consideration of both the current and future benefits and costs associated with wilderness.

To date, there is no comprehensive congressional view of what should comprise the Wilderness System. Consequently, decisions concerning additions are being made on an ad hoc basis—with inadequate information on the quantity, quality, and location of wilderness on all federal lands which will ultimately be desirable or necessary.

To correct this inadequacy in the context of RARE II, we recommend that Congress establish a preliminary acreage target for wilderness on the national forests. Such a target would take into consideration data and recommendations from the RARE II study, data developed under the Resources Planning Act process, and other sources. Congressional hearings on state wilderness proposals could then proceed with a broader perspective of what lands are best suited for inclusion in the Wilderness System. Allocations within a state could be made in the context of the total system and specifically in relation to allocations in the same region.

The opportunity costs from delayed allocation decisions could be lessened if Congress would direct the Forest Service to allocate the target acreage among the national forests and expedite the forest planning process on those units where opportunities are greatest for easing land use problems caused by lack of final decisions.

SAF further recommends that Congress tentatively accept the previous administration's recommendations for areas to be classified as nonwilderness and direct the Forest Service to proceed with management of those areas in accordance with existing approved plans.

We offer this approach as an alternative to S. 842 for several reasons. First, we believe our procedure has a solid professional basis in that it calls for the establishment of a goal for the Wilderness System. This is consistent with our earlier positions. Second, our procedure does not contradict or require changes in current statutes and regulations. For instance, S. 842 would prohibit future consideration of wilderness management in forest plans as one of the multiple uses. We believe professional resource managers should continue to consider all of the multiple uses identified in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 in the planning process. SAF's approach also avoids amending the Resources Planning Act/National Forest Management Act planning process, allowing consideration of potential resource uses in an integrated fashion.

We appreciate this opportunity to submit our views for consideration.

Sincerely,

Stephen H. Spurr

Stephen H. Spurr
President

Enclosure

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Representing the Forestry Profession in America

WILDERNESS ALLOCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF RARE II
A POSITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS*

RARE II, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation was commenced in June 1977 and completed in April 1979. Its purposes were to inventory and evaluate existing roadless areas of the National Forest System and recommend which were best suited for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

RARE II was a complex exercise. It had some shortcomings, as recognized in the position of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) adopted on October 1, 1978. Yet, RARE II also contributed to the information base by considering additions in the context of an existing Wilderness System, proximity to population centers, and ecological diversity within the system. It also recognized the interdependency of allocations made in one state on management realities in other states. Of the 62 million acres considered under RARE II, 15.4 million (25 percent) were recommended for wilderness, 10.6 million (17 percent) for further planning, and 36 million (58 percent) for nonwilderness. The recommended additions would make a total of 33.8 million acres of wilderness in the national forests--18 percent of their area.

The secretary of agriculture transmitted the RARE II recommendations to Congress in May 1979. Subsequently, wilderness allocation bills have been reported by House and Senate committees on a state-by-state basis rather than in the comprehensive manner recommended by SAF in September 1977. Consideration should be given to present and prospective wilderness administered by other federal agencies. As the 96th Congress adjourned, statutes creating new wilderness areas had been enacted for Colorado, New Mexico, central Idaho, and Alaska.

SAF recognizes the utility and necessity of congressional review of the RARE II recommendations. SAF also believes that the costs associated with delayed wilderness allocation decisions are a cause for concern. For example, for roadless areas with commercially operable forests that are withheld from timber management pending a decision on wilderness designation, this "opportunity cost" is incurred for the period that the lands are withheld. Obviously there would also be opportunity costs from entering any roadless areas that Congress would ultimately have designated as wilderness.

Therefore, SAF believes Congress should use the RARE II data and recommendations to facilitate planning under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) and to expedite decisions on wilderness allocations for the National Forest System.

---

*Approved by the Council of the Society of American Foresters, May 1, 1981. A position of the Society of American Foresters expires three years after the date of its adoption unless, after thorough review, its continuance is approved.

Without derogation of its position on the inadequacies of RARE II, SAF believes that RARE II data can be valuable in minimizing the costs of continued deferral of roadless area allocations. To this end Congress and the administration should use the data, within the RPA framework, for establishing a preliminary target for wilderness on the national forests.

Establishment of a preliminary target would make use of the information in RARE II and would support and strengthen the forest planning process. It would not, however, address the problem of delay in allocation. SAF believes that the costs of such delay can be reduced by proper administrative procedures until such time as land-use plans have been completed on all national forests.

The first procedure would be to ensure that scheduling and budgeting of land-use planning gives highest priority to those units where opportunities are greatest for easing forestland use problems caused by the present lack of final decisions. The result would be to make available as rapidly as possible such potential developable resources as may be determined to be outside the Wilderness System.

SAF recommends that Congress adopt a preliminary target and direct the USDA Forest Service to allocate portions to national forests on the basis of information and criteria derived from RARE II.

SAF further recommends that Congress tentatively accept the recommendations of the previous administration for areas to be managed as nonwilderness and direct the Forest Service to proceed with the management of those areas in accordance with existing approved plans to meet the goals and outputs of the forest and region. Management objectives will be subject to reexamination during the development of national forest plans under the regulations implementing RPA as amended.

This approach would make timber and other developable resources available where essential to meet current production goals. On the roadless areas it would focus such immediate development on tracts with the least potential for wilderness.

If properly implemented, this approach would significantly lower the real cost to society of delay in land allocation. Any portion of the nonwilderness that may be classified as wilderness after future planning should not create significant problems for the achievement of sustained yield of national forest resources.

* * *

The Society of American Foresters, with about 22,000 members, is the national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession of the United States including public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, and forestry students.

Society of American Foresters
5400 Grosvenor Lane
Washington, D.C. 20014
(301) 897-8720

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 202—797-6800

April 22, 1981

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
CONCERNING S. 842, RARE II REVIEW ACT OF 1981

The National Wildlife Federation (NWF), with over 4.6 million members and supporters, is the nation's largest grass-roots organization dedicated to the wise use, conservation, and restoration of the nation's natural resources. With affiliate organizations in each of the fifty states, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, NWF reflects a broad cross-section of state, local, and national interests. NWF appreciates this opportunity to testify on S. 842, the "RARE II release bill," and has attached our national resolution which addresses many of the provisions contained in this bill.

The Federation finds S. 842 to be seriously detrimental to the sound planning and management of national forest lands. Through a long and concerted bipartisan effort, Congress has established an effective planning process to enable the Forest Service to manage the resources of the national forests according to the principle of multiple-use. Some of you on the Subcommittee worked hard to assure the passage of the Resources Planning Act in 1974 and the National Forest Management Act in 1976, which gave birth to this solid planning process.

The bill now before you, S. 842, poses a significant threat to this system of good management of our national forests. We are particularly concerned with the pre-emptive nature of the bill, and its provisions to restrict the amount of discretion which the professional staff of the Forest Service can exercise.

Several provisions in the bill would hinder the Forest Service in carrying out its duties and would undercut the planning process now underway. We would like to join you in taking a close look at some of these provisions.

Section 3 of this bill would exempt the RARE II final environmental impact statement from any form of judicial review. This provision would run directly counter to the mandates and intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. NEPA's intent in requiring environmental impact statements for all "major federal actions significantly affecting the human environment" was to ensure not only that the executive branch closely examines the environmental consequences of its actions, but also that the results of that examination be available for public review. We believe that Section 3 of this bill will discourage public review and awareness of environmental assessments, because it removes the judicial guarantee that an assessment would do what the law requires. Thus, we are concerned that Section 3 would set a dangerous precedent.

The removal of judicial review in the specific case of the RARE II final environmental impact statement is particularly suspect since a Federal District Court has already found the statement to be deficient in several areas required by NEPA. Why then should Section 3(b] of this proposed bill specifically nullify that finding? Passage of this section of the bill would serve only to hide evident flaws in the RARE II process. Rather than hiding such inadequacies, we need to bring them out in the open where they can be discussed and remedied. This is the intent of NEPA, and we urge the Committee to uphold that intent by not limiting judicial review of the RARE II final environmental impact statement.

Section 4(a)(1) and Section 5 of the proposed bill would strip the Secretary of Agriculture of his authority to conduct any further roadless area reviews (unless specifically authorized by Congress), and would declare RARE II a sufficient evaluation of national forest roadless areas. However, the planning process for national forest lands, which was put into motion by the National Forest Management Act (1976) and the subsequent Forest Service regulations (1979), includes an ongoing consideration of all forest resources, including wilderness (NFMA § 6(e)(1) and (g)(3)(A); 36 C.F.R. § 219.12(e)(1) and (2)). The proposed bill now before you would greatly impair that planning process by bypassing its balanced approach to all resources of the national forests. With no further areas eligible for consideration as wilderness, the forest management plans now in progress could not provide their requisite consideration of all national forest resources. Rather than hindering this still young planning process, we believe that the Congress should support it by rejecting Section 4(a)(1) and Section 5 of the proposed bill.

The National Wildlife Federation believes that the timetables for designation of wilderness in Sections 4(a)(2), 4(a)(3), and 4(b)(1) of this bill are unnecessary. Congress is in the midst of considering the recommendations of the RARE II review on a case-by-case basis, which allows citizens and relevant committees the opportunity for careful scrutiny of boundary modifications, resource trade-offs, and special management provisions for individual areas. We see no wisdom in circumventing this process and sharply limiting the opportunity for public involvement by the establishment of extraordinary deadlines for Congressional action. This meat-axe approach of lumping all RARE II recommendations together obscures the need for a careful case-by-case analysis, free from the intense pressures of a severely curtailed timetable. Sound management of national forest lands cannot be accomplished through unwise haste.

Section 4(b)(2) of the proposed bill would eliminate further study areas east of the one hundredth meridian from the RARE II evaluation by combining them with areas recommended for non-wilderness. This would undercut the entire point of designating certain areas for further study. Section 4(b)(2) would thus deceive the Forest Service, because had the Service known when conducting the RARE II review that a designation of "further study" would be later redefined by Congress as a recommendation for non-wilderness, it is reasonable to assume that the Service might have made significantly different recommendations for those areas. The opinion of the professional foresters who staff the Forest Service is that these areas deserve further study, not an arbitrary decree of permanent non-wilderness status based on inadequate information.

The National Wildlife Federation is deeply concerned that Section 6 of the proposed bill would too severely restrict the ability of the Forest Service to use its professional judgment about the need for buffer zones. Regardless of whether protective perimeters or buffer zones around wilderness areas are ever actually needed on national forest lands, such a designation is a decision which should be made only by professional foresters "on the ground," who are familiar with the needs of each particular wilderness area. We can see no wisdom in tying the hands of the professional Forest Service staff by issuing a blanket policy without considering each area affected by that policy.

Section 7 of the proposed bill would hinder the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out his managerial role by eliminating one of the resources--wilderness--with which he is supposed to be concerned. This would undercut and circumvent the intent of the National Forest Management Act in establishing an effective planning process for all resources of the national forests.

Section 7 is also disturbingly unclear in its use of the term "no such lands." Presumably, "such lands" refers to "National Forest System lands." However, if this is the intent of the phrase, all RARE II further study areas would lose their potential as wilderness areas since they could no longer be "managed for protecting their suitability for possible wilderness designation." In other words, further study areas would no longer be eligible for further study. This again subverts the work of the Forest Service in its RARE II evaluation by an _ex post facto_ redefinition of terms. The National Wildlife Federation finds this an inappropriate way to deal with the professional work and opinions of the Forest Service, and we encourage the Subcommittee to reject Section 7 of this bill.

In sum, the National Wildlife Federation finds nothing to support in S. 842. The bill would debilitate the intent and administration of some of the most important laws regarding wilderness areas in the national forests, particularly NEPA, RPA, and NFMA. S. 842 would also reduce to the point of impairment the discretion necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture and the Forest Service to manage the national forests for the wise use and protection of all forest resources. The bill would further undercut the work of the Forest Service in the RARE II review by eliminating those areas specifically designated by professional foresters as needing further study. The National Wildlife Federation therefore urges the Subcommittee to oppose S. 842.

National Wildlife Federation

1412 16TH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

202—797-680

Resolution No. 27

FOREST SERVICE WILDERNESS REVIEW

WHEREAS, between 1977 and 1979 the Forest Service conducted a review called RARE II (the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) of the remaining roadless acreage in the National Forest System in order to determine which areas to recommend to Congress for wilderness, which areas to plan for nonwilderness and which areas to study further for wilderness suitability; and

WHEREAS, the Administration and the Forest Service sent a recommendation to Congress for about 15.4 million acres for wilderness, 36 million for non-wilderness, and another 10.6 million for further study; and

WHEREAS, Congress is now considering these recommendations on a case-by-case basis, allowing citizens and the relevant committees the opportunity for careful scrutiny of boundary modifications, resource trade-offs and special management provisions for individual areas; and

WHEREAS, some members of Congress have introduced legislation which would mandate permanent Forest Service management of all the RARE II areas recommended for non-wilderness for multiple-use other than wilderness "notwithstanding any other provision of law"; and

WHEREAS, this legislation would also set timetables for Congressional review of areas recommended for wilderness and of areas placed in further study, with multiple-use other than wilderness permanently mandiated if Congress fails to act on the recommendations within the times specified; and

WHEREAS, these provisions undercut and circumvent the regular Forest Service land use planning process established by the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Resources Planning Act of 1974; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the National Wildlife Federation in annual meeting assembled March 20-23, 1980, in Miami Beach, Fla., hereby reaffirms its support of principles of close and careful review of wilderness proposals, including, coordination between state affiliates and NWF staff, special attention to boundaries and to possible conflicts between wilderness and non-commodity multiple uses like wildlife management representation of areas of varied landform, ecosystem and unique plant and animal life, and ample opportunity for public involvement, all of which would be impaired by proposed legislation setting Congressional timetables and mandating non-wilderness for RARE II recommendations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this organization opposes the instant legislative commitment of all RARE II areas recommended for nonwilderness to permanent non-wilderness management and also opposes the short (4-5 year) timetable for Congress to review areas recommended for wilderness, with the automatic lapse to non-wilderness if action is not taken.

1981 MAY 22 AM 9 27

National Audubon Society
950 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 (212) 832-3200 CABLE: NATAUDUBON

May 18, 1981

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senate
Russell Senate Office Bldg., #204
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I appreciated the opportunity to testify before your subcommittee on April 22, 1981 on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981.

During the question period, which followed my presentation of prepared testimony, the matter of the position of the Society of American Foresters on the USDA's RARE II program came up and, as I recall, conflicting statements were made in this regard.

To clarify matters, would you include in the printed record of this hearing the official Society of American Foresters statement, just released, entitled "Wilderness Allocation in the Context of RARE II--A Position of the Society of American Foresters"? I've enclosed a copy with this letter. You will note that, among other things, the statement says that in the opinion of the SAF Council, RARE II "contributed to the information base by considering additions in the context of an existing Wilderness System, proximity to population centers, and ecological diversity within the system [and] recognized the interdependency of allocations made in one state on management realities in other states."

Further, "SAF believes Congress should use the RARE II data and recommendations to facilitate planning under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) and to expedite decisions on the wilderness allocations for the National Forest System."

Again, "SAF recommends that Congress adopt a preliminary target and direct the USDA Forest Service to allocate portions to national forests on the basis of information and criteria derived from RARE II."

In other words, Senator, the SAF official view of the RARE II process is reasonably complimentary, and I'd like that to be made clear in the hearing record, with your permission.

Sincerely,
M Rupert Cutler

M. Rupert Cutler
Senior Vice President

MRC:ch
Enc.
cc: Hon. John F. Seiberling

AMERICANS COMMITTED TO CONSERVATION

Richard A. Robyn
Executive Director and Counsel
928 K Street, Suite 201
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 448-8394

Alaska
Sen. Richard Eliason
Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Representative Oral Freeman

California
Senator Ray Johnson
Senator Barry Keene
Assemblyman Douglas H. Bosco
Assemblyman Norm Waters

Idaho
Senator Kermit Kiebert
Senator J. Wilson [illegible]
Rep. B. E. Lewis
Rep. Marguerite McLaughlin

Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT BROGOITTI, OREGON
[redacted]
CHAIRMAN
SENATOR KERMIT KIEBERT, IDAHO
[redacted]
VICE-CHAIRMAN

Oregon
Sen. Ruth McFarland
Sen. John Powell
Rep. Caroline Magruder
Representative Robert "Bob" Brogoitti

Washington
Senator Lowell Peterson
Sen. J. T. Quigg
Rep. Wilma Rosbach
Rep. Sim Wilson

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Sen. Elmer Severson
Representative Burt Hurwitz
Representative Joe Kanduch

Wyoming
Senator Earl Christensen
Representative Marlene Simons
Rep. Ron Micheli

May 12, 1981

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
  Subcommittee on Public Lands and
  Reserved Water
Dirksen Senate Office Building, Room 3106
Washington, D. C. 20510

ATTENTION: TONY BEVINETTO

Dear Senator Wallop:

Enclosed please find the original and 25 copies of the Task Force statement in support of legislation, i.e. S.842, that would release RARE II lands to multiple use management.

The Task Force finalized its testimony during the week of May 4, 1981, during its meeting in Washington, D. C. Unfortunately, no member of the Task Force could present the testimony at the April 22 and 23 hearings on S.842.

It is respectfully requested that this Task Force statement be allowed to become part of the hearing record of your subcommittee.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Robyn

RICHARD A. ROBYN
Executive Director and Counsel

RAR/bmc
enclosure

cc: Sharon Powers
    Rep. Bob Brogoitti
    Chief Max Peterson

Richard A. Robyn
Executive Director and Counsel
928 K Street, Suite 201
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 448-8394

Alaska
Sen. Richard Eliason
Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Rep. Ben Grussendorf
Representative Oral Freeman

California
Senator Ray Johnson
Senator Barry Keene
Assemblyman Douglas H. Bosco
Assemblyman Norm Waters

Idaho
Senator Kermit Kiebert
Senator J. Wilson Steen
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Rep. Marguerite McLaughlin

Western States Legislative
Forestry Task Force

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT BROGOITTI, OREGON
~~SENATOR BARRY KEENE, CALIFORNIA~~
CHAIRMAN
SENATOR KERMIT KIEBERT, IDAHO
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Wyoming
Senator Earl Christensen
Representative Marlene Simons
Rep. Ron Micheli

STATEMENT OF
ROBERT BROGOITTI, CHAIRMAN
WESTERN STATES LEGISLATIVE FORESTRY TASK FORCE

TO UNITED STATES SENATE
PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE
ON RARE II REVIEW ACT, S. 842

My name is Bob Brogoitti. I am a member of the Oregon House of Representatives and Chairman of the Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force. This testimony is offered on behalf of the Task Force.

The Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force was formed in 1974 by concurrent actions of the state legislatures of several of our western states. Each of the legislatures of the States of Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming appoint two Senators and two Representatives or Assemblymen to the Task Force. We concern ourselves with the management of the forest resources, particularlv on federal lands. We meet to take testimony from recognized authorities representing a variety of viewpoints on various issues involving forest land management. We study such issues and when we are able to arrive at a unified position with respect to a given issue, we pass our opinions on to the appropriate parties such as Congress, the Administration, etc.

For the past several years, our Task Force has been involved in the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation carried out by the U. S. Forest Service. This process or issue is commonly known by the acronym of RARE II. I am here to testify on behalf of the Task Force and review with you the results of our deliberations over these past several years.

COMMUNICATION • *DIALOGUE* • *ACTION*

BACKGROUND

Until recent years, the "Timber Management Plan" (TMP) was the only federal planning document on National forest commercial forest lands. The TMP considered all multiple use values, determined the volumes of standing timber, current and prospective growth rates, applied U. S. Forest Service policies to the harvest scheduling, and for the ten year period of the plan, determined an annual allowable cut. This allowable cut was the basis for the timber selling program.

The Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act was passed by Congress in 1960 and provided the basis for the National Forest Ranger Districts to develop multiple use plans. The multiple use plans, more precisely than ever before, guided management of our national forest lands. The TMP's, as revised on their ten year cycle, reflected management directions contained in these multiple use plans.

Commercial timber harvesting in the national forests was minor until after World War II. The timber sale programs were based on all of the commercial forest land base, both "roaded" and "roadless". In the late 1950's and early 1960's, controversy over "roadless" areas of the national forests escalated.

In 1964, Congress created the National Wilderness Preservation System by passing the Wilderness Act. Only lands designated by Congress could be placed into this system and were to be managed under specific legislative guidelines calling for a concept of pure wilderness. The Wilderness Act blanketed into the wilderness system all then existing wilderness and wild areas of the national forests. Parts of the National Forest System designated as primitive areas were to be studied within a ten year period and recommendation made to Congress for inclusion or exclusion from the Wilderness System. As a result of litigation shortly after passage of the Wilderness Act, lands contiguous to primitive areas were not available for development until these 10 year studies were completed and a decision made by Congress. In addition, National Park and Wildlife and Game Refuge lands were to be studied within this 10 year period and recommendation made to Congress with respect to their suitability for inclusion into the Wilderness System.

Notwithstanding these efforts to mitigate the controversy over "roadless" areas, the controversy became more heated. In response to the growing confrontations between users and elitists, the then Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, Ed Cliff, by Forest Service Manual dated June 1967, directed the Forest Service regions to prepare an inventory of "roadless areas". Initially, the manual prescribed standards for selecting "roadless areas" and directed the inventories be submitted to the Chief's office by June 30, 1970. This date was later extended to June 30, 1972. The objective was to inventory those areas not already in the Wilderness System or in primitive areas then being studied thought suitable and needed for wilderness. This process became known as RARE I, to wit, Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, First Time. These areas could then be withdrawn from development of any kind until a more detailed study of each area's wilderness potential could be undertaken following the 10 year evaluation of the then existing primitive areas. It was assumed the remaining areas would continue under multiple use management.

In 1970, Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA provided, in part, federal decisions and proposed actions having a significant impact upon the environment should undergo a process known as the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). In June of 1972, the U. S. Forest Service regions submitted their RARE I recommendations to the Chief. These recommendations identified 56 million acres of national forest land not then contained in any wilderness or primitive area. Much of this was commercial forest land - land capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre per year of commercial forest crops. The recommendations stated those lands not recommended for withdrawal for wilderness would be immediately available for management, including timber harvesting. Preservationist groups protested the release of such lands for multiple use management and litigation ensued. It was successfully contended that the inventoried roadless areas must be subject to NEPA and a new procedure was adopted by the Forest Service allowing for the preparation of an EIS in conjunction with a land management planning process.

In 1973, the Forest Service completed its RARE I EIS covering the entire 56 million acres. It was recommended that approximately 12 million acres should be withdrawn from multiple uses pending detailed study for wilderness. Concurrently, the annual allowable cut was reduced. While the 44 million acres of remaining RARE I lands would continue through the land use management planning process, it would continue to be part of the allowable cut land base upon which then current timber sale programs were based. This land management planning process became one parallel to the TMP. As part of this new process, the Forest Service designated smaller areas within each national forest as individual planning units. Some national forests have as many as 60 individual planning units. When this occurred, special interest preservation groups lobbied the Secretary of Agriculture to require that in each land management planning unit containing roadless areas, wilderness should be considered as an alternative designation. The Secretary agreed and the result being the entire 56 million acres would be reconsidered for wilderness. This allowed for the constant attack by those who objected to multiple use management of any roadless areas. Administrative appeals and litigation soon bogged down the planning process.

The result of the increasing inability of the U. S. Forest Service to make land management decisions respecting roadless areas meant that timber sale programs were and are concentrated in areas from which timber had already been sold.

To free itself from this quagmire of obstructionists, the Department of Agriculture, 10 years after the start of RARE I and in early 1977, announced a new process called RARE II (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation - Second Time). RARE II involved the making of a new inventory of roadless areas and on November 18, 1977, in the Federal Register, the new inventory was announced containing approximately 62 million acres. The RARE II process was accompanied by an EIS and at the end of 1978, the Secretary of Agriculture recommended 15 million acres for wilderness, 10.8 million acres for further study for wilderness and 36 million acres for non-wilderness.

The RARE II process has encountered problems which are similar to those of RARE I. While RARE I stumbled along for 10 years with no sensible resolution, it has now continued another four years under the name of RARE II. Early on, the Department of Agriculture took the position that the roadless areas designated as non-wilderness could be returned to multiple use management without further consideration for wilderness. However, a California lawsuit taught them otherwise.

TASK FORCE PARTICIPATION

Since the 1977 announcement by the Department of Agriculture to pursue the RARE II process, the Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force has been actively engaged in accumulating testimony and exchanging information with interested parties in an effort to resolve the national forest land use planning dilemma so vividly evidenced by the fruitless efforts of RARE I. In December of 1977, we met with Governors of our member states and discussed with them our hope that RARE II would be a successful mechanism in resolving this dilemma. We pointed out to the Governors the unique approach used by then Senator Frank Church in what is known as the "Gospel Hump Case". To eliminate the threat to a substantial Idaho community caused by the inability of the Forest Service to make timber in roadless areas available for harvest, Senator Church asked that local preservationist groups and local citizens negotiate a compromise. Under dire economic distress, these local groups and citizens negotiated a compromise which was then written into the American Endangered Wilderness

Act which is now law. The essence of the Gospel Hump compromise was the instant creation of a 206 thousand acre wilderness area and the circumvention of NEPA to allow 45,000 acres of commercial timber land to become immediately available for timber harvest.

In December of 1977, the Task Force argued that only Congress could adequately and expeditiously resolve the "roadless" issues, that is, decide how much of the acreage should be wilderness. In 1974, Congress passed the Forest Rangeland and Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA). This Act required that the Department of Agriculture prepare an assessment of the fiber needs of the United States. The Act also required that the Department come up with a program for the national forests that would best fulfill the need defined in the assessment. The assessment and program completed in 1975 identified a Wilderness Preservation System of between 25 and 30 million acres by the year 2000.

In December of 1977, there were 12 million acres of national forest land in the Wilderness Preservation System and slightly over 3 million acres of primitive areas. In 1979, there existed 15.25 million acres of wilderness in the National Forest System, another 3.3 million acres of wilderness addition pending in Congress and possible additions from RARE II totalled 25.8 million acres. Now, in 1981, the Wilderness Preservation System contains 25.4 million acres of national forest lands and 52.8 million acres of national parks and wildlife refuges for a total of 78.2 million acres. In addition, another 9.9 million acres of RARE II lands is recommended for wilderness and another 8 million acres of RARE II lands are recommended for further study for wilderness suitability. All this while RPA identified resource needs go unsatisfied, except for wilderness, that is.

During the RARE II process, officials of the Department of Agriculture urged preservationist groups and multiple use groups to get together and seek compromises such as that reached in the Gospel Hump Case. Our Task Force felt such an approach was unrealistic except in unusual situations of dire economic distress such as that found in Central Idaho at the time. We urged our Governors to recognize the important role our western states should have in evaluating the public interest and assisting Congress in their efforts to satisfy the national interest. I am happy to say our Governors, with the exception of California, of course, responded by developing methods to collect and present basic information on the RARE II process. Public involvement played an important role in the process the Governors used to arrive at their recommendations. While the Task Force may not necessarily agree with the recommendations of our Chief Executives, with the exception of California, their recommendations were developed through a process with a much greater degree of balance than that used by the special interest groups and, of course, the Governor of California had no public process at all.

As a result of our meeting with the Governors, our most heavily forested states prepared ecnomic impact statements on the effect of RARE II if all RARE II lands became wilderness -- a situation which essentially existed since 1967. Washington Department of Natural Resources estimated a total economic loss in excess of $500 million annually. An Oregon Department of Forestry official stated, "RARE II reduces employment by 3,359 primary jobs and 6,718 secondary jobs or a total of 10,077 jobs. This represents $102,920,000 in payroll, $12,630,000 county revenue from national forests, $37,140,000 income to the federal treasury and $469,690,000 in business income. This totals to $622.38 million annual loss to Oregon's economy as a result of the loss in annual timber supply brought about by RARE II based on $100/MBF stumpage price." I am aware that Congress will not designate all RARE II lands as wilderness but I don't believe Congress appreciates the fact that due to the RARE II process, a wilderness de facto designation has existed for the last 14 years. This situation has had a devastating effect upon western communities dependent upon a reasonable supply of harvested timber from nearby national forests. It is no secret nor mere coincidence that hundreds of small lumber mills in the west have been forced out of business during this period of time.

During 1978, we continued to meet with U. S. Forest Service officials in charge of the RARE II process. In April of 1978, we were advised by them that if all RARE II commercial forest lands were designated wilderness, it would result in a 3 to 4 billion board feet shortfall in timber sales. That worst case scenario has actually occurred because the failure to resolve the RARE II issues and release the non-wilderness RARE II lands to other multiple uses has resulted in a de facto wilderness designation of all RARE II lands. At the same meeting, the Task Force met with officials of the Sierra Club and discussed the RARE II issues. The Task Force formally requested the Department of Agriculture to complete their RARE II process as expeditiously as possible.

In May of 1978, the Task Force met in Spokane with Congressman Tom Foley and, among other things, advised him that even assuming a relatively small amount of RARE II commercial timber land being placed into wilderness, two further exigencies will exist that could result in the realization of the economic impacts suggested by Washington and Montana, to wit,

1. If a substantial portion of the commercial forest land remains in the category "lands to be studied further for wilderness potential"; and/or

2. If those lands to be returned to multiple use are not legislatively declared to be multiple use without further

consideration for wilderness, then just as has occurred over the past 14 years, there will be numerous litigants delaying the return of commercial forest lands to multiple use for an indefinite period of time. Even without officious intermeddlers the normal land use planning process when tacked on to the present 14 years is a continuation of the de facto wilderness situation. We asked Congressman Foley to introduce an Omnibus RARE II bill that would once and for all put RARE II multiple use lands on a parity with single use lands by affording them the legislative protection now given wilderness lands. We asked Mr. Foley to provide in such a bill for the "release" of non-wilderness RARE II lands from further consideration for wilderness. After all, that was intended to be the result of the RARE II process. As you know, Mr. Foley did introduce such a bill.

During the months following the May meeting with Mr. Foley, the Task Force testified at the RARE II National Symposium in Missoula, Montana, sponsored debates between anti-development wilderness advocates and development multiple use proponents, met with Congressional leaders in Washington, D. C., and continued to hear from state and federal administration officials, and various special interest group representatives.

Since the commencement of the RARE II process, four years has passed by and we are entering the fifth year. During this period of time, if you include approximately 17 million acres of Alaska RARE II lands, approximately 62 million acres of national forest lands including over 25 million acres of commercial timber land has been withdrawn from use. There is no question this drawn out process has had a significant economic impact upon the west and the nation as well. Our position established in 1977 and developed from our knowledge of RARE I has not changed.

To solve the incredible land use management dilemma the U. S. Forest Service has faced and will continue to face with RARE II lands, Congress must enact legislation requiring that all RARE II lands recommended for non-wilderness not be subject to further review for wilderness suitability.

In addition, such legislation must provide that those RARE II lands recommended for further planning must be subject to an accelerated planning effort with the result being those not found suitable for wilderness be legislatively "released" from further consideration for wilderness.

Bold and decisive action is necessary to give our western communities dependent upon our national forest resources the expectation that their economy will have a stable supply of those resources. When viewed against the troubles of the world economy today, one can easily understand the need for resource dependent communities, just like resource dependent nations, to have a stable supply of the resources on which they are dependent.

On behalf of the Task Force, thank you for the opportunity to come before you today and discuss the resolution of this most important problem.

IFR INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL
320 SAVINGS CENTER BUILDING MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801
PHONE (406) 728-1710

May 26, 1981

The Honorable Malcom Wallop
U. S. Senate
452 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Wallop:

At the hearing on S.B. 842 in Washington, D. C., the issue of appeals and litigation was discussed on several occasions. I have just obtained a copy of the statement of the reasons for an appeal of a timber sale in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. This appeal was filed after the final RARE II decision. I believe that paragraph 4 on page 2 which states, "the EAR has further failed to set forth a possible alternative of placing the Katka Ridge into Wilderness classification", graphically shows that Wilderness is still an issue on RARE II areas.

I am enclosing a copy of the statement of reasons and ask that this correspondence be placed into the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Larry B Blasing
Larry B. Blasing
Director of Forestry Programs

jme
cc: Members of the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry Committee
Members of the Senate Environment & Public Works Committee

DEDICATED TO INTENSIVE MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT OF OUR FOREST RESOURCES

PETER C. WAGSTAFF
Attorney at Law
P.O. Box 909
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 667-0661

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BEFORE THE REGIONAL FORESTER FOR REGION ONE, TOM COSTON

IN RE: Environmental Assessment for KATKA RIDGE TIMBER SALE)
)
) F.S. Docket No.
)
The Sierra Club, Northwest Citizens for Wilderness, Friends of the Earth, Idaho Environmental Council, Montana Wilderness Association, The Wilderness Society,) STATEMENT OF REASONS
)
Appellants.)

I. INTRODUCTION

The Appellants present this Statement of Reasons in support of their administrative appeal in the above-entitled matter.

II. STATEMENT OF REASONS

For the following reasons, the Appellants submit that the relief requested should be granted:

A. The USFS Has Failed To Present A Sufficient Number of Alternatives Of Action

The EAR presents four alternatives of action. These essentially constitute #A a no-action proposal and #B an illegal alternative which violates the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act in that unacceptable soil erosion and stream sedimentation would occur (p.9). There is further an alternative #C which the USFS wants, together with an alternative #D which is identical to #C except for the season during which logging is undertaken. So essentially there are two real proposals: the no-action alternative required by FSM 195[illegible], and the proposal that the USFS wants.

The FSM requires that "A reasonable range of alternatives is developed to provide different ways to address major issues, concerns and opportunities...The range of alternatives must be broad enough to respond to major issues, concerns and opportunities. Alternatives should be fully and impartially developed." FSM Sec. 1951.5.

Furthermore, FSM Sec. 1952.467 requires the USFS to "describe the process used in formulating the alternatives..." The USFS has failed to generate a reasonable set of alternatives, and has omitted any description as to why #B, #C and #D were designed as they are set forth.

Any proposed legal alternatives should set forth different amounts of timber harvest, and differing combinations of areas for timber harvest activity. This has not been done. Further the USFS has made no discussion or computations to indicate how it expects 22 million board feet (mmbf) to be derived from Alternative B, and 9 Mmbf from #C as set forth on pp. 7-8.

The EAR has further failed to set forth a possible alternative of placing the KATKA RIDGE into wilderness classification. Such omission only points out that the USFS is firmly committed to timber harvest and did not completely analyze all the possible uses of the area.

FSM Sec. 1950.3 requires the agency to document the need for the action. This has not been done. The USFS has not shown why timber harvest is required in the particular areas set forth in its maps. There is no documentation to indicate why these areas in the Katka Ridge area have been chosen over other areas. A greater number of proposed alternatives would have solved these problems.

B. The EAR Inadequately Assesses The Effects of Implementing Each Proposed Alternative

The USFS ostensibly presents the environmental impacts of each proposed alternative on the table on EAR pp. 15-16. The short phrases and comments are insufficient to convey to the reader the extent and nature of impacts which can be expected.

The FSM requires that:

> "...the effects of implementing each alternative are estimated. Direct, indirect, and cumulative effects should all be considered. Effects are expressed in terms of future outputs, expenditures, costs and changes in the physical, biological, economic, and social components of the environment for each alternative. The changes should be those associated with implementation of the alternative, and expressed, when possible, in terms of differences from the expected future condition associated with the "no change" or "no action" alternative. Changes are usually described in terms of their magniture, duration, and significance." FSM Sec. 1951.6 (emphasis added).

The magnitude, duration, and significance of environmental impacts have certainly not been discussed in the EAR. The brief phrases in the table on EAR pp. 10-12 are insufficient. Pursuant to FSM Sec. 1952.4(8)(f), the USFS must discuss direct, indirect, cumulative, and unavoidable effects, long and short-term relationships, and irreversible and irretrievable resource commitments. This has not been done with the thoroughness and scope required by NEPA. In fact, direct, indirect and cumulative impacts have been ignored altogether.

C. The EAR Improperly Presents An Economic Analysis Of The Proposed Alternatives.

On page 10 of the EAR, the USFS states that the Present Net Worth of Alternative A is 0 , and Exhibit 11 shows Alternative C to be 2.08 This constitutes an inadequate economic review of the alternatives. The USFS has failed to take into consideration the benefits under Alternative A of clean water, lack of landslides, visual quality, recreation units and other values which should also have been quantified.

The USFS has limited its study of economic return to a review of this simplified present net worth, and to a view of the jobs generated. This is inadequate. The EAR should have considered the marginal costs and benefits of each alternative to ascertain the benefit which would be obtained from each additional dollar of expense put into the area, under each alternative. Such a study would indicate if going ahead with the alternative was justified. The EAR also did not present explanatory background data to justify its conclusions regarding the present net worths and jobs generated by these timber sales. This must be presented.

D. The USFS Should Have Made A Greater Effort To Involve The Public and Governmental Agencies In the Comment Process

In the Final Revision, the USFS admitted that the Boulder Planning Unit had been a subject of great public controversy. Yet despite this situation, the agency apparently only contacted three entities, although the undersigned was contacted on behalf of the Appellants. It is submitted that the USFS should have generated greater public involvement for the EAR, particularly governmental agencies who had expressed an interest in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Adequate public invovlement is required pursuant to the Regulation of the Council on Environmental Quality, 40 CFR Sec. 1500 _et seq_.

E. The USFS Failed To Consider This Geographical Area As Part Of The RARE II Process

The USFS did not consider the roadless portions of the Boulder Planning Unit for wilderness designation as part of the RARE II process. This ostensibly occurred because the Environmental Impact Statement was completed prior to the commencement of the RARE II process. Yet that EIS was ultimately rewritten and redrafted after a subsequent order by the Chief, USFS. Thus, the EIS was completed after the RARE II process was completed. The Boulder Planning Unit should have been included in the RARE II process. As such, the EAR should definitely include a wilderness alternative. This is particularly so since the Appellants are of the position that the Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Revision are inadequate and should be rewritten.

F. THE EA INADEQUATELY PROTECTS WILDLIFE RESOURCE VALUES

Exhibit 5 in the EA includes a letter from the Regional Supervisor for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. That official states that

> "The Katka area contains *the* major elk population in Boundary County (*emphasis* added)...Increased human activity due to additional road access will adversely affect the integrity of this environment for elk...Due to the importance of Katka Ridge to this major elk population and the acute interest of local hunters, we believe elk should be the top priority in the Forest Services' management plan for this area."

Yet the USFS has instead opted to make timber harvest the top priority in the Katka Ridge area. The agency argrees that the "area supports the largest elk herd in the county." p.4. Yet the USFS selects an alternative in which "Roading will have an adverse effect on both deer and elk summer range with elk being much more adversely affected by the number, location and types of roads." p.4.

The USFS submits that timber should predominate since the NEPA allocation process through the Boulder Planning Unit Environmental Statement had allowed timber harvest in the area. The EA asserts that "...the land within the sale area was allocated, by the Boulder Unit Plan, for timber management with secondary consideration to wildlife summer range." p. 4.

Yet the Boulder EIS made *no* reference to the special elk resources on Katka Ridge. There was no description of the area as containing the most important elk herd in Boundary County. In fact, the only reference to elk and Katka Peak is that "Mule deer and elk may also winter on some of the ridges east of Katka Peak..." EIS p. 4-141. The EIS then dismisses elk summer range, which is important here, with the comment: "On big game summer range, except in Iron Mountain management unit, vegetation manipulation would largely reflect timber management goals." EIS p. 1-26.

The Appellants and the public are caught in a Catch 22 here. The USFS did not address in the EIS the importance of the Katka Ridge elk herd as the largest and most important in Boundary County. Yet now the agency tries to rely on that EIS for justifying timber harvest on Katka Ridge. The USFS argues it is too late to address that elk issue in the EA.

The Appellants submit that the agency's direction has violated FSM Sec. 2630 on Management of Wildlife and Fish Habitat together with the Wildlife Habitat Management Policy as set forth on May 24, 1978 by the Chief of the Forest Service.

As argued by the Department of Fish and Game, the Appellants submit that management for elk should be a greater priority for the USFS in the Katka Ridge area in relation to timber harvest.

III. CONCLUSION

The Appellants submit that the EA should contain a broader set of proposed alternatives, and should definitely include a wilderness alternative. The EA should also be redrafted and expanded to comply with law and regulation. This revision should not be done until after a valid and adequate Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Revision have been issued for the Boulder Planning Unit. The elk resources should also be given greater priority in the Katka Ridge area than timber harvest.

DTAED this 27th day of October, 1980.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter C. Wagstaff

PETER C. WAGSTAFF
Attorney at Law

Public Lands Council
Suite 1020
425-13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 347-5355

National Cattlemen's Association
P.O. Box 569
(1001 Lincoln Street)
Denver, Colorado 80201
(303) 861-1904

National Wool Growers Association
600 Crandall Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
Phone (801) 363-4483

1981 APR 24 AM 10 40

April 22, 1981

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands
Senate Energy and Natural
Resources Committee
3104 Dirksen Senate Office
Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Enclosed is a statement submitted for the record of the hearing by the Public Lands Subcommittee on bill S. 842 regarding RARE II wilderness policy.

Sincerely,

Ronald A. Michieli

Ronald A. Michieli
Director of Government Affairs
for Land and Natural Resources

Executive Director
Public Lands Council

RAM:lt

Enclosure

MR. CHAIRMAN:

The dictionary defines the word "decision" as the act of reaching a conclusion or making up one's mind.

It is the very nature of the legislative body that we call the Congress to make decisions. We think it is time for the Congress to fulfill its responsibility and make some decisions on wilderness. We therefore support the purpose of bill S. 842. Wilderness on the National Forest lands has been studied to death. It is time to get on with it; it is time to make some decisions.

Actually, bill S. 842 is not all that decisive. It does not say which lands should be wilderness. It does not say that some lands cannot be made wilderness. It merely says, in essence, that if Congress doesn't designate an area as wilderness, then the Forest Service should continue to manage such an area as though Congress did designate the area as wilderness.

It doesn't say Congress can't change its mind in the future. But it does say that it is the Congress that ought to make the laws not the Forest Service or the courts.

The average person, possessing a facility called common sense, probably concludes that when Congress, after a long debate about which National Forest areas within a state should be made wilderness, concludes that certainly clearly defined areas should be so designated, the Congress has also concluded that the areas outside of such boundaries are not wilderness (otherwise why the boundaries?). However, while that may appear logical, it is as you know, not the case. Adoption of a RARE II Wilderness bill merely means that some areas are Congressionally-designate wilderness; other areas outside the boundaries in effect continue as Administratively designated wilderness. Even if the Administration decides to release some areas, they could wind up as court-designated wilderness.

We are not against wilderness. Some areas should be wilderness. But we ought to know which areas are wilderness and which are not. Congress ought to make up its mind. It is your responsibility. If you think 62 million acres of National Forests should be made wilderness, then call for a vote of Congress on such an action.

Wilderness is just one use of the federal lands. There are many other important uses and values. For the past ten years these other uses and values have been restricted on 62 million acres while wilderness was studied. If we can't make up our minds after ten years, when can we?

Are we to spend more than ten years of study on each of the other uses before making any decisions? Are we to tie up all of the National Forests in the United States with round after round of studies with no decisions being made?

We believe that those RARE II areas that have been recommended for nonwilderness should be immediately returned to multiple-use management. Such action would not preclude Congress from adding any of these areas to the wilderness system at a later date.

We also agree that there ought to be some terminus to the de facto wilderness restrictions on the other RARE II lands. We need some deadlines.

We urge this committee to bring some order out of the present interminable wilderness review process and approve legislation that will allow the Forest Service to get on with multiple-use management of those lands that will in all likelihood never be designated as wilderness.

TROUT UNLIMITED
ROBERT L. HERBST
Executive Director

6 May 1981

The Honorable James A. McClure, Chairman
Senate Energy and Public Works Committee
5229 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Trout Unlimited is an international conservation organization dedicated to the protection and enhancement of the coldwater resources and trout and salmon fisheries in North America. TU's members, belonging to more than 250 local chapters, are involved in all aspects of conservation.

Trout Unlimited wishes to express its opposition to S.842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981. This bill represents an unprecedented threat to the integrity and preservation of the finest natural areas to be found within the National Forests of the United States. These natural areas are often the prime coldwater habitats in each state.

There are several points in particular which TU finds disturbing:

1. TU recommends that, instead of the blanket and irreversible release of RARE II lands, a case-by-case approach be taken. This is the only way to guarantee that the unique and individual characteristics of each area will be thoroughly considered within the context of conventional forest management. During the 96th Congress, legislators dealt with all RARE II wilderness legislation quite satisfactorily in state by state packages, suggesting that a single national bill is not required for such decision-making.

2. TU suggests that no arbitrary deadlines be established which would abort ongoing deliberations and other appropriate planning processes necessary to the orderly disposition of RARE II lands.

3. TU feels that the prohibition of future wilderness consideration of any lands designated "non-wilderness" in the RARE II study unnecessarily limits the options available to forest planners in the years to come. Lands designated non-wilderness were released for appropriate multiple use planning by presidential order in April 1979, making additional measures unnecessary and ill-advised.

1959-1981 "Over twenty years of trout and salmon conservation"
Washington, D.C. Headquarters • 118 Park Street, S.E. • Vienna, Virginia 22180 • (703) 281-1100

This bill lacks the balance necessary to make it acceptable to the membership of Trout Unlimited. While containing drastic provisions which would permanently open millions of acres for development, S.842 establishes not even a single acre of new wilderness. This fact suggests that the sponsors of this bill have based their legislation on the presumption that additional designations of wilderness will be, or should be, minimal. TU has traditionally taken the position that matters of this type are of tremendous significance, not only today, but for generations to come, and should therefore be carefully and thoroughly considered. The timetables set forth in S.842, its broad-brush approach, and the arbitrary prohibition of reconsideration of certain designations are not conducive to such careful deliberation.

Trout Unlimited finds, therefore, that it must strongly oppose the passage of this bill, S.842. We urge the Congress to allow existing procedures, which fairly reflect the input of all affected interest groups, to continue to operate in the manner which was thoughtfully established during the last session.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Herbst
Executive Director

SUN STUDS, INC. | **SUN VENEER DIV.**

PHONE: GENERAL OFFICES 503-673-0141 • SALES 503-672-5059 • P. O. BOX 1127 • ROSEBURG, OREGON 97470

1981 MAY 12 AM 11: 11

May 7, 1981

Senator Malcolm Wallop
452 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I recently testified before your subcommittee on SB 842 urging passage of the bill which will stabilize our National Forest Land Base and allow the Forest Service to plan for our Nation's long range resource needs. I would like to thank you for that opportunity to express our Industry's support for the bill.

During the hearing it became abundantly clear that the Environmental Groups are trying to downplay the legal weaknesses of RARE II. I clearly remember your questioning of Mr. Fontaine, President of the Sierra Club,wherein you asked him if the Environmental Groups planned any legal challenges of the nonselected roadless areas. He responded stating the Sierra Club planned none. There is ample evidence, however, that this is not the case.

Perhaps the best measure of the Environmental Group's intentions toward RARE II is found in the attached Internal Memorandum of the Wilderness Society. In paragraph 2 they state that through "litigation and administrative appeals -- we may be able to save some of these lands". Their strategy is to delay through any means available the development of any of the roadless areas which are candidates in their eyes for Wilderness. The enactment of SB 842 is clearly the only way to resolve this burning issue.

We sincerely appreciate your determination to move ahead with the management of our Nation's National Forests.

Sincerely,

SUN STUDS, INC.

Robert E. Ragon
Timber Manager

RER:vf
Attachment
cc: Governor Vic Atiyeh
Senator Mark Hatfield
Senator Bob Packwood
Representative Les AuCoin
Representative Jim Weaver
Representative Ron Wyden
Representative Denny Smith

the Wilderness Society

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: BILL TURNAGE

FROM: PETER KIRBY, NATIONAL FOREST ISSUES SPECIALIST

DATE: SEPTEMBER 5, 1980

RE: STATUS REPORT ON WEST COAST WILDERNESS

CALIFORNIA -- First the good news. After being tied up for months, H.R. 7702, the California Wilderness Act of 1980, has passed the House. The bill adds wilderness totalling 2.1 million acres in 53 National Forest areas and 1.5 million acres in Yosemite and Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks. Representative Phil Burton has negotiated successfully with development-oriented members of the California delegation and produced a strong bill supported by conservationists.

The bill does confirm that some 2 million acres of wildlands proposed as non-wilderness "need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation." While this "release" language is a bitter pill to swallow, it is far better than other release proposals made by Senator Hatfield and Congressman Foley. And these released acres are not necessarily lost -- if any of these lands are still roadless in ten years, the Forest Service will be obliged to review them again in 1990. By monitoring the development plans very closely -- perhaps using litigation and administrative appeals -- we may be able to save some of these lands.

More importantly for the immediate future, H.R. 7702 leaves an additional 2 million acres in "Further Planning." Included here is the 300,000 acre Sespe-Frazier area, home for the endangered condor. Serious organizational work must begin now to ensure that as much of these lands as possible will be protected in the Forest Service planning process.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST -- The bad news is the rest of the west coast. In Washington, RARE II recommendations would open up for development 1.9 million of the 2.5 million acres reviewed (76%). Major areas like the Kettle Range and Boulder River would be excluded from wilderness entirely while boundaries in the Cougar Lake and Glacier Peak areas are totally inadequate. RARE II results in Oregon are nearly as bad -- 2.2 million out of 2.9 million acres proposed as non-wilderness (74%) with major areas like the Middle Santian and Rogue Umqua Divide opened entirely for logging.

It will take acts of Congress to protect these places -- but both the Washington and Oregon congressional delegations are now in total disarray on wilderness matters. Pacific Northwest wilderness bills are all but impossible this Congress, while some of my contacts on the Hill feel that bills next Congress may be unlikely as well.

Lack of legislation could be devastating, however, given the President's recent notice to the Forest Service to "consider" departures from a sustained yield timber policy. We are concerned that the next set of National Forest management plans will do just that -- and the old-growth timber in the proposed non-wilderness roadless areas of the Northwest will be the first cut. Unless we can find resources to double our grass-roots efforts and build public pressure for decent wilderness bills next year, we could be faced with an unmitigated disaster.

1981 MAY 18 PM 3:49

National Association of Home Builders

15th and M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Telex 89-2600 (202) 452-0400

Herman J. Smith
1981 President

April 29, 1981

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman,
Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of the more than 120,000 members of the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), I am writing to offer our support for the RARE II Review Act of 1981 (S. 842). The enactment of this bill would be a major step towards assuring an adequate supply of timber to meet America's housing demands.

During the 1980's more than 16 million new households will be formed - an increase of 25 percent over the number of households created in the previous decade. This basic demographic pressure will be combined with pent-up demand that was left unsatisfied by the present severe downturn in our industry to create a need for over 2 million new housing units per year during the decade. This demand will place an unprecedented strain on the supply of materials, especially lumber, for housing. It is doubtful whether we will have the lumber will be available to meet this need.

America is faced with a serious timber supply problem. We are dependent on foreign sources for approximately 30% of our needs and it is doubtful whether these sources can maintain production. Timber production from forest industry lands in the northwest is projected to suffer a major decline in the next ten years, and timber harvests from the national forests have remained static.

Uncertainty about the future national forest timber base has plagued the forest products industry for the last ten years during the RARE I and RARE II studies and is contributing to static harvests. We believe that the RARE II Review Act of 1981 would do three things which would help end the uncertainty as to the future of the RARE II lands and the timber base. First, the bill would assure that the RARE II multiple use lands could not be considered again by the Forest Service for wilderness. Second, the bill would overturn the ruling in the case California v. Bergland and release the multiple use lands in California which have been frozen by the decision. Third, the serious threat of litigation based on the sufficiency of the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement would be ended by the enactment of the bill.

We ask that the Subcommittee carefully consider the merits of this legislation. The release of the RARE II multiple use lands as provided by the bill would help avert a spiral in lumber and new home prices in the 1980's. We respectfully request that this letter be made a part of the record for the hearings on April 22 and 23, 1981.

Sincerely,

Herman Smith

Herman J. Smith

"Where Will Our Children Live?"

TELEPHONE
(415) 956-0410

WESTERN TIMBER ASSOCIATION
211 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94108

1981 MAY 14 PM 3: 4

May 11, 1981
File No. 2.67283

The Honorable Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands &
Reserved Water
452 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Malcolm:

At the April 22 hearing on S.842 several witnesses spoke of the chilling effect the lack of resolution of the Wilderness question was having on Forest Service timber sale plans. We cited the Six Rivers and Sequoia National Forests in California as examples.

Upon returning to San Francisco, we asked the Pacific Southwest Regional Office here to provide us with information on the number of sales and volume sold in RARE II nonwilderness areas, the number of those sales which were appealed, and the number of sales and volume planned for sale from these areas in the next five years.

Since RARE II was completed, three sales in roadless areas on two National Forests totalling six million board have been sold in California. None of these were appealed.

In the next five years, 112 sales with a volume of 860 million board feet are planned for sale from RARE II nonwilderness areas. Of this, 621 million board feet are in areas under the injunction issued in California v. Bergland.

The fact that only three sales have been made in roadless areas in California in the three years since the RARE II decision verifies testimony that the Forest Service is avoiding these areas. Without legislation to give the Forest Service confidence to go ahead with the 860 million board feet of planned sales, the agency is likely to continue to push entering these areas further into the future. The result will be fewer offerings in the near future.

While it may be true that there have been few appeals of timber sales in RARE II nonwilderness areas, at least in California,

The Honorable Senator Malcolm, Chairman
May 11, 1981
Page 2

there has not been much opportunity. In view of the large number of sales planned in RARE II nonwilderness areas in the next five years, we feel legislation like S.842 is needed to remove at least one obstacle to their offering.

Sincerely,

Richard G. Reid

Richard G. Reid
Vice President
Information & Environment

RGR:hr
cc: The Honorable S. I. Hayakawa
The Honorable Alan Cranston
The Honorable James A. McClure

The Honorable Don Clausen
The Honorable Eugene Chappie
The Honorable Norman Shumway
The Honorable Tony Coelho
The Honorable Charles Pashayan, Jr.
The Honorable William M. Thomas

Scott Shotwell, NFPA

IFR INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL
320 SAVINGS CENTER BUILDING MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801
PHONE (406) 728-1710

1981 MAY 13 AM 11: 51

May 13, 1981

The Honorable Malcom Wallop
U. S. Senate
452 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

During my testimony before the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee on S. 842, the point was made that prudent national forest managers would not propose timber sales in roadless areas that were sources of public controversy. I recently received a copy of a Department of Agriculture letter from former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. Rupert Cutler to former Chief of the Forest Service John McGuire that makes this formal Forest Service policy. I am enclosing a copy of that letter for your information and inclusion in the hearing record.

Since the copy is so poor, we have retyped the letter to make it more legible.

Secretary Cutler outlines the Forest Service policy on the development of "released" controversial roadless areas very clearly. Mr. Cutler states, "I want to make it clear that it is the policy of this Department to pursue a rational and logical progression of planning and management of roadless lands not recommended for wilderness. This is to be done in a manner which is consistent with sound resource management and scheduling, and avoids conflict with more sensitive, more controversial lands for as long as possible."

Even with the Forest Service pursuing a policy of only developing non-controversial areas, six appeals have been filed in Region 1 which are delaying specific timber sales. In all of the appeal documents that we have examined, there is still an issue of whether or not roaded development or timber sales should be allowed. We are attempting to gather copies of the appeal documents so that we can provide an outline of issues for the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Larry B. Blasing

Larry B. Blasing
Director of Forestry Programs

cc: Members of the Energy & Natural Resources Committee
jme

DEDICATED TO INTENSIVE MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT OF OUR FOREST RESOURCES

retyped by IFRC

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

April 11, 1979

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

SUBJECT: Policy Governing "Nonwilderness" Allocated Roadless Areas

TO: John McGuire
Chief
Forest Service

When the Secretary completes his pending review of the January 4 RARE II allocation recommendations, interagency reviews are completed, and the President has announced his final decisions, the Forest Service will be entrusted with the continuing management of the roadless lands studied in the now-completed RARE II program. It will be your responsibility and that of all Forest Service personnel to sensitively manage those lands proposed for wilderness designation in order to assure the full protection of their wilderness character until such time as the Congress completes its action. Likewise, it will be your responsibility to protect the wilderness character of those lands allocated to "further planning" until such time as new planning decisions have been completed and approved in accordance with the terms of the Secretary's RARE II decision statement.

The greatest acreage of roadless lands will fall into the "nonwilderness" allocation. Among these, I am confident, will be many acres (totaling many millions of acres) which will arouse little public controversy. Within such areas we may proceed with other resource management in accordance with land and resource management plans, upon the expiration of the 90-day waiting period of April 15, 1979. No additional administrative or legislative steps will be required to proceed with other planned management in these areas. Indeed, any such additional steps should be resisted, as they would only contribute to the kind of delay RARE II has sought to avoid. In recent testimony before the Congress, I have reaffirmed in the strongest terms our commitment to the April 15 date for the implementation of these nonwilderness decisions.

However, it is also apparent that among the total list of "nonwilderness" recommendations, there will be some other areas which, notwithstanding our decision, remain subject to public controversy. Indeed, the public controversy on these areas may well be heightened in reaction to our "final" decision against wilderness or further planning.

It is essential that this Department and the Forest Service remain sensitive to public concern which underlies such controversy. We should listen to this controversy and be as responsive as we can consistent with overall responsibilities. This will help avoid challenges, through appeals or lawsuits, which could jeopardize our overall decisions or result in protracted delays affecting not only the controversial areas, but those not subject to continuing public controversy.

I want to make it clear that it is the policy of this Department to pursue a rational and logical progression of planning and management of roadless lands not recommended for wilderness. This is to be done in a manner which is consistent with sound resource management and scheduling and avoids conflict with more sensitive, more controversial lands for as long as possible.

As applied to the "nonwilderness" lands defined as a result of the Administration RARE II decisions, the intent of this policy is:

(1) The Forest Service will proceed with planned and approved nonwilderness development projects within roadless areas allocated to "nonwilderness" in a rational and logical progression.

(2) All such projects shall be in full compliance with existing law and policy and will be undertaken in such a manner as to exhibit sensitive planning and professional management. Such projects will comply with NEPA and as a minimum be covered by a thorough Environmental Assessment Report (EAR). As a part of the EAR analysis, care will be taken to assure full compliance of each such project with the letter and spirit of the current laws and regulations governing management of the National Forests, including the provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976. This compliance will be explicitly documented in the EAR. Such projects should reflect the best product of our planning and management systems.

I expect you to convey this policy to all Regional Foresters and personnel of the Forest Service, with the clear understanding that I expect it to be adhered to strictly and with professional sensitivity. If there are questions concerning how to evaluate nonwilderness areas in order of their relative continuing public controversy, Forest Service personnel should consult with representatives of the various interests. In replying to Congress on these matters, I expect to be able to rely on the sensitive and thorough application of this policy at all levels of the Forest Service.

I am announcing this policy to the appropriate committee leaders in the Congress and to the public.

M. Rupert Cutler
Assistant Secretary for
Conservation, Research, and Education

AREAS TO RECEIVE 90-DAY CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

ARIZONA

B3062	Saddle Mountain	Entire Area
03025	Four Peaks	Entire Area
03026	Goldfield	Entire Area
03043	Lower Jacks Canyon	Entire Area

COLORADO

E2180	Elk Mountain-Collegiate	5,600 acres

IDAHO

W4503	West Lemhi Range	109,229 acres
04601	Diamond Peak	Entire Area
04211	King Mountain	Entire Area
S4209	Pahsimeroi	Entire Area
A1123	Upper Priest	Entire Area
I4582	Cache Peak	Entire Area

MONTANA

B1485	Bear Marshall-Scapegoat-Swan	18,474 acrea
Z1485	Dunham Point	Entire Area

NEVADA

C4372	Jarbidge	66,475 acres

NEW HAMPSHIRE

09067	Sandwich Range	11,725 acres
09068	Great Gulf Extension	Entire Area
09069	Presidential-Dry River	14,127 acres
09064	Wild River	19,262 acres
09073	Cherry Mountain	Entire Area

NEW MEXICO

03004	Guadalupe	Entire Area

SOUTH DAKOTA

02016	Beaver Park	Entire Area

UTAH

04765	Burch Creek	Entire Area
04251	Pine Valley Mountain	27,895 acres

FTPA **Federal Timber Purchasers Association**

Memo No. 5-1-156
File No. 2430-4.20

May 11, 1981

INFORMATION COPY
James R. Craine

To FTPA Members and Associates

SUBJECT: TREE MEASUREMENT SALES

FOREST SERVICE TREE MEASUREMENT
PROPOSAL IS SERIOUSLY FLAWED

Gentlemen:

Our Memo No. 5-1-155 of April 30, 1981, described a major sale on the Routt National Forest which the Forest Service proposes to sell on a tree measurement basis. FTPA has opposed, and continues to oppose, the use of tree measurement sales for all except the most minor offerings in the Rocky Mountains. Developments to date with this proposed sale indicate that our fears are well founded and that we must continue to oppose this method of selling timber at this time.

You may recall that the sale involves a cooperative effort between Forest Service and BLM, with volume broken down as follows:

Forest Service	6.1 MMbf
BLM	2.7 MMbf

The appraisal is now complete and is deficit. It cannot be offered without request from a potential purchaser. The Forest Service called one -- only one -- potential purchaser and explained that if he would immediately request the sale there would be up to $60,000 of contributed road money available, but if he failed to do so the road money would probably not be available. Immediate request would result in bid opening in about five weeks, but it will be about a month before ground conditions on the sale will permit a full cruise by a prospective purchaser trying to verify volumes.

FTPA called the supervisor's office, talked with the assistant timber staff officer, and was told essentially the same things. FTPA then called the regional office and was told that the contributed money available is earmarked for the sale and is not in a general pot which is in danger of melting away!

More than that, however, there is serious trouble with the estimated volumes.

The regional office has check cruised a portion of the Forest Service volume on the sale. The number of trees checked constitutes an adequate check cruise even though the check did not cover the entire sale.

(cont.)

Memo No. 5-1-156
May 11, 1981
Page 2

The sale was cruised on a variable plot 3-P system. The original cruise actually measured 55 trees on the Forest Service ownership, of which 20 were destructively sampled. The check indicates the original volume estimate may have been as much as 19.5% too high, and that the defect percentage may have been underestimated by as much as 36% (11% check versus 7% original).

The BLM did its own volume determination on its portion of the sale. The Forest Service representatives with whom I talked could not say whether or not the BLM cruisers could meet Forest Service certification standards. He did tell me, however, that the check cruise did not extend to the BLM portion of the sale. He did not know whether or not the BLM would conduct a check cruise or whether or not the Forest Service would subsequently check cruise the BLM volume.

For now, the regional office plans to expand its check cruise to cover as many as possible of the Forest Service cruised trees, compute the check cruise volume and use it as a revised volume for the offering. The questions of correct volume on each ownership, correct allocation of stumpage money between agencies, proper defect determination for appraisal purposes, and proper depletion records are up in the air and may never be properly settled if the Forest Service persists with this method of sale.

A 20% error in volume determinations affects others besides the purchaser. Volumes under contract are important considerations for Congress when considering budgets and land allocation legislation. A 20% overstatement can have serious adverse effects on decisions affecting us. Depletion records overstated by 20% will result in improper long-term land management decisions. A 20% overstatement of mill inputs will seriously distort overrun computations and create damaging errors in future appraisals.

By its approach to this sale alone, the Forest Service has shown that it is not ready to shift to tree measurement sales in the Rockies. Yet recently released timber sale guidelines at the forest level indicate it is moving that way. Until the Forest Service performance level can be improved on the ground, we must continue to oppose this concept.

Your advice will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jim

James R. Craine
Executive Vice President

JRC:sdf

Federal Timber
Purchasers Association

Memo No. 5-1-155
File No. 2430-4.20

April 30, 1981

To FTPA Members and Associates

SUBJECT: TREE MEASUREMENT SALES

FOREST SERVICE PROPOSES
MAJOR SALE IN REGION 2
ON TREE MEASUREMENT BASIS

Gentlemen:

As you may know, one of FTPA's concerns with the measurement systems study by the Forest Service revolves around that study's potential to recommend tree measurement sales as opposed to scaled sales.

The Forest Service is now proposing a major sale in Region 2 on a tree measurement system. The proposal is the result of regional office recommendations.

The sale will be on the Yampa District of the Routt National Forest. It is a cooperative sale, part Forest Service and part BLM, but administered under a single contract. Volume of 8.8 million board feet, mostly lodgepole pine, is broken down as follows:

Forest Service	6.1 MMbf
BLM	2.7 MMbf

Timber is fairly uniform between the two agencies. Most of the volume will be in clearcuts, the BLM units being larger than the Forest Service units.

The Forest Service argues that tree measurement is necessary, because the mixed ownership would develop administration problems for scaled volumes. FTPA proposed that scaled volume could quickly and easily be assigned to each ownership on the basis of cruised percentages. The Forest Service acknowledges this could be done.

Field sampling for defect was done by destructive sample -- fall, buck, scale. Cruising was by variable plot 3-P, and 36% of the measured 3-P trees were sampled for defect. The Forest Service estimates 7% total defect on the Forest Service volume, 10% on BLM. Statistical sampling error for the cruise is less than 5%.

(cont.)

Memo No. 5-1-155
April 30, 1981
-Page 2

FTPA has questioned the Forest Service appraisal, saying (among other things) the Forest Service must allow the cost of either a company scaler or a company cruise for the sale. The Forest Service objects, saying its volume estimate is adequate. FTPA has pointed to the Forest Service volume disclaimer and the vigorous defense the Forest Service has made of that disclaimer in court recently. FTPA contends the volume estimate is either good or it is not; it cannot vary to suit the needs of the argument at the moment.

FTPA also contends that Forest Service cruises, regardless of calculated statistical sampling error, have not been good enough for mill input data. The Forest Service says we can use lumber tally (?!?!).

In any event, the issue is not resolved, and FTPA is objecting to the offering of major volumes on a tree measurement basis.

Sincerely,

Jim

James R. Craine
Executive Vice President

JRC:sdf

D. Van De Graaff
ASSISTANT MANAGER

**Rocky Mountain
Oil & Gas Association, Inc.**

345 PETROLEUM BUILDING • DENVER, COLORADO 80202
303/534-8261

May 5, 1981

Mr. Tony Bevinetto
Professional Staff Member
Senate Energy and
Natural Resources Committee
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Bevinetto:

I am writing to request that the American Petroleum Institute's name be officially added to our testimony on S. 842 made on April 22, 1981. As you may recall, Mr. Williams said he was also representing API in his oral remarks, but their name had not been incorporated into our written statement at the time of the hearings.

At the request of Doug Henderson, Director of API's Public Lands Task Force, I am hereby requesting that the following paragraph be inserted into RMOGA's prepared text following the first paragraph.

> I am also representing the American Petroleum Institute (API). API is a national trade association representing over 300 companies and 7,000 individuals engaged in or associated with petroleum operations in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Many of the association's members are currently involved in the exploration for and development of energy resources on the public lands, where 37 percent of the undiscovered crude oil and 43 percent of the undiscovered natural gas are estimated to be located. The American Petroleum Institute is, therefore, extremely interested in the development of all programs to manage the public domain.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely,

D Van De Graaff

DV/dar

Sierra Club
Rocky Mountain Chapter

"...TO EXPLORE, ENJOY AND PRESERVE THE NATION'S FORESTS, WATERS, WILDLIFE AND WILDERNESS..."

1981 MAY -5 12 40

SIERRA CLUB
ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHAPTER
2239 E. Colfax, # 208
Denver, Colorado 80206
(303) 321-8299

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Public Lands
Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The Executive Committee of the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the Sierra Club (Colorado) has passed the following resolution with respect to S.842 and we request that this resolution be placed in the hearing record for the Bill.

"Our Chapter has had recent experience in Colorado Wilderness Legislation. We have confronted the issues and have entered into the various compromises involved in the wilderness designation process, including further planning, buffer zones and RARE II sufficiency. All parties seem to be more or less satisfied with the outcome. Because of the success of our state efforts, we vigorously oppose S.842 in its entirety, or any bills like it that seek to impose a national 'final solution' to the wilderness question especially a solution that is a blatantly anti-wilderness as the one advocated by S.842. We urge the Public Lands Subcommittee to reject this immoderate attempt to limit the future wilderness options of both the public and public land managers."

Thank you for your consideration of these views.

Sincerely,

Kirk Cunningham

Kirk Cunningham
Conservation Chairman
Rocky Mountain Chapter

~~1627 Vine Street~~ Denver, Colorado 80206 303-321-8292

Friends of Allegheny Wilderness

1981 AP 30 PM 1:39

April 26, 1981

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
U.S. Senator
Room 452, Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I was pleased to have the opportunity to testify before your Subcommittee regarding S. 842.

This bill is of great concern to us because if passed it would for practical purposes mean that there would be no wilderness in the Allegheny National Forest. We say this because we have been working on this project for three years and have nothing to show for it as yet.

The Allegheny National Forest is the only source of potential wilderness within a reasonable drive.

Thank you very much for allowing me to testify.

FRIENDS OF ALLEGHENY WILDERNESS

BY:
DAVID E. CULBERTSON, Coordinator
2116 First National Tower
Akron, Ohio 44308 (216) 434-2177

DEC:paa

3920 Princeton Blvd. Cleveland, Ohio 44121
2116 First National Tower Akron, Ohio 44308

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1981 APR 23 AM 8:46

April 18, 1981

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Senate Office Bldg.
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I would like to briefly mention my opposition to Senate Bill 842. This is a bad piece of legislation because it basically gives a wide open door policy for special interest groups such as mining and timber companies. But the other aspects of multiple use could be lost: wilderness recreation, wildlife, and watershed management. This bill would do this by 1.) rubber stamping all Rare II non-wilderness recommendations, 2.) recommending all areas that were proposed for further wilderness studies to be decided by 1985 and 3.) blocking the Forest Service from future wilderness studies. Whatever happened to the effort of ridding ourselves of unnecessary federal regulations? This bill, S 842, would basically tie the hands of federal managers to best protect the land for all people. Why can't wilderness designation be dependent on each site's individual merit? To me this sounds like the logical way to make determinations. I don't think that all lands are going to be determined as wilderness simply because all lands simply don't qualify as wilderness. But why not make a decision of wilderness or non-wilderness on a case-by-case determination. To pass a law that says no new areas after 1985 can be decided as wilderness does not seem very American to me. Whatever happened to freedom of speech? This bill denies us our rights of speaking out on such matters. I urge you to vote against S 842. We want a fair bill not one that closes the door to future generations. They have a right to decide their areas of wilderness. Why shut them out of the process?

I also request that this letter be included in the official hearing record. Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely yours,
Clinton Nagel

Clinton

Clinton Nagel
Rt. 1 Box 90B
Buffalo, Wyo.
82834

WYOMING RESOURCE USERS COALITION
P.O. BOX 282
DUBOIS, WYO. 82513
307-455-2239

1981 MAY 11 AM 9 50

May 6, 1981

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
United States Senator
452 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Malcolm,

We understand that the hearing record for S. 842, the RARE II "release" bill, will remain open for a few weeks and request that these comments be made a part of the record.

The Wyoming Resource Users Coalition is an organization whose stated goal is: To protect and expand the multiple use concept on public lands in the State of Wyoming. Membership consists of representatives from the following: Wyoming Timber Industry, Federal Timber Purchasers, Wyoming Public Lands Council, Wyoming Wool Growers, Wyoming Stock Growers, Wyoming Mining, Petroleum Association of Wyoming, United Four Wheel Drive, Wyoming Farm Bureau, Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas, Wyoming Chamber of Commerce Executives, Outdoors Unlimited, Wyoming Water Development, Mountain Bell and others.

This group met in Casper on April 23, 1981 and in our discussion of S. 842 there was considerable concern regarding the time elements involved in the bill.

Wyoming must have dates of release sooner than those in S. 842. It is our desire that all areas to be designated wilderness in Wyoming be designated prior to December 31, 1981. This includes all lands administered by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture.

Lands being held in suspension pending wilderness designation or non-wilderness designation affect the management today. In many cases seven years is too long a period to wait for those decisions. This continues the uncertainty that is already ten years along and has already adversely affected the management of our natural resources.

If the bill (S.842) cannot be passed with these timing changes, it is our desire that a Wyoming bill be introduced that will settle the Wyoming wilderness issue prior to December 31, 1983.

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Continued - Page 2
May 6, 1981

However it would be preferable to settle the issue by administrative action in the same time frame, and in that case a bill specifically to address Wyoming wilderness would be unnecessary.

The Wyoming Resource Users Coalition is developing a list of concerns in specific areas for a Wyoming wilderness bill. We will share our position with the Wyoming congressional delegation as soon as we have completed a multiple use inventory of the areas proposed for wilderness and further planning. Meanwhile we are attaching a list of our suggestions for a Wyoming bill and you may wish to consider these points as you review S. 842.

Thank you for allowing us to enter our suggestions in the hearing record.

Sincerely

Bob Baker

WYOMING RESOURCE USERS COALITION
Bob Baker
Chairman

BB:js

att.

ATTACHMENT to letter regarding S. 842

The Wyoming Resource Users Coalition requests that the following points be included in any RARE II or BLM wilderness release bill:

1. Areas designated as wilderness and release of nonwilderness land from further study should be accomplished in 1981.
2. Lands not placed into the National Wilderness Preservation System by Act of Congress before December 31, 1983 should not be considered for wilderness after that date and should be released from further planning.
3. All federal lands should be addressed, including BLM and Forest Service managed lands.
4. Existing wilderness designated areas should be reviewed for possible declassification, and sunset provisions should apply to all designated wilderness areas in the future.
5. Fees for use of wilderness areas should be charged commensurate with the loss of resource productivity.
6. Availabilty of wilderness areas for exploration for energy resources should be an integral part of any wilderness bill.
7. Motorized access for servicing communications and power lines, and maintenance of water developments should be included in a wilderness bill.
8. The effect of designation of wilderness on costs of commodities on nonwilderness, private and state lands should be assessed.

FOUR CORNERS WILDERNESS WORKSHOP
715 West Apache
Farmington, New Mexico 87401

1981 MAY -4 AM 10:

April 28, 1981

Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
U.S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallup:

We are shocked at the railroading tactics in the abrupt scheduling of hearings on S.842. Our group is made up of conservationists from each of the Four Corner States, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. We are much opposed to this legislation. Some of our reasons are:

1. It would permanently prohibit wilderness consideration by the Forest Service during the forest planning process.

2. It would put wilderness and further planning areas under a series of deadlines, which if not met by future Congresses, would mean statutory non-wilderness management for these lands as well.

3. It designates no wilderness.

4. It mandates permanent non-wilderness management of all 36 million acres allocated to non-wilderness in RARE II, without regard to the legislation already passed last year.

This bill is clearly very much against the best interests of American citizens. We feel very strongly about the importance of wilderness to our present and future well being and are enclosing reasons why in our accompanying statement of purposes and goals. Please make that and this letter part of the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Donavon H. Lyngholm

Donavon H. Lyngholm
Secretary
Box 103
Flagstaff, AZ 86002

FOUR CORNERS WILDERNESS WORKSHOP
A Statement of Purposes and Goals

Like most conservation organizations this group is composed of citizens concerned about the world that their children and future generations will inherit. Our membership comes from many walks of life including teachers, secretaries, geologists, employment couselors and oil field workers. We have members from each of the Four Corner states and the Navajo Tribe. Members have differences of opinions but they strive for the long term welfare of this planet and its people even if this means putting aside immediate economic advantage. Our name implies that wilderness is important to us--our vital concern is with the environment.

Environments of health; mental, physical and social.

It appears that surroundings are as important to people as they have been proven to be to other animals by scientific tests. "Crowdedness" is blamed for confusion, disorientation and hostility in people by John Long, a psychologist of Indiana University. By mapping incidences of pathology--physical, mental and social, Ian McHarg and his students found they seemed closely correlated with overcrowding, poverty, etc. Action is needed on many fronts to improve environments. We are losing ground on some--one is the effort to preserve wildlands where people can escape from noise and stress, find valuable privacy and put their problems in perspective. Lands that have always been available to us are being taken by development and road building at an alarming rate. There is much more involved.

The biosphere, an environmental essential.

A principal resource of man is the biosphere, the world's living things and the places in which they exist. Worldwide maintenance of the biosphere depends much on natural ecosystems. Natural ecosystems also give valuable data and guidance for managed ecosystems.

Three quite different kinds of organizms make available a steady supply of five essential elements to the biosphere including oxygen. In the presence of sunshine and air, green plants with chlorophyll, a unique catalyst, decompose water and combine hydrogen with carbon (CO_2 form). This carbohydrate provides fuel for growth and activity of plants and animals and also energy for industry. It is a foundation block for other organic compounds. However, this is only part of the picture--not so well known is that nitrogen and sulfur must also be "hydrogenated." This is to form amino acids and essential proteins.

These other hydrogenations are carried out not in green plants but by the action of enzymes in tiny microbes. The processes occur in the absence of oxygen. Nitrogen is combined with hydrogen mainly in the soil, sulfur in the mud of wetlands. All three kinds of enzymes, those reducing carbon, nitrogen and carbon are essential--the chemical plants of mankind could not begin to furnish the need. These are the critical constituents of wealth, so states Edward S. Deevey, a former president of the Ecological Society of America. While the need to preserve green plants and soil is more obvious, we have often ignored wetlands, draining, flooding and destroying them with reckless abandon.

Species diversity--its importance and problems.

The whole picture of maintaining the biosphere is of course more complex than simply maintaining rates of hydrogenation although this is vital. Strong reasons for preserving local and global species diversity were given in a report of the Workshop of Global Ecological Problems. This was given to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972. Such diversity is found mainly in wildland habitats. There follows excerpts from that report which are underlined and followed by comments.

a). "Many pest species can be brought under biological control only if their original parasites and predators or large numbers of potential (though not coadapted) parasites and predators remain in existence." A disturbing characteristic of many chemical pesticides is that a small part of a pest population is often resistant to them. This portion is left to multiply and can make the pesticide ineffectual. Another shortcoming is that pesticides are often non-selective and kill natural enemies of the pest organism as well adding to the vicious circle. More and more reliance must be placed on biologic control of pests, at least in combination with selective chemical pesticides.

b). "Genetic variation in wild populations of crop species and related species serves as a long-run resource for future development of desireable properties in crop species. Disease and pest resistance, adaptation to various physical and chemical conditions of husbandry and higher yields are examples of properties for which such genetic resources serve as raw material." An unfortunate result of the development of high yielding crop species in some cases has been the extermination of varieties less productive but with special qualities such as disease resistance. In 1970, a devastating disease, the Southern corn leaf blight, spread rapidly over the American corn crop. The epidemic was unexpected; it caught the nation with no defense and no reserves. The situation was corrected by producing hybrid seed using a resistant corn variety. This could happen again and with disastrous results if a ready reserve of genetic diversity is not maintained--it possibly is not being! Recently a rare perennial teosinte, a corn relative, was discovered in Mexico. It was one that scientists had thought was probably extinct. Only one small patch was found. A professor of botony at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Hugh Iltis, stated: "It is found only on three acres--no more. There are perhaps one or two thousand plants of it in all the world. Introduce ten Holsteins and this billion-dollar resource is gone forever!" Why is this plant so valuable? There is good possibility that it may be crossed with corn to produce a perennial variety. This could save a tremendous amount of energy now used in seedbed preparation and cultivation on an annual basis.

c). "Locally diverse ecological assemblages harbor the controlling species whose interspecies relations check the growth of many potential pest species. The problem of pest control will be increased in most areas of the world if local species diversity is reduced." Large areas with single crop species are particularly susceptable to disease epidemics and insect infestation. Interspersed wild lands with their different and varied vegetation often act as barriers to the spread of disease and insect pests.

d). "Present wild species may in the future be used by man as crop species or for other uses. The loss of wild species would thus reduce future opportunities for the development of human societies. Even if a species does not become completely extinct, a substantial reduction of its global population may serve to eliminate much of its genetic variation and thus, much of its value as a natural resource." Although nearly half of the drugs used in medicine are based on substances first discovered in nature, and although less than 10 percent of the world's plants have been screened for medically useful compounds, human activity is destroying entire species of plants by the scores, if not by the hundreds, every year. (New York Times article) Most of the world's people depend on just 20 crop species. This is a very limited base for sources of food and fibre. It is high time to go back to the wild for testing of new species that can be domesticated. We do not know which species may become valuable. Few would have predicted that the inconspicuous jojoba would be considered for a crop species as it is now.

An important point is that it is not enough to protect only one small area of a potentially valuable species' habitat.

Genetic variation must be protected by preserving examples of differing habitats throughout its range.

e). "Partially managed ecosystems require much of the structure of a preexisting natural ecosystem to sustain populations of exploited species. Thus it is necessary that some natural ecosystems be preserved. It is not only biological species which are irreplaceable, but also the quantitative framework of exchanges, interactions and organization which must be preserved and which underlie the stability of ecosystems." As an example judging of range condition for livestock and wildlife is ordinarily based on comparison with "climax" areas of similar environment that have been affected as little as possible by man or his livestock. Likewise erosion and soil building on forest lands are studied in comparison with virgin or near virgin stands--the famous Hubbard Brook Ecosystem Study still in progress has given much information on the workings of forest ecosystems. Comparison with natural ecosystems is important for intensively managed ecosystems as well. If nutrient cycles, runoff and other processes can be duplicated with crop systems so can the stability of the land use. Many fisheries have been damaged or destroyed by increased erosion and the leaching of fertilizer elements from poorly managed farmland often hundreds of miles away upstream.

f). "Aesthetic aspects of diversity remain essential to man. Many pleasures of life and opportunities for individual human enrichment cannot exist without a varied and lovely landscape." Again we return to the human element. America has always had areas where people could go to roam at will and be alone with their thoughts. This has undoubtedly had a large effect on our desire for freedom and form of government within our cultural framework. The physical exercise and mental concentration necessary to traverse and comprehend unaltered wild landscapes renew both mind and body. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and other groups have taught their members self reliance on countless wilderness jaunts.

Now the no-trespassing signs of industry and intensive use are drastically limiting the lands we have always used. At the same time populations are increasing and the need for such areas increases.

The situation and possible remedies.

A prominent ecologist, Dr Rexford Daubenmire, wrote: " The unprecedented power man has achieved for modifying or destroying ecosystems at will, coupled with our slender knowledge of the ramifying consequences of such activity, is appalling in view of our continued dependence on the proper functioning of many ecosystems. We pollute the waters, foul the atmosphere, and degrade the land with abandon until disastrous and irreversible consequences are upon us, with most of the population either unwilling to consider the evidence or unable to comprehend its significance. As our natural resources dwindle, mistakes in their management are becoming ever more critical, and although the stock of ecological information is obviously short, considerably more is available than is being used." Daubenmire believes that synecology (The ecology of communities--how they originate, develop and maintain themselves) may well prove to be the most important of the sciences from the viewpoint of long-term human survival.

The Workshop on Global Ecological Problems recommended the "Preservation of rapidly disappearing ecosystems which are sources of genetic diversity and of information vital to an understanding of ecosystem processes. They concluded that "Land use within a region should be balanced between intensely managed, moderately managed and wilderness ecosystems in order to assure the preservation of resources and the most efficient use of the land." The balance we are leaving future generations is precarious indeed.

Means of protection.

The people and government of the United States have recognized to a certain extent the need for protection of natural lands. The Nature Conservancy has done an outstanding job of buying and protecting areas with unique ecosystems. The National Park lands and Wildlife Refuges protect a variety of important habitats. Natural Area designations have been made on lands of the Forest Service and most other land agencies. These programs have our well earned support.

The preservation efforts do have shortcomings. Some areas set aside are too small. In the past range managers set aside many small exclosures of about an acre and claimed these were adequate for vegetation studies. In the Southwest some of these were buried with wind blown sand from surrounding eroding lands. Such small areas are especially susceptible to catastrophe such as fire. Plant species tend to be grouped in different combinations forming more or less definite communities. Individual plants of a species often group together in clumps, but these form an overall pattern. This pattern establishes the minimum size of area that represents a community with its environmental system--it must be large enough to allow repetition of the pattern. However, the animal portion of the biome should not be ignored. Here too, there are intrinsic patterns of territory and migration. Although desirable it is not always possible to protect areas large enough to accommodate normal patterns of movement of wide ranging larger animals, but often adjacent moderately managed land can supply needed accessory range.

A second shortcoming is failure to recognize how truly complex and rich is the variety of habitats that exist. Adequate recognition of local diversity is only possible with detailed classification and large scale mapping. The map of ecoregions published by the Forest Service for their RARE II studies was grossly inadequate. Within such generalized areas, north and south facing slopes of canyons can have entirely different plant communities--and these will again completely differ from wetlands in the bottom. Soils formed from different geologic parent material usually support plant communities that vary. Juxtaposition of differing habitats is vital to certain wildlife. Again size of protected areas is important--as many local kinds of habitat as possible should be included.

Still another shortcoming is that examples of ecosystems that can support rich agriculture or industry are often omitted from protected areas. Yet in their natural condition these are an extremely valuable resource. Measurements of their nutrient cycles can instruct us in application of intensive management on similar land. Some native species might well be potential crop species for that kind of site.

The Wilderness Act is very important as a means of preserving natural ecosystems and areas extensive enough to preserve genetic variation on federal land. If all present "de facto" wilderness on federal land was set aside it would represent a very small percentage of our countries' area. In terms of the production of commercial commodities it would represent much less. Yet it would be inadequate in terms of protecting the variety of species. It would be inadequate from the standpoint of human need in times to come.

Far from being single use land, wilderness has many uses, some we have not mentioned. It is often valuable and productive watershed. Grazing is permitted on much of the land. Some of the best hunting and fishing are found there. In addition to the process of sulfur hydrogenation wetlands with natural vegetation remove pollutants from streams and lakes.

In Conclusion.

Time after time scientists in fields related to ecology warn us of a crisis situation concerning the biosphere, the most important resource of man. Yet it seems little heeded. Our purposes are revolutionary in that like other environmentalists we encourage a basic change in our model of thinking. Scientists G. M. Woodwell and Jeremy Robertson describe the predominate pattern for our present thinking as something like this: Technology is sufficiently versatile that its evolution will provide new resources to replace those lost. Economic growth can be sustained thereby indefinitely. Human values are adequately expressed through the allocation of resources in the market, and this is sufficient basis for insuring that the needs of our species are met. It assumes nothing about protection of our biosphere because that question never occurs to it.

Such models of thinking or paradigms lead to our assessments of what information and events are relevant. We want to change the model so that the limits inherent to life on earth are aknowledged and basic laws of nature are recognized by government.

64 Vermilion Drive
Virginia, Mn. 55792
April 28, 1981

1981 APR 30 PM 1:38

Public Lands Subcommittee
Hon. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
U.S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

Please include this letter as part of the hearing record on S. 842. I am very much opposed to this bill and to the holding of hearings during the congressional recess period. Those opposed to the bill are hardly likely to spend time and money to go to Washington if the full Committee is not there, but the timber industry lobbyists are already in Washington.

A compromise had been reached in '79-'80 on "release" which declared RARE II off-limits to lawsuits as Congress enacted appropriate wilderness recommendations for individual states. This compromise was accepted by Congress and included in subsequent wilderness bills. The purpose of S.842 is to forbid the Forest Service from ever again considering any wilderness in any future management plan and from managing lands to protect wilderness "suitability." In effect the Forest Service cannot use many important management tools allowed by forestry laws (Sec. 7)

Under Sec. 6 land managers from any agency including national parks and wildlife refuges cannot protect non-wilderness lands adjacent to wilderness areas from additional development even though such protection may be essential from a management standpoint. Hurried deadlines are set up in Sec. 4 so that RARE II wilderness lands can become permanently non-wilderness with no possibility of reconsideration. Under current laws forest service plans are to be revised every 15 years with wilderness and other multiple uses being considered in each new plan. These and the provisions of Sec. 4 that permanently designate RARE II lands non-wilderness by stating that the provisions of NFMA have been met are all schemes to permanently damage the national forests of this country which belong to the people of the nation and not to the timber industry.

This obvious bias is shown by the fact that Sec. 3 prohibits any challenge to the legal adequacy of the RARE II environmental impact statement by anyone, yet allows an exemption for a North Carolina timber company.

This bill totally ignores Aldo Leopold's idea of a land ethic which sees land as an organism with a capacity for self-renewal and which places responsibility for the health of the land on the shoulders of living Americans. Your committee has no right to destroy the heritage of future generations. Let the bill die in committee.

Yours for America the Beautiful!

Fern Arpi Fern Arpi.

EDGAR WAYBURN, M.D.
2351 CLAY STREET, SUITE 506
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94115
(415) 922-1720

1981 MAY -1 AM 11: 30

April 28, 1981

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairman Senate Public Lands Subcommittee,
Senate Energy Natural Resources Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I have been interested in the classification of wilderness areas in National Forests for more than thirty years and have worked with the U.S. Forest Service on criteria and considerations of both wilderness and non-wilderness areas.

Please let me comment on Senate bill #842 -- the RARE II Review Act of 1981 -- which I strongly oppose:

RARE II non-wilderness lands have already been released from wilderness considerations since the Administration's decisions in April of 1979. Development activities have been underway in practically every state. The Congress has already passed legislation on RARE II wilderness affecting Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho and Alaska as well as certain eastern states. This acreage covers more than 1/3 of the land originally included in the RARE II inventory. The House likewise passed a California wilderness bill in the last Congress but this bill was killed in the Senate although it would have resolved the uncertainty in California, which is a key state in the whole process. The way to complete the work on RARE II is to work towards enacting wilderness legislation in the remaining states. The debate will be polarized by S842 and the resolution of the wilderness issue will be thereby delayed.

Conservationists and timber industry representatives negotiated successfully a compromise on the question of release last year and the "sufficiency" language went into the different bills which were passed in several states. The conservation groups have stood by this compromise, although S842 suggests that the timber industry has decided not to abide by the agreement.

I would appreciate your including this letter in the record of the hearing on S842.

Sincerely,
Edgar Wayburn M.D.
Edgar Wayburn, M.D.

cc: Senator Alan Cranston

Martin W. Horne
4719 176th St. S.W. # F-12
Lynnwood, WA 98036

1981 MAY -7 AM 9 25

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands Sub-committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

5 May 1981

Dear Senator Wallop:

Please include this letter in the Public Lands Sub-committee hearings on S.842.

I strongly urge you to oppose S.842, the "RARE II Review Act" introduced by Senators Hayakawa, McClure, Helms, Heflin and Symms. This bill is a radical blanket approach to public land classification. The bill seeks to virtually eliminate state-by-state classification of appropriate wilderness lands. S.842 would automatically classify all lands in all states for non-wilderness use, even lands recommended under RARE II for wilderness and further planning. It would prevent the careful state-by-state classification that has been practiced by Congress in the past. Only through a state-by-state approach can the details of local factors be taken into account such as development, watershed, salmon, steelhead, and other fisheries, timber industry and recreation. Already one-third of the RARE II land has been so classified in four states. S. 842 disregards local problems in every state including the re-evaluation of RARE II in light of Mt. St. Helen's eruptions. Senator Hayakawa's bill would undermine the important role that each state's own Congressional delegation has in determining the non-wilderness areas in that state.

S.842 also conflicts with the "sufficiency release language" agreement worked out last year by Congressman Foley and many others. "Sufficiency" language was an important part of bills passed by the House last year and was agreed to meet the needs of both timber and conservation interests in statewide classification bills. The resolution of differences on unfinished state packages may be more difficult if the "sufficiency" agreement has been breached.

In the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960, Congress declared that wilderness is one of the uses for which our public forests are to be managed. S.842 would prohibit management of undesignated national forest land in any way that would protect "their suitability for possible wilderness designation". The bill would also threaten existing designated wilderness by expressly prohibiting "protective perimeters" which might be established to prevent damage from adjacent non-compatible uses. This is a complete renunciation of the concept of management of public land for compatible multiple use.

Presently the nation's timber needs are being met by the harvesting that is already proceeding on RARE II non-wilderness lands and previously classified land. What is needed is not a quick blanket classification of remaining lands but an orderly and careful classification of the public lands in each state. S.842 should be firmly opposed.

Sincerely,

Martin W. Horne

Martin W. Horne

MAY 11 1981

MONTANA
WILDERNESS
ASSOCIATION

May 6, 1981

Honorable James McClure
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

At the April 21 hearing on S. 842, the RARE II Review Act of 1981, you asked for some information on current RARE II recommendations on the Beaverhead National Forest in Montana. I believe the following information answers your request. If possible, I would like to have this information included in the hearing record on S. 842.

RARE II Recommendations--Beaverhead National Forest (acres)

	Administration	Montana Conservationists
Wilderness	115,600	330,400
Further Planning (includes	280,800	313,900
Released at End of RARE II	297,400	49,500
Released During RARE II By Land Management Plan	958,200	958,200
Total Roadless Area	1,652,000	1,652,000

p.o. box 635 \ helena, mt 59601 \ phone (406) 442-0597

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As shown in the table, Montana conservationists did not object to the release of 1,007,500 acres of roadless land on the Beaverhead National Forest in RARE II--over 60 percent of the total RARE II acreage on that forest. We believe our recommendations for the Beaverhead, as well as for Montana's other National Forests, show a balance between preservation and development. This is the major reason we feel S. 842 is unnecessary--industry already has access to most of the roadless land without any legislation being needed.

I have also enclosed a table showing the Administration's and conservationists recommendations for each of the Beaverhead's RARE II areas, as documentation for the above table.

I hope this provides the information you needed.

Sincerely,

Fred Swanson

Fred Swanson

BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST ROADLESS AREAS

[From BNF Land Management Plan, Map 9a]

RARE #	Roadless Area	BFCC Recommendation	Release Not Contested
01	North Big Hole	38,000 w	24,800
03	Beaver Lake		29,800
04	Saginaw Creek		26,200
05	Tash Peak		71,900
06	West Pioneer	151,000 fp	112,700
08	East Pioneer	94,000 w	54,300
09	Call Mtn.		9,200
10	Cattle Gulch		19,700
11	Fleecer		16,800
12	Granulated Mtn.		14,700
13	Tobacco Root	40,000 w	26,200
14	Potosi		9,200
15	Bear Creek		8,900
16	McKenzie Canyon		34,500
17	Sourdough Peak		14,800
18	Timber Butte		5,400
19	Dixon Mtn.		3,700
20	Four Eyes Canyon		7,500
21	Sheep Mtn.		31,700
22	Crockett Lake		6,700
23	Cherry Lakes		14,700
24	Vigilante		16,300
25	Snowcrest Mtn.		99,800
26	Black Butte		38,600
27	Big Horn Mtn.		51,300
28	Lone Butte		13,900
29	Freezout Mtn.		99,100
549	Madison	150,560 fp	1,280
942	Anderson Mtn.		30,600
943	West Big Hole	110,000 w+fp	29,400
944	Goat Mtn.		11,800
945	Italian Peak	29,500 w	61,700
961	Garfield Mtn.	34,300 w	2,700
962	Mt. Jefferson	4,600 w	0
		651,960	999,880

Recommended for Wilderness or Further Planning . . 651,960

Released and Not Contested 999,880

TOTAL ROADLESS AREA 1,651,840

4902 Blackfoot Rd
College Pk, MD 20740
April 27, 1981

1981 APR 30 AM 10:50

Public Lands Subcommittee
Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
US Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Sir:

I wish to comment for the hearing record on S. 842, the Hayakawa- McClure-Helms "release" bill on lands of RARE-II. It is most unfortunate, first of all, that these hearings were scheduled to begin so quickly, before the administration made its normal review of the legislation, and even before the spring recess ended. It appears certain forces may be trying to railroad this measure through Congress.

Please be aware of the following points:

1) RARE II non-wilderness lands have already been released by the administration since April 1979, and development activities have begun in virtually every state.

2) No lawsuits have been filed by environmentalists over RARE II.

3) Timber industry representatives and conservationists successfully negotiated a compromise on the release question last year--the "sufficiency" language--which prohibited further legal action over RARE II. Unlike the timber industry, environmental groups have stood by their part of the bargain.

4) Because of the compromise on "release" last year, Congress has already passed legislation affecting Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho and Alaska, as well as certain eastern states--more than 1/3 of the land originally included in the RARE II inventory.

5) The way to complete work on RARE II is to work toward enacting wilderness legislation in the remaining states. S. 842 will further polarize this debate and delay resolution of the wilderness issue.

This bill is obviously a timber-industry plum and should be opposed vehemently.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lucille Johnston

April 26, 1981

29900 Highway 20
Fort Bragg, California 95437

1981 MAY -1 AM 11: 38

Hon. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

For the Public Record

RE: S. 842 - RARE II Review Act of 1981

Dear Senator Wallop and members of the Subcommittee:

I would appreciate your entering my strong opposition to S. 842 into the public record for all of the reasons stated in the attached letter to Senator Cranston. I would additionally request that all members of the Subcommittee review this letter in the event that hearings on S. 842 proceed.

I would finally like to point out that scheduling hearings on S. 842 - a most controversial bill - during the congressional recess period has seriously diminished the ability of Senators and the interested public who would want to testify to do so. The precipitous haste with which this bill was scheduled for hearing has prevented even the administration's normal review of the legislation.

I urge the Public Lands Subcommittee to abandon the rushed schedule adopted for S. 842 - which benefits only industry - and instead schedule this **landmark** bill for full and fair public hearing.

Thank you for your consideration.

Ron Guenther

Attachment for the S. 842 public record: Letter of April 18, 1981, to Senator Cranston.

April 18, 1981

29900 Highway 20
Fort Bragg, California 95437

Senator Alan Cranston
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: S. 842 - RARE-II Review Act of 1981

Dear Senator Cranston:

As a person very fully aware of the enduring environmental, social, and economic values of wilderness, I would like to express my opposition to S. 842, and urge you to work against this anti-wilderness legislation, with its strong attack on our national wilderness preservation system.

S. 842 would allow no wilderness designation, or even consideration of wilderness values by the Forest Service; would ignore reasonable and necessary legislation already passed after much debate regarding RARE-II; would allow for no court review of the RARE-II EIS; and would put wilderness andfurther planning areas under a series of deadlines, which if not somehow met by future congresses, would mean statutory non-wilderness management for these lands as well. I object to all of these provisions.

In an attack on even our present wilderness system, S. 842 goes to the extent of prohibiting buffer zones around any wilderness areas. The bill would dismantle the RARE-II process without creating a single acre of new wilderness in the forests. The bill is clearly one-sided, a sellout to the timber industry of our public lands, and ignores wilderness values in favor of one-sided exploitation of the very last of our irreplaceable pristine public lands. The values so inherent in wilderness would be lost forever.

I urge your opposition to this very unwise legislation, and would point out the following facts to you in support of this request:

1) RARE-II non-wilderness lands have already been released by the administration since April, 1979, and development activities have begun throughout the nation.

2) A hard debated compromise on the release question has already been negotiated with the timber industry, resulting in sufficiency language which prohibited further legal attack on RARE-II on condition of an acceptable wilderness bill for a given state.

3) Unlike the timber industry, the conservation community has kept its part of this key, hard negotiated bargain. No environmental lawsuits have been filed, no agreements broken.

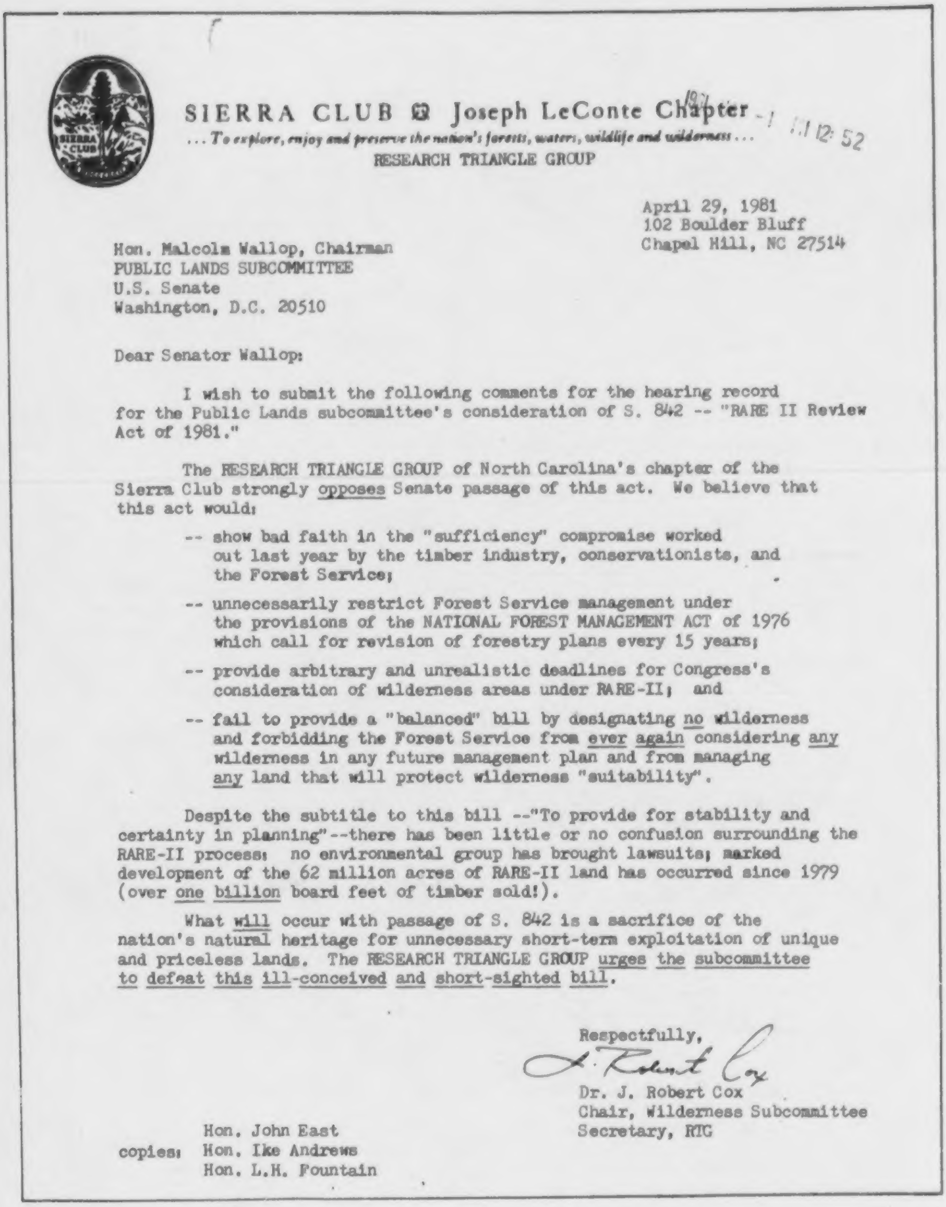
4) Congress has already passed legislation which would release to development more than 1/3 of the land originally included in the RARE-II inventory. The process continues.

5) Some of the very senators co-sponsoring S. 842 helped to kill a House-passed California wilderness bill last Congress, which would have resolved the release and sufficiency issues in that key state.

6) S. 842 would hinder the work of enacting wilderness legislation in the remaining states, thus delaying resolution of the wilderness issue throughout the nation.

I would like to add to this that I am plain disgusted with the timber industry for its short sighted greed, and for its betrayal of past agreements and the public trust in this situation. I again urge your strong opposition to S. 842 in its present form, and would appreciate your thoughts and comments. Thank you.

Ron Guenther



SIERRA CLUB Joseph LeConte Chapter
. . . To explore, enjoy and preserve the nation's forests, waters, wildlife and wilderness . . .
RESEARCH TRIANGLE GROUP

1981 -1 12:52

April 29, 1981
102 Boulder Bluff
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Hon. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I wish to submit the following comments for the hearing record for the Public Lands subcommittee's consideration of S. 842 -- "RARE II Review Act of 1981."

The RESEARCH TRIANGLE GROUP of North Carolina's chapter of the Sierra Club strongly *opposes* Senate passage of this act. We believe that this act would:

- -- show bad faith in the "sufficiency" compromise worked out last year by the timber industry, conservationists, and the Forest Service;
- -- unnecessarily restrict Forest Service management under the provisions of the NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT of 1976 which call for revision of forestry plans every 15 years;
- -- provide arbitrary and unrealistic deadlines for Congress's consideration of wilderness areas under RARE-II; and
- -- fail to provide a "balanced" bill by designating *no* wilderness and forbidding the Forest Service from *ever again* considering *any* wilderness in any future management plan and from managing *any* land that will protect wilderness "suitability".

Despite the subtitle to this bill --"To provide for stability and certainty in planning"--there has been little or no confusion surrounding the RARE-II process: no environmental group has brought lawsuits; marked development of the 62 million acres of RARE-II land has occurred since 1979 (over *one billion* board feet of timber sold!).

What *will* occur with passage of S. 842 is a sacrifice of the nation's natural heritage for unnecessary short-term exploitation of unique and priceless lands. The RESEARCH TRIANGLE GROUP *urges the subcommittee to defeat this ill-conceived and short-sighted bill*.

Respectfully,
J. Robert Cox
Dr. J. Robert Cox
Chair, Wilderness Subcommittee
Secretary, RTG

copies: Hon. John East
Hon. Ike Andrews
Hon. L.H. Fountain

1820 N 7th Street
Boise, Idaho 83702
April 27, 1981

81 11: 32

Senator Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

We are writing to comment on S. 842, the so-called wilderness release bill. We are opposed to this bill. Up until now, the Forest Service planning process has worked fairly well and we do not want to see it damaged through poorly thought out legislation coming out of Washington, D.C. The planning process should be locally managed by local rangers and forest supervisors on the ground, and this bill moves too far toward centralizing the process.

Also, this bill will do little to help the timber industry, although they apparently wrote it and are pushing it. Their problems are due to the slowdown in housing construction, not to the unavailability of timber. Indeed many sales have already taken place in RARE II non-wilderness areas.

We see this bill as a blatant attempt by the timber industry to seize the National Forests for one single use - timber cutting. We support multiple use and urge you to, too. A good place to start will be with the defeat of S. 842.

Finally, we are extremely disturbed by the timing and short notice of the hearings on April 22-23. An issue of nationwide importance such as this should have hearings at a wide variety of sites across the country, not only in Washington, D.C.

Please include this letter as part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Anne and Alan Hausrath

Anne and Alan Hausrath

cc: Senator McClure, Senator Symms, Representative Hansen

340 Eastbrook Road
Ridgewood, NJ 07450

April 28, 1981

Public Lands Subcommittee
Hon. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Subcommittee:

For the record of the public hearings which you scheduled during the congressional recess, I am opposed to the bill known as S. 842.

Past attempts to work out a compromise among all sides in the matter, the Forest Service, the timber industry and the conservationists, seemed to have produced an effective resolution of this matter. However, it seems to me as though S. 842 is an attempt to undo that compromise. I urge that the bill not be allowed to go to the Senate floor for debate.

Please include these comments in the hearing record.

Yours,

Michael A. Maus

MAM/ns

4/28/81

1981 MAY -4 AM 11: 23

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

I request that this correspondence be added to the record for the hearing on S.842, the "Rare II Review Act of 1981", please.

S.842 does not address the central issue of enacting wilderness legislation in the states where issues are still unsolved. The proper way is to approach each case on a state by state basis, not by a blanket proposal that does not address local considerations.

RARE II non-wilderness lands have already been released by the administration since April 1979, and development activities have begun in almost every state. Also, Timber industry representatives and environmentalists have already negotiated a compromise on the "release question" last year which prohibited further legal action on RARE II. Because of this compromise, Congress has already passed legislation affecting Colorado, New Mexico, Central Idaho, and Alaska, in addition to certain eastern states (land covering more than one-third of the original RARE II inventory).

Some of the senators cosponsoring S.842 helped kill a House passed California wilderness bill last Congress, which would have resolved the "uncertainty" in that state. And lastly, no lawsuits have been filed by environmentalists over RARE II.

These facts show that S.842 is an unnecessary piece of federal legislation whose main tenants have already been addressed in existing statutes. I feel it is unnecessary and harmful to the procedure already on the books and should be eliminated as an unneeded piece of federal legislation.

4715 B Tomahawk Trail
Chattanooga, TN 37411

Sincerely,
Arthur J. McDade Jr

1981 MAY -4 12:43

720 Washoe
Susanville CA 96130

April 28, 1981

Hon. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR THE HEARING RECORD: S. 842

Dear Mr. Wallop:

In no uncertain terms, let me state my complete opposition to S. 842, the Hayakawa-McClure-Helms wilderness deadline bill.

It is totally unacceptable to me to set arbitrary deadlines for the consideration of new wilderness, and to not designate a single acre for wilderness. This broad-brush approach to land planning is faulty. Careful, reasoned site-specific evaluation of each roadless area is still needed. The RARE II process failed to do this, as the California court case found.

It is also totally unacceptable to bar any courts from reviewing the RARE II EIS, to amend the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to exclude wilderness consideration, and to prohibit Forest Service managament for wilderness values of undesignated lands.

This bill is a sham, pure and simple. The setting of early deadlines is an excuse for release of roadless areas to intensive development. I strongly object to this effort.

I favor the "sufficiency" compromise worked out during the Carter Administration. But S. 842 is wrong, both in substance and procedurally. I hope your Committee rejects it.

Sincerely, CURTIS SPALDING

Curtis Spalding

1981 MAY 19 AM 9 23

Box 704
Ganado, AZ 86505
May 13, 1981

Hon. Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
U. S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Sen. Wallop: re: Hayakawa's Anti-Wilderness Bill
RARE II Review Act of 1981

I am shocked at the railroading tactics in the abrupt scheduling of hearings on S.842; I am much opposed to this legislation, for these reasons:

1. It would permanently prohibit wilderness consideration by the Forest Service during the forest planning process.

2. It would put Wilderness and further planning areas under a series of deadlines, which if not met by future Congresses, would mean statutory non-wilderness management for these lands as well.

3. It designates no wilderness.

4. It mandates permanent non-wilderness management of all 36 million acres allocated to non-wilderness in RARE II, without regard to the legislation already passed last year.

I particularly oppose
--reduced acquisition funds
--turning over control of urban parks to state entities
--snowmobile access to the parks
--greater role for concessionaires.

This bill, S.842, is clearly very much against the best interests of American citizens. I feel very strongly about the importance of wilderness to our present and future wellbeing. The land belongs to ALL THE PEOPLE, not just to the exploiters-for-profit!

Please make this letter part of the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,
Howard I. Jump
Howard I. Jump

May 18, 1981

1981 MAY 26 PM 4: 02

Senate Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: S. 842

Dear Senators:

I am writing to express my strong opposition to Senate Bill 842. This bill is being falsely portrayed as a "balanced" approach to the management of national forests. It is, in reality, an attempt by timber industries to finalize congressional consideration of National Forest Wilderness.

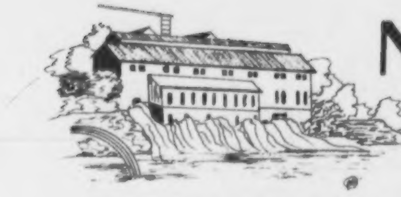
It would prohibit the Forest Service from ever again considering any wilderness in any future management plan and from managing any land in a way that will protect wilderness "suitability." It would prohibit land managers from any agency (including national parks or wildlife refuges) from protecting non-wilderness lands adjacent to wilderness areas from additional development, even if in the experts' judgment such protection were essential. Furthermore, it would permanently designate certain RARE-II lands non-wilderness and it would terminate any future evaluation of National Forest System lands for wilderness suitability by the Secretary of Agriculture.

I implore you to consider S. 842 wisely. It is estimated that by the year 2000 over a million plant and animal species will be extinct. Timber and mining operations cause irreparable habitat destruction for both flora and fauna. If S. 842 is enacted our forest lands will suffer permanent damage. Please oppose this anti-wilderness bill. I ask you to use your conscionable judgment in this matter.

Yours truly,

Julia K.M. Rath

Julia K.M. Rath
Member of the Sierra Club



NORTH FORK STANISLAUS
RIVER HYDROELECTRIC
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CALAVERAS COUNTY
WATER DISTRICT
427 East St. Charles Street
P. O. Box 846
San Andreas, California 95249
(209) 754-3543

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
POWER AGENCY
770 Kiely Boulevard
Santa Clara, California 95051
(408) 248-3422

May 11, 1981

Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water
3204 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

re: S. 842

Dear Senator Wallop:

I respectfully request that the following comments of the Calaveras County Water District on S. 842 be included as part of your Subcommittee's hearing record on this bill.

The District's concerns relate to the relationship of S. 842 and specific California wilderness legislation and the District's proposed North Fork Stanislaus River Hydroelectric Development Project, FERC Project No. 2409. The District filed a preliminary permit application in 1959 and a license application in 1963 for the proposed hydroelectric project which will have a dependable capacity of 200,000 Kw and an average annual energy generation of approximately 560 million Kw hours. This non-polluting, renewable energy resource will save the equivalent of approximately 750,000 barrels of oil per year. The District has spent millions of dollars in pursuit of this license application and is hopeful that the FERC will soon be reaching a determination on its license application. In this regard on March 31, 1981 the District filed a "Motion Seeking an Order Issuing License Including the Finding of No Necessity for Evidentiary Hearing", urging the Commission to issue the license for Project No. 2409 as soon as possible in order to avoid additional escalating costs as a result of inflation.

Section 24 of the Federal Power Act provides that upon the filing of a preliminary permit application for a particular project the Federal lands needed for that project are automatically withdrawn for power-site purposes. However, a major portion of the lands needed for this project were nevertheless made a part of the Carson Iceberg Roadless Area in the late 1970's. The US Forest Service RARE II program placed a major portion of these lands

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
May 11, 1981
Page Two

within a "further planning" area. The U.S. House of Representatives in the process of its deliberations on H.R. 7702 and the Forest Service's RARE II recommendations during the last Congress specifically modified the wilderness and further planning boundaries to exclude from such areas the lands needed for Project No. 2409. We are hopeful that this will again be the case when the House and Senate consider specific California wilderness legislation. However, in the meantime we wish to express our support for the provision in Senator Hayakawa's bill, S. 842, providing that lands recommended for further planning by RARE II would be subject to a deadline for completion of "further planning" by the Forest Service with the following modifications. We believe that the provision should provide for a shorter deadline than that of September 30, 1985 provided in the Bill for completion of further planning by the Forest Service in cases where the Federal lands include a significant potential energy project such as Project No. 2409.

We also favor that provision of Senator Hayakawa's Bill which would immediately release for multi-purpose development those areas designated by RARE II as "non-wilderness" in order to end the uncertainty of use hanging over these lands since the State of California brought a lawsuit in California v. Bergland, challenging the U.S. Forest Service's RARE II designations.

I trust that these comments will be of use in your consideration of S. 842.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this legislation.

Sincerely,

CALAVERAS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

Steve Felte

Steve Felte
General Manager

SF:lok

cc: Honorable S. I. Hayakawa
Honorable Norman Shumway

Kings River Conservation District
4886 E. Jensen Avenue • Fresno, California 93725
Telephone: (209) 237-5567

1981 [illegible] -4 PM 2:35

File: 204.02

May 1, 1981

Honorable Malcom Wallop, Chairman
Senate Subcommittee on Public
Lands and Reserved Water
3204 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: S.842

Dear Senator Wallop:

This letter is submitted to be included as part of your Subcommittee's hearing record on S.842.

The Kings River Conservation District, a political subdivision of the State of California, located in Fresno, California currently has pending before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission a license application for the proposed Dinkey Creek Project, FERC Project No. 2890, which is a multiple purpose water conservation and hydroelectric project. The District filed a preliminary permit application covering this project in 1974 and filed a license application for the project on November 28, 1978. Pursuant to Section 24 of the Federal Power Act, the lands for the District's Dinkey Creek project were withdrawn for power site purposes at the time of the filing of its preliminary permit application. Since the filing of the application in 1978 the project has undergone extensive evaluation for its economic, environmental and engineering feasibility. On March 24, 1981 the District filed its "Motion Seeking An Order Issuing License Including a Finding of No Necessity for Evidentiary Hearing" with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission urging that the FERC license this project at the earliest possible date, and the District is hopeful that FERC will issue a license for this project before the end of this summer.

Division I, A. VERNON CONRAD, Reedley • Division II, MASARU YOSHIMOTO, Fowler
Division III, RAYMOND W. LAMBRECHT, Kerman • Division IV, GEORGE D. McKEAN, Riverdale
Division V, HUGH V. JOHNS, Hanford • Division VI, EDWIN H. HOWE, Stratford
At Large, GARVIN H. WHITE, Fresno

EDWIN H. HOWE, President • GARVIN H. WHITE, Vice President
JEFF L. TAYLOR, CE, General Manager-Secretary, Chief Engineer
RAY F. TEDDER, Auditor Controller • WILLIAM F. DOCKER, Attorney-At-Law

The project will have a dependable capacity of 120,000 Kw and an average annual energy generation of approximately 360,000,000 kilowatt hours. This non-polluting, renewable energy resource will save the equivalent of approximately 600,000 barrels of oil per year.

The Federal lands necessary for the development of Project No. 2890 have been recommended for "non-wilderness" status by RARE II. While this designation, subject to Congressional approval, would guarantee the multiple-use development of these lands including the hydroelectric development here discussed the lawsuit of State of California v. Bergland has cast a cloud over all USFS RARE II non-wilderness designations. This cloud should be removed and we thus support the provision in Senator Hayakawa's bill, S.842, providing that lands recommended for non-wilderness by the RARE II study would be immediately returned to management for non-wilderness, multiple-use purpose.

The District is evaluating another promising multipurpose development known as Rodgers Crossing which is within an area designated by RARE II for "further planning" status. While the District is hopeful that Congressional consideration of California wilderness legislation will result in specifically excluding this area from the "further planning" designation, we would nevertheless favor a provision such as that included in S.842 which provides that lands recommended for further planning by RARE II would be subject to a deadline for completion of that "further planning" by the Forest Service. However we would favor additional language in the bill which would provide for a shorter deadline for completion of further planning by the Forest Service then that of September 30, 1985 provided by the bill in cases of Federal lands which include significant energy potential. For instance the Rodgers Crossing site mentioned above which is currently within a RARE II area designated as "further planning", has the potential to store from 500,000 to 900,000 acre-feet of water from the Kings River Watershed and this water could provide 210,000 Kw of installed capacity with an annual energy generation equivalent to nearly 350,000,000 Kw hours. The energy and water contribution of such a project is obvious but it is pointed out that the project would also store the periodic flood waters of the Kings River which would otherwise rush uncontrolled and unconserved to the sea while leaving flood damages in its wake. The actual land area needed for this project is relavently modest, requiring only 3,500 acres to be designated for "non-wilderness" status by specific California wilderness legislation, or to be subject to a limited "further planning" period as S.842 would provide.

We trust that these comments are helpful in your deliberations on S.842 and thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Jeff L. Taylor
General Manager-Chief Engineer

JLT/ls

cc: Honorable S.I. Hayakawa
Honorable C. Pashayan

ANIMAL
PROTECTION
INSTITUTE
OF AMERICA

5894 South Land Park Drive
P.O. Box 22505
Sacramento, CA 95822
(916) 422-1921
TWX 910 367 2375 API SAC

May 27, 1981

Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

This letter is meant to be a sober protest to SB 842 "a bill to provide for stability and certainty in planning and management of certain national forest lands."

This bill would preclude from careful evaluation for wilderness potential rare and precious acreages of U. S. forest land. This involves some 62 million acres. It would further do away with vital buffer zones around wilderness, thus imperilling their integrity.

The Animal Protection Institute, on behalf of our nation's animal heritage, feels this is a serious challenge to the survival of pristine wilderness areas in America.

Please stop this bill in its tracks.

Sincerely,

Craig C. Downer

Craig C. Downer
Research Services

CCD:erb

cc: Senators S. I. Hayakawa, Alan Cranston, Paul Laxalt, Howard Cannon

UNITED ANIMAL NATIONS

U.S. Offices:
WASHINGTON, D.C.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Foreign Offices:
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
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WILLIAM T. JOBE, JR.
PRESIDENT AND CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

April 23, 1981

The Honorable Malcom Wallop
Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
Committee on Energy and
  Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

The International Snowmobile Industry Association wishes to express to you our strong support for enactment of S.842, the "RARE II Review Act of 1981."

Representatives of this nation's snowmobile community participated actively in the RARE II process with the expectation that the controversy over Wilderness designations which had long hampered Forest Service management of roadless areas enjoyed by many of this nation's 12,000,000 snowmobilers would be resolved. Now, more than two years after the culmination of the RARE II program, much of the uncertainty--and many of the constraints on management--continue to exist.

Our sentiments on Wilderness and information on the hardships this classification imposes on winter use of our public lands are contained in the attached document, Man, Nature and Wilderness. We urge your consideration of this perspective.

We call upon the Congress to deal with this controversial matter promptly. We associate ourselves with the testimony of the American Recreation Coalition, of which we are a member, and join in its call for passage of S.842, thus ending de facto Wilderness management for millions of acres of national forest system lands.

Sincerely,

W. T. Jobe, Jr.

WTJ/lbc
Attachment

INTERNATIONAL SNOWMOBILE INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION 7535 LITTLE RIVER TURNPIKE, SUITE 330, ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA 22003 (703) 642-5850

Public Lands Subcommittee
Honorable Malcolm Wallop Chairman
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

1981 MAY -4 PM 4: 05

April 30, 1981

Dear Sirs,

Please excuse the lateness of my testimony on S. 842 but there was an unusually short notice on the hearings. I am fully opposed to S. 842 because it is repugnantly unwise, unjust and undemocratic. It would deny the American people the right to decide the future of their lands. Instead, it says to us in totalitarian style, "you have to follow the poorly explained non wilderness decisions of the Forest Service bureaucracy with no questions asked. And if you want to protect any areas that we will let you protect, then you'd better do so by our deadlines or you're out of luck. And no, in this democratic country, you are not free to consider protecting any other lands than you supposedly own."

To add to the absurdity of these blind bureaucratic mandates S. 842 violates equal protection under the law by prohibiting suits against non wilderness decisions while allowing a challenge to an eastern wilderness decision. Such "lopsided" justice is hard to believe.

If this is a free and democratic country and if the public lands really do belong to the people then let the people decide through Congress and the courts, what lands to open for exploitation and which public lands they wish to enjoy and save for the future as wilderness.

Sincerely Yours
Allen Freeman
5425 S. Blackstone Ave
Chicago Illinois 60615

Route 1 Richland Center
Wisconsin 53581
27 April 1981

MAY -4 AM 9:

Honorable Malcolm Wallop, Chairman
Public Lands Subcommittee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I am writing to oppose S. Bill 842, "The Rare II Review Act of 1981." The bill sets several very unfortunate precedents and reverses decades of government policy, of both Republican and Democratic administrations. It seems an attempt to railroad the issue and preclude a careful Congressional review on a case by case basis.

While dealing with issues efficiently may be laudable there is no merit in rushing to a wrong decision that is irrevocable. Once wilderness is developed it is gone forever; a protected wilderness may be used for resource or economic development whenever conditions warrant it.

Precluding citizens from obtaining redress in the courts is a terrible precedent; if people feel they have no other recourse they are much more likely to alienated, violent, and full of revolt. Further, this bill is biased in that it permits an industry contract, but not citizen's or governmental ones.

It sets out an impossibly hasty review schedule for the further planning lands, again preventing Congress from giving the matter careful consideration.

It pre-empts the management perogative of exercising judgment in the management of lands bordering wilderness whenever that judgment is other than the utmost exploitation and development.

It prevents the Forest Service from using any management tools that can be construed as protecting wilderness suitability. This is an open invitation to mining and timber companies for the utmost exploitation of the national lands.

The entire bill is terrible and should be permanently tabled.

Sincerely yours,
Daryl K. Sherman

Please make this part of the Hearing Record.

JOHN R. SWANSON
P. O. Box 922
Berkeley, Calif. 94701

april 22, 1981.

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop, chairman
Public Lands Sub committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

1981 MAY -4 AM 10:54

Dear Senator Wallop:

Please accept my comments, as follows, concerning S. 842 the so-called "RARE II - Review Act of 1981" and include these comments in the Official Public Hearing Record.

I am firmly opposed to this legislation as it does not settle fairly and in a rational manner this current roadless lands issue concerning the lands managed by our United States Forest Service. But, rather compounds the current uncertainty and essential confusion as to the future management of our nations' public forest areas.

This legislation is certainly antagonistic to rational forestry programs and planning and does not consider rational compromise, and, in fact, is so radical and essentially illogical that it is not only unconstitutional but truly un-american.

The structure of this bill is simply a public lands give-a-way to private exploitative interests for personal gain. In fact, it is a felony proposal.

Instead, I urge a rational approach in considering the remaining national forest roadless lands, that will consider each and every roadless, essentially-roadless and near-roadless area on its own individual merits, and if the unit contains certain wilderness attributes it should receive wilderness status.

A properly managed system of national forests should include at least one-third to one-half wilderness lands, with the remaining lands open to rational commercial development based on sound forestry management. As these are public lands and not simply private resources yards.

In our rapidly urbanized-industrial society a few remnants of wilderness lands are essential if we are to properly nourish and enhance our mind, body and soul so that we may not only survive but to grow and prosper.
Wilderness is the foundation of our nations' unique God-given natural heritage and provides the citizens of this land essential freedom. For to deny us our wilderness heritage is to deny us our freedom.

Please save our American Heritage lands by defeating this anti-social and destructive legislation; S. 842 the "anti American Wilderness Act of 1981."

Sincerely,

John R. Swanson.

Dear Senator Wallop,

I wish to go on record strongly opposed to any mandatory timber release legislation affecting RARE II lands. The existing RARE II process is working well enough for all concerned that it should not be abandoned. If you'd put your energy into good RARE II wilderness legislation instead of being obstructionist, you'd avert the kind the timber industry fears over RARE II.

How you can call yourselves conservative and still support turning our National Forests into tree farms beats me. What is more conservative, dear sir, than protecting a primeval America and the spirit it engenders? Will your children have the same concept of wilderness as you & I? Not if you subcommittee has its way.

Sincerely,
Lynn [illegible]
3219 McLean
Ft Worth, TX 76183

May 4

Hello

I cannot attend the meeting in [illegible] on May 22, but wanted to make my views known to you. I strongly support the protection of the California Wilderness. All put together it is not a large area and certainly has great value for tourism, recreation and wildlife habitat. More than that, it holds the true heritage of this state and our gift to our children. Rather than exploit it, let us slow down our consuming, take better care of resources already harvested and go spend a few days in the mountains in beauty and peace, and return more sane.

Sincerely, Robin Richardson

4-15-81

Sen. Malcolm Wallop,

Please oppose the "anti" wilderness bill. Save the Wyoming Wilderness for future generations. Please attempt to get a fair + balanced Wyoming Wilderness bill instead. Oppose S. 842!

Sincerely

Mahan

Mr Mahan

John B. Mahan
828 8th ST #1
Rawlins Wyo. 82301

* include in official hearing record!

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

1981 APR 23 AM 11:46

802 S 10th
Laramie, WY 82070
April 16, 1981

Senator Malcolm Wallop
452 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop.

I am writing in regard to S. 842 The RARE II Review Act of 1981. This bill would approve all RARE II non-wilderness recommendations, put a deadline of Sept., 1985 on decisions for further planning areas, and block all court challenges.

I feel that several of the Forest Service recommendations, especially in the Overthrust Belt & in Red Desert, are questionable and deserve further discussion. I strongly oppose this bill, which would end all chances for further debate. It seems only democratic to at least give the people of Wyoming a chance to argue about certain areas

Even if we protected all the wilderness in the lower 48 states, it would represent only 4% of our land area. Is that too much to ask to leave intact for the sake of watersheds, wildlife, passive recreation, and future generations?

The people that want our Wyoming wild areas unprotected are those who can make $$$ off them -- those in the timber and mining industries. Oil and gas that couldn't be recovered if these areas were protected represent an extremely small part of the Nation's energy needs. Rational policies for conservation of energy, wood products, and mining products would easily negate any economic loss from preserving our wilderness. I am not willing to forfeit wilderness so this country can continue to be wasteful. I strongly urge you to oppose S. 842.

Sincerely, Martie
Martie Crane

Douglas, Wyo.
April 17, 1981

Dear Senator Wallop,

I am writing regarding the passage of bill S-842, and to urge you to help prevent the passage of this radical anti-wilderness bill.

1981 APR 22 AM 9 50

I am sure that you are aware of what is happening to our State of Wyo. — and it is getting worse all the time. We need all the wilderness areas we can salvage — it may help to make up for the beauty and wilderness we have already lost. If we can preserve just some of what is left, I would be grateful.

Please include my letter in the official hearing record — and please keep me informed.

I think also that James Watt is to blame for trying to rush passage of S-842. In my opinion, he is anti-wilderness, and seems to want to please the mining and oil and gas corporations rather than to help preserve a heritage which our children and grandchildren will value more than all the wealth and power —

Thank you
Freda
Freda L. Wulff
Box 126
Douglas, Wyo
82633

(Esp. "Red Desert" Area
Teton Wilderness Area
Cheyenne Water Project
Gros Ventre Proposal and
others)

1981 APR 2[illegible] 9 03

Steven Fortney
1115 E. 25th St.
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

April 19, 1981

Senator Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Public Lands Subcommittee
452 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

I am writing with respect to the S. 842 bill which I understand may eliminate consideration of many wilderness areas in Wyoming in a hasty and uncompromising manner. While I understand the need for development of Wyoming resources, I do not accept the fact that the majority of all remaining public lands not designated as wilderness need to be immediately opened for exploration and development. I would like to see this matter approached in a selective manner one step at a time. To unilaterally eliminate all areas recommended for further planning by the Forest Service under RARE II is as bad as immediately declaring them to all be designated as wilderness areas. I would much rather see a slower and balanced approach taken in determining the fate of the public lands left. For this reason I think you should work for a bill which is more balanced and fair in the allocation of remaining public lands as to the extent that exploration and development will be permitted. I am strongly opposed to any bill or action that will irreversibly eliminate consideration of proposed wildernesses. Due to the far reaching and one-sided implications of bill S. 842 "The Rare II Review Act of 1981," I would like to ask you to oppose this bill and work on one that takes a more balanced approach. Please include this letter and my stated comments in the official hearing record. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

Steven Furtney

M. Furtney

cc: Senator Alan K. Simpson
Representative Dick Cheney

(P LIVERMORE)
440 DAVIS CT APT 1711
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94111

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SENATOR HENRY M JACKSON
SENATE OFFICE BLDG
WASHINGTON DC 20510

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON

WE OPPOSE S842 TO BE HEARD IN SENATOR WALLOP'S SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS ON APRIL 22, S842 DOES NOT RESOLVE RARE II OR FACILITATE FOREST SERVICE MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS, S842 IS ANTI-WILDERNESS ONLY.

DURING 1980, COMPROMISE RARE II LEGISLATION PASSED CONGRESS FOR IDAHO COLORADO NEW MEXICO ALASKA AND SEVERAL EASTERN STATES, COMPROMISE LEGISLATION FOR CALIFORNIA HR7702 ALSO PASSED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN 1980,

WE SUPPORT COMPROMISE SUCH AS HR7702 WHICH DESIGNATES ADEQUATE WILDERNESS, ALLOWS DEVELOPMENT ELSEWHERE, AND PREVENTS FURTHER LAW SUITS, PLEASE OPPOSE S842,

PLEASE MAKE THIS TELEGRAM PART OF THE HEARING RECORD,

NORMAN B LIVERMORE JR
FORMER SECRETARY OF RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA UNDER PRESIDENT REAGAN

PUTNAM LIVERMORE
FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA
(P LIVERMORE)
440 DAVIS CT APT 1711
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94111

02:59 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

APPENDIX III

Responses to Additional Questions (June 17, 1981)

[illegible], CHAIRMAN

[illegible], OREG.
[illegible], CONN.
[illegible]
[illegible], WYO.
[illegible], VA.
[illegible] HUMPHREY, N.H.
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, ALASKA
DON NICKLES, OKLA.
JOHN P. EAST, N.C.
JOHN HEINZ, PA.

HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LA.
DALE BUMPERS, ARK.
WENDELL H. FORD, KY.
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO
SPARK M. MATSUNAGA, HAWAII
JOHN MELCHER, MONT.
PAUL E. TSONGAS, MASS.
BILL BRADLEY, N.J.

MICHAEL D. HATHAWAY, STAFF DIRECTOR
CHARLES A. TRABANDT, CHIEF COUNSEL
DANIEL A. DREYFUS, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 29, 1981

Mr. R. Max Peterson, Chief
Forest Service - USDA
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Max:

During the Energy and Natural Resources' Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water, consideration of S. 842 questions arose as a result of the Wilderness and National Audubon Societies' testimony. The amount of activities occurring on nonwilderness areas must be answered as further consideration of S. 842 continues. While I understand the difficulty in obtaining such information, I believe it is essential.

On April 22, 1981, the Wilderness and National Audubon Societies testified that one billion board feet per year of timber was being harvested on nonwilderness areas. Clarification is needed on this activity as well as other activities.

I specifically request the following information for the RARE II areas recommended for nonwilderness:

1. Timber sales and other multiple uses planned, delays or opposition encountered and the degree to which these activities are being carried out.
2. Regarding timber sales, please specify volume planned, advertised, sold and harvested.
3. Regarding delays or opposition, please identify the delay (Administrative appeal), the nature of the delay and the parties involved.
4. Please list all of the above information for Idaho separately.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Jim

James A. McClure
United States Senator

McC:dh
cc: Lamar Beasley
Mark Reimers

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

AUG 20 1981
1920

Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In response to your request of April 29, information on nonwilderness areas identified in RARE II is enclosed.

Following each of your numbered requests we have identified the appropriate sections of our response:

1. Timber sales and other multiple uses planned, delays or opposition encountered and the degree to which these activities are being carried out.

This covers the main sections of our report. Delays and opposition are covered under Part 3. The planned activity list is preceded by a four-page instruction sheet, then the activity lists by Region.

2. Regarding timber sales, please specify volume planned, advertised, sold and harvested.

The timber report is a one-page sheet listing the requested items by Region. Idaho is listed as a separate entry as well as being included in Regional information.

3. Regarding delays or opposition, please identify the delay (Administrative appeal), the nature of the delay and the parties involved.

The delay report covers the activity or group of activities delayed and the parties involved. Some of the listed delays require further clarification. Activities in some areas were delayed for short periods of time at "Congressional Request." For the most part these delays were at the request of Committee Chairman under the "Bumpers Agreement" (copy enclosed). Delays attributed to Agency Judgment were generally actions to prevent a formal appeal and to allow additional time to work out reasonable alternatives.

Delays on "Sensitive Areas" denote substantial public opposition. The past Administration provided guidelines for these situations (copy enclosed).

4. Please list all of the above information for Idaho separately.

The last report provides the requested information for the State of Idaho.

Projects are not planned in all RARE II "nonwilderness" areas. In many instances these areas are not needed immediately, but activities within them are being planned in the ongoing Forest land management planning process as directed by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

We will be glad to discuss any of the information provided at your convenience.

Sincerely,

R. MAX PETERSON
Chief

Enclosures

RARE II Nonwilderness Activity Report as of June 1, 1981

The attached report resulted from a request of Congress to obtain information on activities planned and implemented in RARE II nonwilderness areas. In addition, the request asked for information on delays or opposition encountered in carrying out activities in RARE II nonwilderness areas.

The report contains the following sections:

1. Instructions and Key to Report Codes.
2. Summary of Timber Activity Data.
3. Individual Nonwilderness Activity Report for each Region.
4. Report on Delays and Opposition for Nonwilderness Activities and Projects.

Those using this report should note that this report includes anticipated projects and accomplishment to June 1, 1981. Some projects may be added and others cancelled as a result of funding levels, new information, updated planning, and other factors.

The delay report covers the activity or group of activities delayed and the parties involved. Some of the listed delays require further clarification. Activities in some areas were delayed for short periods of time at "Congressional Request." For the most part the Congressional delays were at the request of Committee Chairman under the "Bumpers Agreement" (copy enclosed). Delays attributed to Agency Judgment were generally actions to prevent a formal appeal and to allow additional time to work out reasonable alternatives. Delays on "Sensitive Areas" denote substantial public opposition. The past Administration provided guidelines for "sensitive" situations (copy enclosed).

Projects have not occurred or may not have been planned in all RARE II "nonwilderness" areas. In many instances the resources in those areas are not needed immediately, but activities within them are being planned in the ongoing Forest land management planping process as directed by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1975.

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS
(as of June 1, 1981)

Activities listed have been completed, are planned, or anticipated to occur within areas designated as nonwilderness as a result of the Forest Service RARE II process. Specific categories of activities were listed that have the potential for affecting wilderness qualities, particularly construction. This listing of projects is subject to change due to unforeseen emergencies, budgetary changes, and other activities such as minerals exploration or special use permit applications which may occur but are not predictable now. This list may not include some of the small Ranger timber sales and some potential salvage timber sales.

The RARE II NUMBER and NAME refers to the identification of areas listed in the Final RARE II EIS. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION defines or localizes the activity. For California only, an * indicates the area lies within the jurisdiction of the Eastern District Court, a # indicates the area is included in the California Lawsuit. Parenthetic figures reflect the total size of an activity that extends beyond the roadless area.

Management Information Handbook (MIH) CODE consistent with all management information systems, lists activities by specific codes:

A05	Recreation or V.I.S. Construction
A06	Recreation or V.I.S. Site Construction
C02	Habitat Improvement -- T&E Animals
C03	Habitat Improvement -- T&E Plants
C04	Habitat Improvement -- Wildlife
C05	Habitat Improvement -- Fish
D03	Range Forage Improvements
D05	Range Structural Improvements
E04	Reforestation
E05	Stand Improvement
E06	Timber Sale
F05	Water Resource Improvement
G02	Mineral Management -- Oil and Gas
G03	Mineral Management -- Coal
G04	Mineral Management -- Geothermal
G05	Mineral Management -- Uranium
G06	Mineral Management -- nonenergy
J01	Special Uses
L04	Arterial Road Construction
L08	Collector Road Construction
L12	Local Road Construction
L14	Timber Sale Road Construction
L21	Trail Construction
L30	All Temporary Roads
P11	Treatment of Activity Fuels
P12	Treatment of Natural Fuel
P13	Fuelbreak Construction
Z99	All Others

FY (Fiscal Year) identifies the year the activity was completed, planned, or anticipated to occur. STATE, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, REGION and FOREST are all coded for location of the planned activity. See attached codes for State, Region, and Forest.

ACRES, MILES and VOLUME describe the extent of the activity within the roadless area. MBF is the unit of measure, thousand board feet, unless otherwise noted.

SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT code distinguishes timber sale harvest methods, timber stand improvement, and reforestation treatments that characterize each sale or activity planned. Further explanation is obtained from Timber Management Information System Handbook Table T-2:

E04 Reforestation
410 - Direct seeding, reseeding
420 - Same concurrent with site preparation
430 - Planting and replanting
440 - Same concurrent with site preparation
460 - Annual control
470 - Site preparation for planting
480 - Site preparation for seeding

E05 Timber Stand Improvement
510 - Release and weeding
520 - Precommercial Thinning
530 - Pruning
540 - Control understory vegetation
550 - Fertilizing
560 - Animal Control

E06 Timber Sales
100 - Regeneration harvest
200 - Intermediate harvest
230 - Sanitation (salvage) cutting

The STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT explains how far along plans were as of June 1, 1981. For mineral management leases, "P" indicates a pending lease, "E" shows an existing lease, and "ES" describes those existing leases with restrictions on operations. For timber sales the following codes are explained:

600 - No activity completed
610 - Sale reconnaissance completed
620 - Sale area planning completed
630 - Sale design, package preparation completed
640 - Appraisal, review, advertising completed
650 - Bids opened
660 - Sale awarded

Parenthetic figures after 660 indicate the volumes harvested as of June 1, 1981.

STATE CODES

CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME
01	Alabama	29	Missouri
02	Alaska	30	Montana
04	Arizona	31	Nebraska
05	Arkansas	32	Nevada
06	California	33	New Hampshire
08	Colorado	34	New Jersey
09	Connecticut	35	New Mexico
10	Delaware	36	New York
11	District of Columbia	37	North Carolina
12	Florida	38	North Dakota
13	Georgia	39	Ohio
15	Hawaii	40	Oklahoma
16	Idaho	41	Oregon
17	Illinois	42	Pennsylvania
18	Indiana	44	Rhode Island
19	Iowa	45	South Carolina
20	Kansas	46	South Dakota
21	Kentucky	47	Tennessee
22	Louisiana	48	Texas
23	Maine	49	Utah
24	Maryland	50	Vermont
25	Massachusetts	51	Virginia
26	Michigan	53	Washington
27	Minnesota	54	West Virginia
28	Mississippi	55	Wisconsin
		56	Wyoming

ADMINISTRATIVE FOREST AND REGIONS

REGION & FOREST NUMBER	FOREST NAME	REGION & FOREST NUMBER	FOREST NAME
01 02	Beaverhead	02 02	Bighorn
01 03	Bitterroot	02 03	Black Hills
01 04	Idaho Panhandle	02 04	Grand Mesa, Umcompahgre and Gunnison
01 05	Clearwater		
01 08	Custer	02 06	Medicine Bow
01 09	Deerlodge	02 07	Nebraska
01 10	Flathead	02 09	Rio Grande
01 11	Gallatin	02 10	Arapaho and Roosevelt
01 12	Helena	02 11	Routt
01 14	Kootenai	02 12	Pike & San Isabel
01 15	Lewis and Clark	02 13	San Juan
01 16	Lolo	02 14	Shoshone
01 17	Nezperce	02 15	White River

REGION & FOREST NUMBER	FOREST NAME	REGION & FOREST NUMBER	FOREST NAME
03 01	Apache-Sitgreaves	04 01	Ashley
03 02	Carson	04 02	Boise
03 03	Cibola	04 03	Bridger-Teton
03 04	Coconino	04 05	Caribou
03 05	Coronado	04 06	Challis
03 06	Gila	04 07	Dixie
03 07	Kaibab	04 08	Fishlake
03 08	Lincoln	04 09	Humboldt
03 09	Prescott	04 10	Manti-LaSal
03 10	Santa Fe	04 12	Payette
03 12	Tonto	04 13	Salmon
		04 14	Sawtooth
		04 15	Targhee
		04 17	Toiyabe
		04 18	Uinta
		04 19	Wasatch
05 01	Angeles	06 01	Deschutes
05 02	Cleveland	06 02	Fremont
05 03	Eldorado	06 03	Gifford Pinchot
05 04	Inyo	06 04	Malheur
05 05	Klamath	06 05	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie
05 06	Lassen	06 06	Mt. Hood
05 07	Los Padres	06 07	Ochoco
05 08	Mendocino	06 08	Okanogan
05 09	Modoc	06 09	Olympic
05 10	Six Rivers	06 10	Rogue River
05 11	Plumas	06 11	Siskiyou
05 12	San Bernardino	06 12	Siuslaw
05 13	Sequoia	06 14	Umatilla
05 14	Shasta-Trinity	06 15	Umpqua
05 15	Sierra	06 16	Wallowa-Whitman
05 16	Stanislaus	06 17	Wenatchee
05 17	Tahoe	06 18	Willamette
05 19	Lake Tahoe Basin	06 20	Winema
		06 21	Colville
08 01	NFS in Alabama	09 02	Chequamegon
08 02	Daniel Boone	09 03	Chippewa
08 03	Chattahoochee and Oconee	09 04	Huron-Manistee
08 04	Cherokee	09 05	Mark Twain
08 05	NFS in Florida	09 06	Nicolet
08 06	Kisatchie	09 07	Ottawa
08 07	NFS in Mississippi	09 08	Shawnee
08 08	George Washington	09 09	Superior
08 09	Ouachita	09 10	Hiawatha
08 10	Ozark - St. Francis	09 11	Wayne-Hoosier
08 11	NFS in North Carolina	09 19	Allegheny
08 12	Francis Marion & Sumter	09 20	Green Mountain
08 13	NFS in Texas	09 21	Monongahela
08 14	Jefferson	09 22	White Mountain

The chart below provides timber volume estimates for RARE II nonwilderness areas. It replaces a similar chart that was included with a listing of activities on RARE II nonwilderness areas. This revised chart adds data for Region 10 (Alaska) and corrects some mathematical errors made in the earlier chart. The advertised volume figures now include all volume advertised during the April 16, 1979, to June 1, 1981 period.

RARE II NONWILDERNESS
TIMBER VOLUMES

(April 16, 1979 to June 1, 1981)

Region	Planned Volume (MBF) (All E06) 1/	Advertised Volume (MBF) (640-660) 2/	Sold Volume (MBF) (660) 3/	Harvested Volume (MBF) 4/
1	1,199,348	150,176	76,616	2,970
2	336,422	59,700	36,008	12,692
3	33,240	8,140	7,662	347
4	311,475	56,938	44,113	11,061
5	963,857	29,071	11,831	1,032
6	3,801,580	574,876	477,106	47,362
8	154,164	58,963	57,414	8,922
9	91,074	19,124	16,584	7,708
10	1,306,800	240,000	239,800	78,300
Totals	8,197,960	1,196,988	967,134	170,394

1/ The planned volume includes all timber sales on nonwilderness areas placed in Five Year Action Plan between April 16, 1979, and June 1, 1981. Note: The Five Year Action Plan may include proposed sales to 1986.

2/ Timber sales appraised and/or advertised in nonwilderness areas between April 16, 1979, and June 1, 1981.

3/ Timber sales sold in nonwilderness areas between April 16, 1979, and June 1, 1981.

4/ Timber sales harvested in nonwilderness areas between April 16, 1979, and June 1, 1981.

October 7, 1981

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
A1945	Italian Peak	Leases	G02	81	30	01	0102	19,780				ES
A1945	Italian Peak	Leases	G02	81	30	01	0102	7,360				P
01961	Garfield Mtn.	Leases	G02	81	30	01	0,102	33,470				ES
01961	Garfield Mtn.	Leases	G02	81	30	01	0102	3,520				P
A1943	West Big Hole	Timber Sale	E06	84	30	01	0102	700	10	200	100	610
01014	Potosi	Timber Sale	E06	82	30	01	0102	7,360	8	7,000	100	610
A1013	Mid Mtn-Tobacco Rts	Timber Sale	E06	82	30	01	0102	772	4.2	1,900	100	630
A1001	North Big Hole	Timber Sale	E06	83	30	01	0102	530	7	2,000	100	620
A1943	West Big Hole	Timber Sale	E06	80	30	01	0102	1,100	28	6,300	100	620
A1001	North Big Hole	O&G Leases	G02	81	30	01	0102	24,878				P
A1013	Mid Mtn-Tobacco Rts	Timber Sale	E06	81	30	01	0102	1,100	6.1	3,600	100	660
A1013	Mid Mtn-Tobacco Rts	Timber Sale	E06	81	30	01	0102	772	6.1	2,100	100	660
A1013	Mid Mtn-Tobacco Rts	O&G Leases	G02	81	30	01	0102	640				P
A1943	West Big Hole	O&G Leases	G02	81	30	01	0102	47,688				P
A1BAA	Selway Bitterroot	Little Tin Cup	E06	83	30	01	0103	2,700	6	4,000	100	610
A1BAA	Selway Bitterroot	Canyon Creek	E06	82	30	01	0103	4,900		4,000	100	620
A1BAA	Selway Bitterroot	Carlton One Horse	E06	82	30	01	0103	1,400	2	5,000	100	610
A1BAA	Selway Bitterroot	Big Smith Helicopter	E06	86	30	01	0103	700	1	2,200	100	600
A1BAA	Selway Bitterroot	North Rock Cr.	E06	85	30	01	0103	1,200		2,000	100	610
L1BAD	Stony Mtn.	Saint Clair	E06	81	30	01	0103	3,000	5	6,260	100	650
L1BAD	Stony Mtn.	West Signal	E06	85	30	01	0103	800	6	4,000	100	600
L1YAG	Allan Mtn.	Upper W.Fork Helicopter	E06	80	30	01	0103	650		1,500	100	660
L1YAG	Allan Mtn.	South Overwhich	E06	82	30	01	0103	700	2	1,000	100	620
L1YAG	Allan Mtn.	Maynard Cr.	E06	85	30	01	0103	3,400	5	5,000	100	600
L1YAG	Allan Mtn.	Notch Cr. Helicopter	E06	86	30	01	0103	600		4,500	100	600
L1YAG	Allan Mtn.	Moon Creek	E06	86	30	01	0103	500	1	1,000	100	600
A1BAA	Selway Bitterroot	Nez Perce-Helicopter	E06	83	30	01	0103	500		700	100	610
A1BAA	Selway Bitterroot	Oil & Gas	G02	82	30	01	0103	11,500				P
A1001	North Big Hole	Balsom Creek	E06	86	30	01	0103	1,000	2	1,500	100	600
L1BAD	Stony Mountain	Road Construction	L08	81	30	01	0103	1,000	8			Under Const.
L1BAD	Stony Mountain	Oil & Gas	G02	82	30	01	0103	30,580				P
L1BAD	Stony Mountain	Daly Face-Bowles	E06	83	30	01	0103	3,000	3	4,000	100	600
L1BAD	Stony Mountain	Heli-Houselog	E06	81	30	01	0103	1,200		2,000	230	630
L1BAD	Stony Mountain	Stuart Creek	E06	82	30	01	0103	1,000	2.5	1,340	100	630
01982	Grassy Top	Precommercial Thin	E05	81	53	05	0104	40			520	Planning
01121	Little Grass Mtn.	Precommercial Thin	E05	81	53	05	0104	25			520	Programmed
01124	South Fork Mtn.	Precommercial Thin	E05	82	53	05	0104	266			520	Planning
B1981	Salmo Priest	Reforestation Plant	E04	82	16	01	0104	360			439	Planning
01123	Upper Priest	Burn Hand Pile	P11	81	16	01	0104	32			101	Planning
01123	Upper Priest	Reforestation Plant	E04	81	16	01	0104	16			443	Planning
01123	Upper Priest	Reforestation Plant	E04	81	16	01	0104	44			443	Planning
01123	Upper Priest	Reforestation Plant	E04	81	15	01	0104	12			443	Planning
01982	Grassy Top	Mineral Exploration	G06	81	53	05	0104	1,300				E

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
01128	Hellroaring	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	5,120	16	18,000	100	610
01126	Kootenai Peak	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	3,200	8	4,000	100	610
F1125	Selkirks	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	6,016	12	4,000	100	600
B1799	Sheep Mtn State Line	Deception Grove	E06	80	16	01	0104	1,400	3	6,000	100	620
01151	Midget Peak	Deception Grove	E06	83	16	01	0104	100	1	2,000	230	610
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Cost Share Road	L08	80	16	01	0104	450	3			Planning
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C02	83	16	01	0104	1,200				Planning
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C02	84	16	01	0104	1,200				Planning
01150	Mosquito Fly	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C02	84	16	01	0104	400				Planning
01150	Mosquito Fly	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C02	85	16	01	0104	400				Planning
E1125	Selkirks	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	9,344	6	4,000	100	600
01126	Kootenai Peak	Local Rd. Construction	L12	81	16	01	0104	21	7			Planning
01128	Hellroaring	Road Construction	L12	82	16	01	0104	21	7			Planning
B1123	Upper Priest	Fish Habitat Impr.	C05	80	16	01	0104	3				Completed
01982	Grassy Top	Timber Sale	E06	81	53	05	0104	520	3.5	5,000	100	660
01121	Little Grass Mtn	Timber Sale	E06	82	53	05	0104	1,000	5	3,000	100	620
01121	Little Grass Mtn	Timber Sale	E06	82	16	01	0104	1,900	10	5,000	100	620
01982	Grassy Top	Timber Sale	E06	85	53	05	0104	1,820	1	4,000	100	600
01982	Grassy Top	Timber Sale	E06	83	53	05	0104	2,700	3	3,000	100	600
01124	South Fork Mtn	Timber Sale	E06	83	53	05	0104	4,700	4	4,000	100	600
B1981	Salmo Priest	Timber Sale	E06	83	53	05	0104	5,600	17	17,000	100	600
B1981	Salmo Priest	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	600	1	1,000	100	600
B1981	Salmo Priest	Timber Sale	E06	84	53	05	0104	600	11	11,000	100	600
B1981	Salmo Priest	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	2,000	1	1,000	100	600
01145	Hammond Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	247			512	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	5,648			520	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	61			472	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	8			495	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	13			499	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	28			438	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	1,529			439	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Timber Sale	E06	85	16	01	0104	1,600	15	20,000	100	600
01146	Roland Point	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	294			520	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	17			512	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Thinning	E05	84	16	01	0104	205			520	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	1,164			520	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	453			439	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	84	16	01	0104	100				Planning
01143	Big Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	92			483	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	27			512	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	339			520	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	683			438	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	1,617			439	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	95			430	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	594			472	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Ramsey Mozier	E06	85	16	01	0104	18,000	15	20,000	100	600
01145	Hammond Creek	Ramsey Mozier	E06	86	16	01	0104	1,200	15	16,000	100	600
01145	Hammond Creek	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	83	16	01	0104	150				Planning

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	81	15	01	0104	50				Planning
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	2,607			520	Planning
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	3,641			439	Planning
01142	Stevens Peak	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	416			520	Planning
01142	Stevens Peak	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	1,126			439	Planning
01143	Big Creek	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	85	16	01	0104	100				Planning
01143	Big Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	220			612	Planning
01143	Big Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	5,570			520	Planning
01143	Big Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	5,915			439	Planning
01143	Big Creek	Planting	E04	.85	16	01	0104	261			438	Planning
01134	Spyglass	Maisey	E06	81	16	01	0104	1,800	23	13,000	200	610
01134	Spyglass	Short Creek	E06	80	16	01	0104	415	5	8,000	100	630
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	83	16	01	0104	250			520	Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	84	16	01	0104	100			520	Planning
01139	Graham Coal	Land Exchange	Z99	83	16	01	0104	480				Planning
01139	Graham Coal	mber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	1,000		5,000	100	630
01136	Spion Kop	.mber Sale	E06	85	16	01	0104	1,000		5,000	100	630
01136	Spion Kop	Timber Sale	E06	82	16	01	0104	400		2,000	230	630
01136	Spion Kop	Wildlife	C02	79	16	01	0104	150				Completed
01136	Spion Kop	Trail Construction	L21	79	16	01	0104		4			Completed
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	140			520	Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	81	16	01	0104	205			520	Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	115			520	Planning
01140	Pony Peak	Mine Access Road	G02	81	16	01	0104		1			Completed
01137	Lost Creek	Road Construction	L08	82	16	01	0104	1,000	5			Planning
01139	Graham Coal	Road Construction	L08	82	16	01	0104	5,000	7			Planning
01140	Pony Peak	Road Construction	L08	81	16	01	0104	1,000	7			Planning
01140	Pony Peak	Road Construction	L08	83	16	01	0104	1,000	7			Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Road Construction	L08	82	16	01	0104	2,400	11			Planning
01131	E. Cathedral Peak	Road Construction	L08	81	16	01	0104	2,000	8			Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Road Construction	L08	81	15	01	0104	600	5			Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Road Construction	L08	81	16	01	0104	1,000	3			Planning
01138	Trouble Creek	Road Construction	L14	82	15	01	0104	2,400	3			Planning
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	320	3	4,000	100	610
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	30	1	600	100	660 (600 MBF)
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	600	4	2,500	100	660 (50 MBF)
01143	Big Creek	Pri Acc Rd-Jeff Vanliew	J01	80	16	01	0104	2	1.5			Completed
01143	Big Creek	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C04	80	16	01	0104	40				Completed
01143	Big Creek	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C04	80	16	01	0104	250				Planning
01129	Trestle Peak	Trestle Peak	E05	84	16	01	.0104	600	2	4,000	100	610
01129	Trestle Peak	Strong Creek	E06	83	16	01	0104	400	1.5	3,100	100	620
01129	Trestle Peak	Cochrans Draw	E06	84	16	01	0104	200	1	2,000	100	620
A1662	Sootchman Peaks	Char Creek Pulp T.S.	E06	83	16	01	0104	60		2,000	100	620
01130	Bee Top	Trail Construction	L21	82	16	01	0104	10	3.5			Planning
01147	North Fork	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	83	16	01	0104	150				
01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	74			512	Planning
01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	82			520	Planning
01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	94	16	01	0104	815			520	Planning

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01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	55			512	Planning
01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	1,392			520	Planning
01147	North Fork	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	2,133			439	Planning
01152	Wonderful Peak	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	25			520	Planning
01152	Wonderful Peak	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	140			512	Planning
01152	Wonderful Peak	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	1,324			439	Planning
01152	Wonderful Peak	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	115			499	Planning
01141	Maple Peak	Pipeline	J01	83	16	01	0104	24	3			
A1799	Sheep Mtn State Line	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	4,000	8	2,250	100	600
B1123	Upper Priest	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	3,500	8	6,000	100	600
B1799	Sheep Mtn State Line	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	8,500	17	4,000	100	600
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Road Construction	L08	84	16	01	0104		5			Planning
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Road Construction	L08	83	16	01	0104		2			Planning
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Road Construction	L08	83	16	01	0104		5			Planning
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	300	6	7,000	100	600
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Timber Sale	E06	85	16	01	0104	800	10	10,000	100	600
01121	Little Grass Mtn	Precommercial Thinning	E05	82	53	05	0104	50			520	Planning
01126	Kootenai Peak	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	3,200	8	4,000	100	610
01128	Hellroaring	Timber Sale	E06	81	16	01	0104	200	2	400	100	610
01131	E Cathedral Peak	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	400		2,000	230	630
01132	Magee	Timber Sale	E06	81	16	01	0104	800	8	5,000	200	600
01136	Spion Kop	Timber Sale	E06	82	16	01	0104	200		1,000	230	600
01136	Spion Kop	Timber Sale	E06	81	16	01	0104	100		250	100	630
01137	Lost Creek	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	1,000		5,000	100	630
01140	Pony Peak	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	1,200		15,000	100	630
01143	Big Creek	Road Construction	G02	80	16	01	0104		1			Completed
01145	Hammond Creek	Road Construction	L14	83	16	01	0104		27			Planning
01146	Roland Point	Road Construction	L14	84	16	01	0104		70			Planning
01146	Roland Point	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	453			439	Planning
01148	Grandmother Mtn	Timber Sale	E06	81	16	01	0104	100	1	1,000	100	630
01150	Mosquito Fly	Road Construction	L08	84	16	01	0104		6			Planning
01150	Mosquito Fly	Road Construction	L08	82	16	01	0104		3			Planning
01150	Mosquito Fly	Road Construction	L14	86	16	01	0104		4			Planning
01151	Midget Peak	Road Construction	L14	86	16	01	0104		22			Planning
01982	Grassy Top	Plant	E04	82	53	05	0104	14			443	Planning
01982	Grassy Top	Site Prep	E04	81	53	05	0104	14			447	Programmed
E1300	Mallard Larkins	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	200				Completed
01128	Hellroaring	Timber Sale	E06	81	16	01	0104	2,560	4	3,000	100	660
01137	Lost Creek	Trail Construction	L21	79	16	01	0104		2			Completed
01139	Graham Coal	Land Exchange	Z99	79	16	01	0104	480				Completed
01143	Big Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	123				Completed
01143	Big Creek	Road Construction	G02	80	16	01	0104		1.5			Completed
01144	Storm Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	336				Completed
01144	Storm Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	260				Completed
01145	Hammond Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	88				Completed
01145	Hammond Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	35				Completed
01147	North Fork	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	290				Completed
01147	North Fork	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	33				Completed
01147	North Fork	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	25				Completed

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01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	30		750	100	660
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Planting	E04	80	16	01	0104	29				Completed
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	29	1	650	230	660 (750 MBF)
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	36	1	706	230	660 (800 MBF)
01312	Eldorado Creek	Austin Creek	E06	80	16	01	0105	320		400		660 (400 MBF)
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Lean To	E06	81	16	01	0105	200	1	7,000	100	630
01312	Eldorado Creek	Austin Ridge	E06	81	16	01	0105	700	2	4,200	100	620
01312	Eldorado Creek	Knoll Creek	E06	82	16	01	0105	900	6	4,000	100	620
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Larch Creek	E06	83	16	01	0105	1,500	1	4,500	100	610
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Cabin Creek	E06	84	16	01	0105	2,600	12.5	8,500	100	610
01312	Eldorado Creek	Prism Creek	E06	84	16	01	0105	700	2.5	6,500	100	600
01304	Pot Mountain	Mush Point	E06	84	16	01	0105	400	1	5,000	100	600
31300	Pot	Hidden Fox	E06	82	16	01	0105	1,500		10,000	100	610
A1301	Hoodoo	Swamp Ridge	E06	84	16	01	0105	1,500	10	15,000	100	610
31300	Pot	Wallow Mtn.	E06	85	16	01	0105	100		5,000	100	600
01302	Meadow Cr. Upper N.	Trap Point	E06	85	16	01	0105	1,600	4	1,000	100	600
A1309	Beaver Creek	Lower Beaver	E06	81	16	01	0105	1,100	1.5	3,000	100	610
C1301	Fox	Shot Fox	E06	82	16	01	0105	3,800		2,000	230	600
01308	Weir & P.O. Creek	P.O. Helicopter	E06	84	16	01	0105	1,900	9	10,000	100	600
H1300	Smith Ridge	Road Construction	L08	84	16	01	0105		11.4			Planning
31300	Pot	Road Construction	L08	83	16	01	0105		8			Planning
31300	Pot	Road Construction	L08	83	16	01	0105		3			Planning
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Stand Improvement	E05	82	16	01	0105	534			512	Planning
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Stand Improvement	E05	83	16	01	0105	357			512	Planning
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Stand Improvement	E05	84	16	01	0105	1,202			512	Planning
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	9,696			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	82	16	01	0105	1,547			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	2,083			512	Planning
31300	Pot	Stand Improvement	E05	83	16	01	0105	34			512	Planning
31300	Pot	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	572			512	Planning
01302	Meadow Cr. Upper N.	Stand Improvement	E05	83	16	01	0105	18			512	Planning
01302	Meadow Cr. Upper N.	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	1,730			512	Planning
A1301	Hoodoo	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	177			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	82	16	01	0105	1,547			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	84	16	01	0105	57			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	2,083			512	Planning
A1305	Deadwood	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	193			512	Planning
01307	N. Lochsa Slope	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	182			512	Planning
01313	Rawhide	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	511			512	Planning
01841	Rackcliff Gedney	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	118			512	Planning
31300	Pot	Reforestation	E04	84	16	01	0105	85			438	Planning
31300	Pot	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	805			438	Planning
A1301	Hoodoo	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	1,413			438	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	4,419			438	Planning
01302	Meadow Cr. Upper N.	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	2,855			438	Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Reforestation	E04	82	16	01	0105	86			438	Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Reforestation	E04	83	16	01	0105	17			438	Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Reforestation	E04	84	16	01	0105	225			438	Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	5,179			438	Planning

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A1305	Deadwood	Reforestation	E04	82	16	01	0105	20			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	82	16	01	0105	865			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	82	16	01	0105	2,260			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	83	16	01	0105	3,222			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	84	16	01	0105	3,435			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	35,889			438	Planning
01313	Rawhide	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	525			438	Planning
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Reforestation	E04	84	16	01	0105	1,502			438	Planning
A1305	Deadwood	Deadwood No.	E06	85	16	01	0105	400		3,500	100	600
A1309	Beaver Creek	Road Construction	L08	84	16	01	0105		1			Planning
M1300	Smith Ridge	Lower Salmon	E06	84	16	01	0105	1,200	3	13,000	100	600
S1300	Pot	Wolf Creek	E06	85	16	01	0105	2,000		12,000	100	600
01303	Siwash	Road Construction	L08	83	16	01	0105		2			Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Larson Pt. Helicopter	E06	85	16	01	0105	1,500		5,000	100	600
01304	Pot Mountain	LWR Rock Helicopter	E06	85	16	01	0105	800		6,000	100	600
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Road Construction	L08	81	16	01	0105		5.2			Planning
01312	Eldorado Creek	Toomm	E06	85	16	01	0105	250	1	2,000	100	600
01363	RedLodgeCr-Hellroaring	Applications	002	81	30	02	0108	2,500				P
01363	RedLodgeCr-Hellroaring	Lease Issued	002	81	30	02	0108	10,500				E
01366	Fishtail-SaddleBkMtn	Applications	002	81	30	02	0108	17,300				E, P
01911	Line Cr. Plateau	Lease Issued	002	82	30	02	0108	12,000				E
L1DAO	Cheney Creek	Fence	D05	81	38	02	0108	180	2.5			
L1DAO	Cheney Creek	Management	G02	81	38	02	0108	8,180	8			E
L1DAP	Horse Creek	Fence	D05	81	38	02	0108	480	2.5			
L1DAP	Horse Creek	Management	002	81	38	02	0108	15,020	6			E
L1DAY	Bennett-Cottonwood	Pipeline	D05	81	38	02	0108	6,000	10			Planned
L1DAY	Bennett-Cottonwood	Fence	D05	81	38	02	0108	2,000	4			Planned
L1DAY	Bennett-Cottonwood	Management	002	81	38	02	0108	18,400	.75			E
L1DBB	Magpie	Pipeline	D05	81	38	02	0108	7,360	6			Planned
L1DBB	Magpie	Fences	D05	81	38	02	0108	7,360	3			Planned
L1DBB	Magpie	Management	002	81	38	02	0108	37,240	16			E
L1DBB	Magpie	Oil wells	002	81	38	02	0108	9.2				E
L1DBB	Magpie	Oil wells	G02	81	38	02	0108	20.2				P
L1DBB	Magpie	Road	J01	80	38	02	0108	2.27	1.16			Constructed
L1DBB	Magpie	Road	J01	81	38	02	0108	3.29	9.81			Planning
L1DBB	Magpie	Road Construction	L12	80	38	02	0108	9.42	3.05			Constructed
L1DBB	Magpie	Road Construction	L12	81	38	02	0108	6.40	4.52			Planning
L1DBB	Magpie	Pipeline	J01	80	38	02	0108	3.70	1.5			Constructed
L1DBB	Magpie	Pipeline	002	81	38	02	0108	1	.4			E
L1DBB	Magpie	Facilities	002	81	38	02	0108	2				E
L1DBB	Magpie	Roads	J01	81	38	02	0108	97	10			Planned
L1DBB	Magpie	Pipelines	J01	81	38	02	0108	182	30			Planned
L1DBB	Magpie	Powerline	J01	81	38	02	0108	29	12			Planned
L1DAX	Lone Butte	Pipeline	D05	81	38	02	0108	640	2			Constructed
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Management	002	81	38	02	0108	94,620	60			E
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Well sites	002	81	38	02	0108	151				E

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L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Use road	J01	80	38	02	0108	14.71	6.1			Constructed
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Use road	J01	81	38	02	0108	116	12			Planned
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Road construction	L12	80	38	02	0108	11.61	4.8			Constructed
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Road Construction	L12	81	38	02	0108	13.20	5.86			Planned
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Powerlines	J01	80	38	02	0108	1.41	.83			Constructed
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Powerlines	J01	81	38	02	0108	36	15			Planned
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Compressor Station	G02	81	38	02	0108	4.5				E
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Powerlines	J01	80	38	02	0108	17.86	4.27			Constructed
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Powerlines	J01	81	38	02	0108	97	40			Planned
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Mineral materials	J01	81	38	02	0108	3				Permit
L1DAK	Bell Lake	Management	G02	81	38	02	0108	11,980	1.25			E
L1DAK	Bell Lake	Construction	L12	81	38	02	0108	4.25	1.95			Planned
L1DAK	Bell Lake	Road	J01	81	38	02	0108	2.75	1.25			Planned
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Management	G02	81	38	02	0108	21,120				E
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Road	J01	80	38	02	0108	10	2.5			Installed
L1DBE	Wannagan	Management	G02	81	38	02	0108	7,480				E
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Management	G02	81	38	02	0108	19,130				E
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Road Construction	L12	81	38	02	0108	1.5	.5			Planned
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Well site	G02	81	38	02	0108	2				P
L1DBL	Strom Hanson	Management	G02	81	38	02	0108	18,440				E
L1DBL	Strom Hanson	Mineral Materials	J01	81	38	02	0108	2				Existing
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Dam/dugout	D05	81	38	02	0108	320				In progress
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Fence	D05	81	38	02	0108	4,480	1			In progress
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Spurge control	D03	81	38	02	0108	20				Planned
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Pipeline	D05	81	38	02	0108	480	.5			In progress
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Fence	D05	81	38	02	0108	6,720	1.5			In progress
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Stock crossing	D05	81	38	02	0108	2,560				In progress
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Dam/dugout	D05	81	38	02	0108	320				In progress
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Dam/dugout	D05	81	38	02	0108	320				In progress
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Dam/dugout	D05	81	38	02	0108	320				In progress
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Dam/dugout	D05	81	38	02	0108	640				Planned
L1DBE	Wannagan	Pipeline	D05	81	38	02	0108	320	.2			In progress
L1DBE	Wannagan	Spurge control	D03	81	38	02	0108	75				In progress
L1DBE	Wannagan	Fence	D05	81	38	02	0108	3,200	1			In progress
L1DBE	Wannagan	Fence	D05	81	38	02	0108	4,960	1.5			Planned
L1DAK	Bell Lake	Spurge control	D03	81	38	02	0108	50				In progress
L1DHB	Magpie	Floodgate	D05	81	38	02	0108	640				In progress
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Dam/dugout	D05	81	38	02	0108	1,600				Planned
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Dam/dugout	D05	81	38	02	0108	1,600				Planned
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Dam/dugout	D05	81	38	02	0108	1,280				Planned
01370	Cook Mountain	Fence Construction	D05	83	30	02	0108		4			Planning
01370	Cook Mountain	Spring Development	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Pending
01370	Cook Mountain	Spring Development (3)	D05	82	30	02	0108	3				Pending
01370	Cook Mountain	Spring Development (2)	D05	82	30	02	0108	2				Pending
01370	Cook Mountain	Spring Development	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Pending
01370	Cook Mountain	Pipe Line	D05	81	30	02	0108	5	1			Pending
01370	Cook Mountain	Spring Development	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Pending
01370	Cook Mountain	Spring Development	D05	81	30	02	0108	1				Pending

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01370	Cook Mountain	Spring Development	D05	81	30	02	0108	1				Pending
01370	Cook Mountain	Spring Development (2)	D05	81	30	02	0108	2				.ending
01370	Cook Mountain	Reservoir	D05	81	30	02	0108	1				Pending
01370	Cook Mountain	Reservoir	D05	81	30	02	0108	1				Pending
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development	D05	83	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Reservoir	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development	D05	84	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development(2)	D05	82	30	02	0108	2				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development(2)	D05	83	30	02	0108	2				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development	D05	84	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development(2)	D05	84	30	02	0108	2				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development	D05	83	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development(2)	D05	82	30	02	0108	2				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Reservoir	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development(2)	D05	83	30	02	0108	2				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development	D05	84	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development	D05	83	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Fence Construction	D05	85	30	02	0108		5			Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development(3)	D05	82	30	02	0108	3				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development(4)	D05	83	30	02	0108	4				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring Development(2)	D05	83	30	02	0108	2				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Reservoir	D05	81	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring	D05	81	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Reservoir	D05	81	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring	D05	81	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Reservoir	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Guzzler	D05	82	30	02	0108	1				Planning
01372	King Mountain	Spring (2)	D05	81	30	02	0108	2				Planning
01363	RedLodgeCr-Hellroaring	Minerals Management	G02	81	30	02	0108	13,000				E, P
01370	Cook Mountain	Range Improvements	D05	80	30	02	0108	16				Constructed
01370	Cook Mountain	Minerals Management	G02	81	30	02	0108	11,700				E, P
01372	King Mountain	Range Improvements	D05	81	30	02	0108	12				Contract Bid Let
01372	King Mountain	Minerals Management	G02	81	30	02	0108	11,900				E, P
L1DAX	Lone Butte	Minerals Management	G02	81	38	02	0108	13,080	5.25			E
L1DBB	Magpie	Range Improvements	D05	80	38	02	0108	1				Constructed
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Range Improvements	D05	80	38	02	0108	1	60			Constructed
L1DBE	Wannagan	Range Improvements	D05	80	38	02	0108	2	1.5			Constructed
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Range Improvements	D05	80	38	02	0108	5				Constructed
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Range Improvements	D05	80	38	02	0108	1				Constructed

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01425	North Carp	Lease MN6876	G02	81	30	01	0109	480				E
01424	Silver King	Applications	G02	81	30	01	0109	18,280				P
01424	Silver King	Leases	G02	81	30	01	0109	2,360				E
01431	Highlands	Hells Canyon Exp.	G02	81	30	01	0109	1,800				E3
01431	Highlands	Hell's Canyon	E06	86	30	01	0109	900	2	1,000	100	610
01433	Whitetail	Beaver Creek	E06	81	30	01	0109	80	.5	500	200	630
01434	Haystack	Porcupine	E06	81	30	01	0109	2,000	4	5,000	100	630
01434	Haystack	Upper Bear Gulch	E06	82	30	01	0109	5,000	5	2,000	100	620
01609	Electric Peak	Rock Creek	E06	84	30	01	0109	3,000	3	1,200	230	610
01435	Fred Burr	Red Lion	E06	84	30	01	0109	30	6	200	100	620
01424	Silver King	Upper Willow	E05	85	30	01	0109	319	9.3	3,900	100	610
01424	Silver King	West Marshall	E06	83	30	01	0109	362	4	1,400	100	630
01424	Silver King	Pole Ridge	E06	79	30	01	0109	5	.2	50	200	660 (20 MBF)
01424	Silver King	Post & Pole	E06	81	30	01	0109	40	.5	200	100	620
A1807	Quigg	Upper Willow	E05	85	30	01	0109	306	4.8	2,900	100	610
B1425	North Carp	Squaw Creek	E06	80	30	01	0109	382	5.6	2,740	100	660 (150 MBF)
01424	Silver King	Harvey Eightmile	E05	82	30	01	0109	790	12.7	6,800	100	620
01426	Upper East Fork	Lease MN6608	G02	81	30	01	0109	1,320				P
01431	Highlands	Hell Canyon Mine Exp.	E06	86	30	01	0109	900	2	1,000	230	610
01433	Whitetail	Hay Canyon	E06	81	30	01	0109	100	2	100	200	610
01434	Haystack	Up Bear Gulch	E06	82	30	01	0109	5,000	5	2,000	230	620
01434	Haystack	Porcupine	E06	81	30	01	0109	2,000	4	5,000	100	630
01435	Fred Burr	Lease MN6621	G02	81	30	01	0109	1,800				P
01609	Electric Peak	Baggs Creek	E06	84	30	01	0109	100	1	250	100	610
01609	Electric Peak	Outfitter Permit	J01	81	30	01	0109	1				Issued
01609	Electric Peak	Rock Creek	E06	85	30	01	0109	3,000	3	1,200	100	610
01807	Quigg	Leases	G02	81	30	01	0109	3,680				E
01424	Silver King	E. Black Pine	E06	79	30	01	0109	373	6.9	3,530	100	660 (200 MBF)
01609	Electric Peak	Range Improvement	D05	80	30	01	0109	1	1			
01609	Electric Peak	Range Improvement	D05	80	30	01	0109	1	1			
S1485	Swan	Wounded Doris	E06	81	30	01	0110	4,000	1	4,000	100	620
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Middle Fork	E06	83	30	01	0110	3,200	10	2,000	100	610
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Ryle Creek	E06	84	30	01	0110	1,000	2	1,500	100	610
S1485	Swan	Upper Graves Bay	E06	83	30	01	0110	500	2	2,000	100	610
S1485	Swan	Graves Helicopter	E06	83	30	01	0110	600		5,000	100	610
S1485	Swan	Graves Ridge	E06	83	30	01	0110	500	2	2,000	100	620
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Leases	G02	81	30	01	0110	51,200				P
01481	Mt. Hefty	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	13,700				P
01481	Mt. Hefty	Ketchikan Sale	E06	81	30	01	0110	2,155		17,000	100	610
01481	Mt. Hefty	Road Construction	L14	81	30	01	0110		16			Planning
01481	Mt. Hefty	Activity Fuel	P11	83	30	01	0110	2,155			471	Planning
01481	Mt. Hefty	Reforestation	E04	84	30	01	0110	1,300			442	Planning
01481	Mt. Hefty	Thoma Sale	E06	81	30	01	0110	130		1,400	100	610
01481	Mt. Hefty	Road Construction	L14	82	30	01	0110		2			Planning
01481	Mt. Hefty	Activity Fuel	P11	83	30	01	0110	130			471	Planning
01481	Mt. Hefty	Reforestation	E04	84	30	01	0110	75			442	Planning

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01482	Tuchuck	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	18,600				P
01482	Tuchuck	Frozen Lake	E06	81	30	01	0110	250		1,800	100	610
01482	Tuchuck	Road Construction	L14	82	30	01	0110		2			Planning
01482	Tuchuck	Activity Fuel	P11	83	30	01	0110	250				Planning
01482	Tuchuck	Reforestation	R04	84	30	01	0110	175			442	Planning
01482	Tuchuck	Trail Creek	E06	81	30	01	0110	20		100	100	610
01483	Thompson Seton	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	23,000				P
01483	Thompson Seton	Road Construction	L14	82	30	01	0110		1			Planning
01483	Thompson Seton	Activity Fuel	P11	83	30	01	0110	60			471	Planning
01483	Thompson Seton	Reforestation	R04	84	30	01	0110	60			442	Planning
31485	Swan	Hell Creek	E06	83	30	01	0110	40		500	100	620
31485	Swan	Napa-Goat	E06	83	30	01	0110	3,800	1	5,000	100	610
31485	Swan	Noisy Face	E06	83	30	01	0110	5,500		15,000	200	600
31485	Swan	Smith-Cooney	E06	83	30	01	0110	900		1,500	100	600
31485	Swan	Lost Canyon	E06	84	30	01	0110	500		5,000	100	600
01501	Mission Addition 2	Fatty Creek	E06	83	30	01	0110	360	1	2,000	100	600
01503	Mission Addition 4	Jim Creek	E06	82	30	01	0110	200	1	7,000	100	600
01505	Mission Addition 6	Cold Creek	E06	82	30	01	0110	80	1	5,000	100	631
01506	Mission Addition 7	Cold Creek	E06	82	30	01	0110	300	3	900	100	610
01508	East Shore	East Shore	E06	84	30	01	0110	2,600		5,000	200	600
01508	East Shore	Leases	G02	81	30	01	0110	6,000				P
01509	Grubb	Road Construction	L08	81	30	01	0110		32			Under Const.
01509	Grubb	Squaw Meadows & Squaw Griffin	E06	81	30	01	0110	1,660		25,000	100	640
01509	Grubb	Management	G02	81	30	01	0110	1				E
01510	Griffin	Road Construction	L08	80	30	01	0110		5.5			Under Const.
01510	Griffin	Griffin Gorge	E06	81	30	01	0110	535		7,500	100	660
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Razzle	E06	81	30	01	0110	120		2,000	200	630
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Sullivan Creek	E06	82	30	01	0110	30	1	1,175	100	620
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Sullivan Creek	E06	82	30	01	0110	15	1	120	100	620
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Razzle	E06	81	30	01	0110	120		2	200	630
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Sullivan Creek	E06	82	30	01	0110	15	1	120	100	620
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Razzle	E06	81	30	01	0110	120		2,000	200	660
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	90,000				P
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Road Construction	L14	81	30	01	0110		1			Completed
L1FAA	Swan River Island	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	550				P
31485	Swan	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	35,000				P
01481	Mt. Hefty	Road Construction	L30	81	30	01	0110		2.3			Located
01481	Mt. Hefty	Road Construction	L12	81	30	01	0110		11.3			Survey & Design
01481	Mt. Hefty	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	8,000				P
01481	Mt. Hefty	North End Salvage	E06	81	30	01	0110	2,118		12,048	230	630
01482	Tuchuck	North End Salvage	E06	81	30	01	0110	75		614	230	630
01483	Thompson Seton	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	23,000				P
01507	Le Beau	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	10,800				P
01508	East Shore	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	5,190				P
01509	Grubb	Squaw Mdw/Squaw Griffin	E06	81	30	01	0110	1,660		25,000	100	660
01509	Grubb	Road Construction	L08	81	30	01	0110		32			Completed
01510	Griffin	Road Construction	L08	81	30	01	0110		5.5			Completed
01510	Griffin	Griffin Gorge	E06	81	30	01	0110	535		7,500	100	640
01511	Tally	Lease	G02	81	30	01	0110	6,700				P

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01541	Crazy Mountains	Stan Clark Special Use Rd.	L12	81	30	01	0111	20	2.1			Construction
01371	North Absaroka	Big game habitat impr.	C04	80	30	01	0111	30				Completed
01543	Bridger	Ski area expansion	J01	81	30	01	0111	600				Planning
01543	Bridger	Mdle Cottonwood-Road	L12	81	30	01	0111	2	.1			Planning
01541	Crazy Mountains	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	30	02	0111	47,300				ES
01742	Box Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	30	01	0111	1,900				ES
01543	Bridger	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	30	01	0111	9,800				P
J1548	Gallatin Fringe	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	30	01	0111	5,100				P
01371	North Absaroka	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	30	01	0111	360				P
01371	North Absaroka	Trail Construction	L21	81	30	02	0111	50	3			Planning
01912	Beartooth	Kersey/Fisher	E06	85	30	01	0111	440	1.5	3,500	180	600
01371	North Absaroka	E. Boulder	E06	82	30	02	0111	375	4	3,000	100	610
01541	Crazy Mountains	Ibex Mtn.	E06	83	30	01	0111	200	2	2,000	100	610
01543	Bridger	Pine/Slushman	E06	81	30	01	0111	1,000	3	2,000	100	620
J1548	Gallatin Fringe	Bozeman	E06	81	30	01	0111	200	2	1,000	100	630
J1548	Gallatin Fringe	Bear Canyon	E06	84	30	01	0111	3,500	4	3,000	100	610
01550	Dry Canyon	Dry Bear	E06	81	30	01	0111	200	2	1,500	100	630
J1548	Gallatin Fringe	Oil & Gas Leasing	G02	81	30	01	0111	200				P
J1548	Gallatin Fringe	Helistat	E06	83	30	01	0111	5,900		5,000	100	610
01371	North Absaroka	Arrow Peak Special Use Road	L12	83	30	01	0111	4	.5			Planning
01371	North Absaroka	Livingston Peak	E06	82	30	01	0111	240	1	2,000	100	620
01371	North Absaroka	Mining - JM, etc.	G06	81	30	01	0111	50,000				Possible Mining
01371	North Absaroka	Passage Creek S/U Road	L12	83	30	01	0111	18	2.5			Planning
01371	North Absaroka	Suce Cr End-of-Rd Fac.	A05	81	30	01	0111	1	.1			Planning
01371	North Absaroka	Pine Creek Campground	E06	82	30	01	0111	80	.2	700	100	610
01541	Crazy Mountains	Big Timber Creek Mining	G06	81	30	02	0111	160				Exploration Act
01543	Bridger	South Flathead	E06	86	30	01	0111	2,150	5	1,000	100	600
01547	Chico Peak	Davis Creek	L12	82	30	01	0111	160	1			Planning
01912	Beartooth	Mining	G06	81	30	01	0111	3,000				Exploration Act
01371	North Absaroka	Stillwater Mine Exp.	G06	81	30	02	0111	20,800				Plan Approved
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	54,700				P
01601	Lincoln Gulch	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	10,500				P
01602	Anaconda Hill	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	18,600				P
01603	Specimen Creek	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	17,500				P
01604	Crater Mountain	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	9,200				P
01611	Devils Tower	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	8,900				P
01612	Middleman Mtn.	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	27,000				P
01617	Mount Baldy	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	15,800				P
01618	Grassy Mountain	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	5,400				P
01619	Ellis Canyon	Application	G02	81	30	01	0112	8,800				P
01608	Lazyman Gulch	Prescribed burning	C04	81	30	01	0112	20				Planning
01611	Devils Tower	Irrigation	C04	81	30	01	0112	120				Planning
01611	Devils Tower	Irrigation	C05	81	30	01	0112	120				Planning
01612	Middleman Mtn.	Prescribed burning	C04	81	30	01	0112	20				Planning
01512	Middleman Mtn.	Guzzler	C04	81	30	01	0112	1				Planning
01602	Anaconda Hill	Core Drilling	G06	81	30	01	0112	1				Exploration

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01607	Jericho Mtn.	Road	J01	81	30	01	0112		.5			Planning
01612	Middleman Mtn.	Road	J01	81	30	01	0112		1			Planning
01612	Middleman Mtn.	Electronic Facility	J01	81	30	01	0112	1				Plan Complete
01616	Camas Creek	Water Development	D05	81	30	01	0112	1				Planning
01616	Camas Creek	Trough + Pipeline	D05	81	30	01	0112	1				Planning
01616	Camas Creek	Water trough	D05	81	30	01	0112	1				Planning
01616	Camas Creek	Fence	D05	81	30	01	0112		.5			Planning
01618	Grassy Mtn.	Black Tail Cabin	E06	80	30	01	0112	100		1,100	100	660
01618	Grassy Mtn.	Black Tail Cabin	P11	81	30	01	0112	100				Planning
01617	Mount Baldy	Granger-North Fork	E06	81	30	01	0112	2,000		2,000	100	660
01617	Mount Baldy	Granger-North Fork	P11	81	30	01	0112	200				Planning
01616	Camas Creek	Camas Gipsy	E06	81	30	01	0112	1,800		3,500	100	630
01616	Camas Creek	Camas Gipsy	P11	81	30	01	0112	350				Planning
01616	Camas Creek	Black Tail Slough	E06	83	30	01	0112	2,200		4,000	200	620
01616	Camas Creek	Black Tail Slough	P11	83	30	01	0112	400				Planning
01616	Camas Creek	Mule-Atlanta	E06	84	30	01	0112	3,600		2,000	100	610
01616	Camas Creek	Mule-Atlanta	P11	84	30	01	0112	200				Planning
01616	Camas Creek	North Duck	E06	84	30	01	0112	1,000		1,000	200	610
01616	Camas Creek	North Duck	P11	84	30	01	0112	100				Planning
01617	Mount Baldy	Coy Holloway	E06	84	30	01	0112	300		500	200	610
01617	Mount Baldy	Coy Holloway	P11	84	30	01	0112	50				Planning
01617	Mount Baldy	Upper Baldy	E06	85	30	01	0112	1,200		2,000	200	610
01617	Mount Baldy	Upper Baldy	P11	85	30	01	0112	200				Planning
01618	Grassy Mountain	Carl Creek	E06	85	30	01	0112	1,800		2,000	200	610
01618	Grassy Mountain	Carl Creek	P11	85	30	01	0112	200				Planning
01609	Electric Peak	Spotted Dog	E06	80	30	01	0112	6,400		5,000	200	660
01609	Electric Peak	Spotted Dog	P11	81	30	01	0112	500				Planning
01612	Middleman Mountain	Hogback	E06	81	30	01	0112	5,000		4,000	200	630
01612	Middleman Mountain	Hogback	P11	81	30	01	0112	400				Planning
01607	Jericho Mountain	Mike-Renig	E06	82	30	01	0112	14,000		4,000	200	620
01607	Jericho Mountain	Mike-Renig	P11	82	30	01	0112	400				Planning
01609	Electric Peak	Hat Creek	E06	82	30	01	0112	5,700		3,500	200	620
01609	Electric Peak	Hat Creek	P11	82	30	01	0112	350				Planning
01609	Electric Peak	Bison Mountain	E06	83	30	01	0112	12,800		3,000	200	610
01609	Electric Peak	Bison Mountain	P11	83	30	01	0112	300				Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Deadman	E06	84	30	01	0112	11,000		5,000	200	610
01606	Nevada Mountain	Deadman	P11	84	30	01	0112	500				Planning
01609	Electric Peak	Upper Blackfoot	E06	85	30	01	0112	19,000		8,000	200	610
01609	Electric Peak	Upper Blackfoot	P11	85	30	01	0112	800				Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Madison-Willow	E06	81	30	01	0112	2,000		3,000	100	640
01606	Nevada Mountain	Madison-Willow	P11	81	30	01	0112	300				Planning
A1485	BearMarshlSoapgtSwan	Stonewall Face	E06	81	30	01	0112	5,700		4,000	100	610
A1485	BearMarshlSoapgtSwan	Stonewall Face	P11	81	30	01	0112	400				Planning
01603	Specimen Creek	Trout-Tarhead	E06	82	30	01	0112	7,000		4,000	200	620
01603	Specimen Creek	Trout-Tarhead	P11	82	30	01	0112	400				Planning
01605	Ogden Mountain	Little Moose	E06	82	30	01	0112	3,000		2,000	200	620
01605	Ogden Mountain	Little Moose	P11	82	30	01	0112	200				Planning

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONW NNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Lower Copper	E06	83	30	01	0112	6,000		3,000	100	610
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Lower Copper	P11	83	30	01	0112	300				Planning
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Upper Snowbank	E06	83	30	01	0112	3,800		2,500	100	610
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Upper Snowbank	P11	83	30	01	0112	250				Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Upper Nevada	E06	84	30	01	0112	2,000		3,000	200	610
01606	Nevada Mountain	Upper Nevada	P11	84	30	01	0112	300				Planning
01603	Specimen Creek	Hogum Creek	E06	84	30	01	0112	2,000		2,500	100	610
01603	Specimen Creek	Hogum Creek	P11	84	30	01	0112	250				Planning
01604	Crater Mountain	South Fork Humbug	E06	85	30	01	0112	3,200		1,500	100	610
01604	Crater Mountain	South Fork Humbug	P11	85	30	01	0112	150				Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Washington Gulch	E06	85	30	01	0112	4,500		3,500	200	610
01606	Nevada Mountain	Washington Gulch	P11	85	30	01	0112	350				Planning
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Klondike Creek	E06	85	30	01	0112	2,000		500	100	610
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Klondike Creek	P11	85	30	01	0112	50				Planning
01601	Lincoln Gulch	Upper Lincoln Gulch	E06	85	30	01	0112	2,300		2,000	100	610
01601	Lincoln Gulch	Upper Lincoln Gulch	P11	85	30	01	0112	200				Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	East Fork	E06	81	30	01	0112	40		350	200	610
01606	Nevada Mountain	East Fork	P11	81	30	01	0112	40				Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Can-O-Gold	E06	82	30	01	0112	110		1,000	200	630
01606	Nevada Mountain	Can-O-Gold	P11	82	30	01	0112	110				Planning
01603	Specimen Creek	Black Diamond	E06	81	30	01	0112	23		200	200	630
01603	Specimen Creek	Black Diamond	P11	81	30	01	0112	23				Planning
01605	Ogden Mountain	Boulder Patch	E06	82	30	01	0112	500		500	200	640
01605	Ogden Mountain	Boulder Patch	P11	82	30	01	0112	50				Planning
01601	Lincoln Gulch	Precommercial Thinning	E05	81	30	01	0112	4			521	Planning
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Precommercial Thinning	E05	81	30	01	0112	8			521	Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Precommercial Thinning	E05	81	30	01	0112	75			521	Planning
01616	Camas Creek	Precommercial Thinning	E05	81	30	01	0112	29			521	Planning
01618	Grassy Mountain	Blacktail Cabin	L14	81	30	01	0112	9	2			Design
01617	Mount Baldy	Granger-N.Fork	L14	81	30	01	0112	19	4			Planning
01617	Mount Baldy	Camas-Gipsy	L14	81	30	01	0112	14	3			Planning
01609	Electric Peak	Spotted Dog	L14	81	30	01	0112	14	3			Design
01612	Middleman Mountain	Hogback	L14	81	30	01	0112	24	6			Planning
01616	Camas Creek	Blacktail Slough	L14	83	30	01	0112	40	8			Planning
01616	Camas Creek	Mule-Atlanta	L14	84	30	01	0112	20	5			Planning
01616	Camas Creek	North Duck	L14	84	30	01	0112	9	2			Planning
01617	Mount Baldy	Upper Baldy	L14	85	30	01	0112	18	4			Planning
01618	Grassy Mountain	Carl Creek	L14	85	30	01	0112	9	2			Planning
01607	Jericho Mountain	Mike Renig	L14	82	30	01	0112	18	4			Planning
01609	Electric Peak	Hat Creek	L14	82	30	01	0112	30	7			Planning
01609	Electric Peak	Bison Mountain	L14	83	30	01	0112	26	6			Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Deadman	L14	84	30	01	0112	45	10			Planning
01609	Electric Peak	Upper Blackfoot	L14	85	30	01	0112	72	16			Planning
01605	Ogden Mountain	Boulder Patch Post	L14	82	30	01	0112	4	1			Design
01605	Ogden Mountain	Clear Buffalo	L14	81	30	01	0112	48	12			Design
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Stonewall Face	L14	81	30	01	0112	18	4			Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Madison Willow	L14	81	30	01	0112	18	4			Planning
01603	Specimen Creek	Trout-Tarhead	L14	82	30	01	0112	36	8			Planning

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01605	Ogden Mountain	Little Moose Creek	L14	82	30	01	0112	18	4			Planning
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Lower Copper	L14	83	30	01	0112	27	6			Planning
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Upper Snowbank	L14	83	30	01	0112	22	5			Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Upper Nevada	L14	84	30	01	0112	27	6			Planning
01603	Specimen Creek	Hogum Creek	L14	84	30	01	0112	22	5			Planning
01601	Lincoln Gulch	Upper Lincoln Gulch	L14	85	30	01	0112	9	2			Planning
01606	Nevada Mountain	Washington	L14	85	30	01	0112	27	6			Planning
01604	Crater Mountain	S. Fork Humbug Creek	L14	85	30	01	0112	13	3			Planning
01617	Mount Baldy	Coy-Holloway	L14	84	30	01	0112	1	.3			Planning
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Klondike Creek	L14	85	30	01	0112	4	1			Planning
01605	Ogden Mountain	Clear Buffalo	E06	80	30	01	0112	2,500		3,500	200	600
01482	Tuchuck	Application	G02	81	30	01	0114	1,800				E
01483	Thompson-Seton	Application	G02	81	30	01	0114	4,400				E
01663	Northwest Peak	Reforestation	E04	81	30	01	0114	18			439	Planned
01664	Trout Creek	Road Construction	L08	86	30	01	0114	2,900	6			Planned
01664	Trout Creek	Stand Improvement	E05	86	30	01	0114	23			521	Planned
01664	Trout Creek	Reforestation	E04	86	30	01	0114	50			439	Planned
01664	Trout Creek	Timber Sale	E06	86	30	01	0114	2,900	2	2	100	620
01665	Cataract	Timber Sale	E06	83	30	01	0114	1,200		1	100	610
01667	Grizzly Peak	Reforestation	E04	82	30	01	0114	102			439	
01667	Grizzly Peak	Timber Sale	E06	83	30	01	0114	1,400	4	1	100	600
01668	Gold Hill	Timber Sale	E06	85	30	01	0114	5,500		7	100	610
01672	Berray Mountain	Reforestation	E04	80	30	01	0114	37			439	Completed
01672	Berray Mountain	Stand Improvement	E05	81	30	01	0114	42			521	Completed
01672	Berray Mountain	Reforestation	E04	81	30	01	0114	35			439	Completed
01672	Berray Mountain	Stand Improvement	E05	82	30	01	0114	57			521	
01672	Berray Mountain	Reforestation	E04	82	30	01	0114	15			439	
01672	Berray Mountain	Reforestation	E04	83	30	01	0114	50			439	
01672	Berray Mountain	Stand Improvement	E05	84	30	01	0114	24			521	
01674	Lone Cliff Smeads	Road Construction	L08	80	30	01	0114	4,000	10			Completed
01674	Lone Cliff Smeads	Timber Sale	E06	82	30	01	0114	4,000	6	6	100	610
01675	McNeeley	Stand Improvement	E05	81	30	01	0114	120			521	
01675	McNeeley	Stand Improvement	E05	82	30	01	0114	40			521	
01675	McNeeley	Road Construction	L08	84	30	01	0114	5,000	10			
01675	McNeeley	Timber Sale	E06	86	30	01	0114	5,000	3	3	100	600
A1576	McKay Creek	Reforestation	E04	81	30	01	0114	19			439	
01677	Galena Creek	Stand Improvement	E05	81	30	01	0114	190			521	
01678	East Fork Elk Creek	Timber Sale	E06	86	30	01	0114	800	5	1	100	610
01684	Roderick	Road Construction	L08	81	30	01	0114	900	13			
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Road Construction	L08	82	30	01	0114	800	8			
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Timber Sale	E06	83	30	01	0114	2,400	5	12	100	600
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	TAE	C02	80	30	01	0115	600	3			Completed
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	TAE	C02	81	30	01	0115	350	1			Planning
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	TAE	C02	81	30	01	0115	350	2			Planning
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Green Gulch	E06	82	30	02	0115	1,100		1,100	200	610
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Rd Const.	L14	84	30	02	0115		2			Planning
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Mill Falls	E06	84	30	02	0115	1,000		1,000	100	610
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Rd Const.	L14	82	30	02	0115		3			Planning

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01721	Sawtooth	Saw Mill Flats	E06	84	30	01	0115	800		800	200	610
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Rd Const.	L14	84	30	01	0115		1			Planning
A1485	BearMarshlSoapegtSwan	Lease Recom.	G02	80	30	01	0115	219,775				P
E1485	So Fork Willow Cr.	Lease Recom.	G02	80	30	02	0115	1,732				P
H1485	Reservoir-South	Lease Recom.	G02	80	30	01	0115	1,751				P
01541	Crazy Mountains	Lease Recom.	G02	80	30	01	0115	16,600				P
D1726	Tenderfoot-Deep Cr	Water	D05	81	30	02	0115	300				60% Const.
D1726	Tenderfoot-Deep Cr	Water	D05	81	30	02	0115	80				Planning
B1726	Tenderfoot	Water	D05	81	30	01	0115	120				Planning
B1726	Tenderfoot	Williams Mt	E06	82	30	01	0115	700	10	7,000	100	620
B1726	Tenderfoot	Locatable Min.	G06	81	30	01	0115	5				E 5.% Complete
01727	Pilgrim Creek	Water	D05	81	30	02	0115	80				Planning
01727	Pilgrim Creek	Water	D05	81	30	02	0115	320				Planning
01728	Paine Gulch	Water	D05	81	30	02	0115	40				Planning
01730	TW Mountain	Water	D05	83	30	02	0115	40				Planning
01730	TW Mountain	Water	D05	83	30	02	0115	40				Planning
01730	TW Mountain	Drift Fence	D05	83	30	02	0115	400	1.7			Planning
01730	TW Mountain	Mixes Baldy	E06	85	30	02	0115	600	6	2,400	100	600
01731	Big Baldy	Jefferson-Palisades	E06	83	30	02	0115	75	4	750	100	610
01733	Tollgate Sheep	Bear Park	E06	84	30	02	0115	3,200	8	5,000	100	600
01731	Big Baldy	Drift Fence	D05	81	30	02	0115	800	2			70% Complete
01733	Tollgate-Sheep	Tollgate I&DC	E06	80	30	02	0115	240	.5	90	200	640
01733	Tollgate-Sheep	Operating Plan	G06	81	30	01	0115	5				P
01733	Tollgate-Sheep	Spring	D05	81	30	01	0115					Planning
01733	Tollgate-Sheep	Spring	D05	81	30	01	0115					Planning
01737	Highwood-Baldy	Spring	D05	81	30	01	0115					Engineering
01737	Highwood-Baldy	Lease Recom.	G02	81	30	02	0115	15,600				P
01738	Highwoods	Lease Recom.	G02	81	30	02	0115	24,100				P
01740	Bluff Mountain	Fence (Wildlife)	C04	82	30	01	0115	700	1			Design
01740	Bluff Mountain	Wildlife Burning	C04	81	30	02	0115	250				Design
01741	Spring Creek	Lease Recom.	G02	81	30	02	0115	21,400				P
01741	Spring Creek	High Park	E06	84	30	01	0115	175	3	1,000	100	610
01741	Spring Creek	Mud Creek	E06	81	30	01	0115	672	6	2,500	100	640
01741	Spring Creek	Basin Cr-Whitetail	E06	81	30	01	0115	60	.5	300	200	620
01742	Box Canyon	Lease Recom.	G02	81	30	01	0115	12,500				P
01742	Box Canyon	Power Line	J01	81	30	01	0115	4,480	4			Engineering
01743	Castle Mtns.	Warm Springs	E06	83	30	01	0115	90	.5	300	100	600
01744	N. Fork of Smith	Lease Recom.	G02	81	30	01	0115	8,800				P
01743	Castle Mountains	Lease Recom.	G02	81	30	01	0115	30,800				P
01745	Calf Creek	Allan Park	E06	82	30	01	0115	155	2.5	1,000	100	630
01731	Big Baldy	Lower Dry Wolf (1/2)	E06	82	30	02	0115	1,000	9	3,200	100	620
01732	Granite Mountain	Lower Dry Wolf (2/2)	E06	82	30	02	0115	1,000	9	3,200	100	620
01741	Spring Creek	Greasewood Park	E06	85	30	01	0115	250	1	1,000	100	600
C1799	Sheep Mtn-State Line	Upper Thompson	E06	84	30	01	0116	1,920	4	3,000	100	610
E1301	Clearwater Crossing	Montana Creek	E06	83	30	01	0116	1,480	12	4,000	100	610
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	N. Fork Murr Creek	E06	81	30	01	0116	2,560	25	12,200	100	630
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	South Rock	E06	82	30	01	0116	1,840	17	7,200	100	630

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L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Shroder	E06	84	30	01	0116	2,000	23	5,000	100	620
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Noble N. Fork	E06	85	30	01	0116	1,500	20	10,500	100	610
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Murr Creek	E06	84	30	01	0116	2,480	9	3,800	100	620
Q1805	Lolo Creek	Dick-Small	E05	83	30	01	0116	200	3	2,000	100	620
Q1805	Lolo Creek	Teepee	E05	82	30	01	0116	400		600	200	610
Z1435	Dunham Point	McDermitt-Rock	E05	85	30	01	0116	470	7.8	3,000	200	610
01424	Silver King	B-T-G	E06	84	30	01	0116	200	1	1,500	100	610
01794	Cube-Iron	Thompson Helio (1/2)	E06	80	30	01	0116	3,800		11,000	200	660
01785	Sundance Ridge	Thompson Helio (2/2)	E06	80	30	01	0116	3,800		11,000	200	660
01784	Cube-Iron	West Fork	E05	84	30	01	0115	180		1,000	100	630
01785	Sundance Ridge	Barktable	E05	84	30	01	0115	880	6	3,500	100	620
01785	Sundance Ridge	Four Lakes	E06	82	30	01	0116	500	2	4,000	100	520
01790	Mount Bushnell	Hawk-Packer	E05	81	30	01	0116	560	2	1,000	100	630
01791	Cherry Peak	Buzzard Gulch	E06	82	30	01	0116	200	2	1,300	100	610
01791	Cherry Peak	Breen	E05	82	30	01	0116	860	20	8,600	100	620
01794	Patricks Knob-NCutoff	Seven Mile-Donlan	E06	83	30	01	0116	8,820	45	20,000	100	520
01795	S. Siegel S. Cutoff	High Bridge	E06	84	30	01	0116	4,000	50	12,700	100	610
01798	Marble Point	Cold Arbor	E06	84	30	01	0116	5,080	20	12,000	100	620
01809	Garden Point	Gust Johns	E06	84	30	01	0116	1,000	19	3,000	100	610
Z1485	Dunham Point	Lease Application	G02	81	30	01	0116	31,348				P
C1805	Mill Creek	Teepee	E06	82	30	01	0116	300		400	200	610
C1805	Mill Creek	Dick-Small	E05	83	30	01	0116	16		200	100	620
E1301	Clearwater Crossing	Lion Pt-Surveyor	E06	85	30	01	0116	300	12	400	100	610
E1301	Clearwater Crossing	Montana Creek	E05	84	30	01	0116	1,000	10	4,000	100	610
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Road Construction	L08	83	30	01	0116		12			Survey
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Road Construction	L08	84	30	01	0116		14			Planning
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Road Construction	L08	83	30	01	0116		6			Survey
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Upper South Rock	E05	85	30	01	0116	640	16	4,500	100	610
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Lease Application	G02	81	30	01	0116	1,200				P
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Shroder-Road Construction	L08	82	30	01	0116		15			Design
L1LAQ	McGregor Thompson	Outback	E06	85	30	01	0116	800	17	4,000	100	610
01324	Silver King	Lease Application	G02	81	30	01	0116	34,104				P
01798	Marble Point	Road Construction	L08	81	30	01	0116		20			Awarded
01803	Burdette	Road Construction	L08	82	30	01	0115		7			Design
01806	Welcome Creek	Lease Application	G02	81	30	01	0116	105				P
01808	Stony Mountain	Lease Application	G02	81	30	01	0116	11,317				P
01842	Middle Fork Face	Little Egypt	E06	84	16	01	0117	200	2	2,000	100	600
01842	Middle Fork Face	Salvage Sale	E06	81	16	01	0117	65	1	400	230	530
01844	Clear Creek	Lytle Camp	E06	82	16	01	0117	700	8	4,000	100	610
01844	Clear Creek	Lookout Butte	E06	82	15	01	0117	600	4.5	10,000	100	620
01844	Clear Creek	Cougar	E06	82	16	01	0117	2,430	6	17,070	100	620
01844	Clear Creek	Pine Knob	E06	83	16	01	0117	300	4	6,000	100	600
01844	Clear Creek	Kitten Ridge	E06	84	16	01	0117	150	3	5,000	100	600
01844	Clear Creek	Cougar Ridge	E05	81	16	01	0117	675	18.4	10,000	100	660
01844	Clear Creek	Clear Creek	E06	84	16	01	0117	400	5	4,000	100	610
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Simmons Ridge	E06	84	16	01	0117	3,800	12	14,000	100	610
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Road Const.	L14	84	16	01	0117		12			Planning

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01847	Mallard Creek	Cup Creek	L14	85	16	01	0117		8			Planning
01847	Mallard Creek	Cup Creek	E06	85	16	01	0117	2,500	8	9,000	100	600
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Silver Dome	E06	83	16	01	0117	200	2	3,000	100	610
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Nellie Mtn.	E06	84	16	01	0117	400	9	7,000	100	610
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Reed Creek	E06	82	16	01	0117	3,300	12	8,000	100	630
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Red Creek	L14	82	16	01	0117		12			Planning
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Harman Cr.	E06	84	16	01	0117	1,300	3	5,000	100	610
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Harmon Creek	L14	84	16	01	0117		3			Planning
01850	N.Fk. Slate Creek	No. Fk. Face	E06	83	16	01	0117	500	6	5,000	100	610
01850	N.Fk.Slate Creek	North Fork	L14	85	16	01	0117		6			Planning
01850	N.Fk.Slate Creek	Dry Lake Basin	L14	82	16	01	0117		1.8			Planning
01850	N.Fk.Slate Creek	Dry Lake Basin	E06	82	16	01	0117	200	1.8	2,000	200	620
01851	Little Slate Creek	Bear Gulch	E06	84	16	01	0117	650	8	6,000	100	610
01851	Little Slate Creek	Bear Gulch	L14	84	16	01	0117		8			Planning
01852	John Day	Squaw Deep	E06	83	16	01	0117	330	3.5	3,000	100	610
01852	John Day	Squaw Deep	L14	83	16	01	0117		3.5			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Jack Mtn.	E06	85	16	01	0117	2,000	3	5,000	100	600
01921	Gospel Hump	Road Const.	L14	85	16	01	0117		3			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Little Blowout	E06	85	16	01	0117	3,000	4	7,000	100	600
01921	Gospel Hump	Road Constr.	L14	85	16	01	0117		4			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Blowout Mtn.	E06	84	16	01	0117	4,000	9	9,000	100	600
01921	Gospel Hump	Blowout Mtn.	L14	84	16	01	0117		9			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Slims Camp Sale	E06	85	16	01	0117	500	4	6,000	100	610
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Butte Creek	E06	85	16	01	0117	3,700	2	10,000	100	610
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Butte Creek	L14	85	16	01	0117	3,700	2			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Horse Point Sale	L14	85	16	01	0117	280	5.5			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Fourmile Sale	E06	83	16	01	0117	5,000	11	8,000	100	600
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Fourmile Sale	L14	83	16	01	0117		11			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Soda Point Sale	E06	84	16	01	0117	5,000	7	5,000	100	600
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Soda Point Sale	L14	84	16	01	0117		7			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Horse Point Sale	E06	85	16	01	0117	280	5.5	6,000	100	600
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Slims Camp Sale	L14	85	16	01	0117		4			Planning
01842	Middle Fork Face	Little Egypt Sale	L14	84	16	01	0117		2			Planning
01842	Middle Fork Face	Salvage Sale	L14	81	16	01	0117		1			Planning
01842	Middle Fork Face	Salvage Sale	E06	84	16	01	0117	4		100	230	600
01844	Clear Creek	Clear Creek Sale	L14	84	16	01	0117		5			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Kitten Ridge Sale	L14	84	16	01	0117		3			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Pine Knob Sale	L14	83	16	01	0117		4			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Cougar Sale	L14	82	16	01	0117		6			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Lytle Camp Sale	L14	82	16	01	0117		8			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Lookout Butte Sale	L14	82	16	01	0117		4.5			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Cougar Ridge Sale	L14	81	16	01	0117		18.4			Planning
01847	Mallard Creek	Slide Creek	L14	83	16	01	0117		10			Planning
01847	Mallard Creek	Slide Creek	E06	83	16	01	0117	8,000	10	10,000	100	600
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Nellie Mtn.	L14	84	16	01	0117		9			Planning
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Silver Dome	L14	83	16	01	0117		2			Planning
01851	Little Slate Cr	No-Business	E06	85	15	01	0117		13	10,000	100	610
01851	Little Slate Cr	No-Business	L14	85	16	01	0117		13			

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
01852	John Day	Keating Ridge	L14	83	16	01	0117		1.3			Planning
01852	John Day	Keating Ridge	E06	83	16	01	0117	310	1.3	7,500	100	610
01921	Gospel Hump	Road Construction	L14	81	16	01	0117	13	14.2			Advertised
01921	Gospel Hump	Noble Creek	L14	84	16	01	0117		7			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Noble Creek	E06	84	16	01	0117	3,200	7	7,000	100	600
01921	Gospel Hump	Rhett Creek	L14	82	16	01	0117		8.5			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Rhett Creek	E06	82	16	01	0117	2,000	8.5	14,000	100	620
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	16	01	0117	495				Completed
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	16	01	0117	400				Completed
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	16	01	0117	310				Completed
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	16	01	0117	220				Completed
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	16	01	0117	430				Completed

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
02020	Little Bighorn	Water Development	D05	81	56	01	0202	500				
02020	Little Bighorn	Stock Driveway	D05	81	56	01	0202		3			Planned
02020	Little Bighorn	Aspen Treatment/Reg.	C04	79	56	01	0202	40				Done
02020	Little Bighorn	Aspen Treatment/Reg.	C04	81	56	01	0202	20				Scheduled
02020	Little Bighorn	Willow Planting	C04	79	56	01	0202	5				Completed
02020	Little Bighorn	Willow Planting	C04	80	56	01	0202	5				Completed
02020	Little Bighorn	Noxious Weeds	D03	80	56	01	0202	10				Completed
02020	Little Bighorn	Noxious Weeds	D03	81	56	01	0202	1				Planned
02020	Little Bighorn	Wire Fence	D05	81	56	01	0202		2.5			Planned
02020	Little Bighorn	Wire Fence	D05	81	56	01	0202		1.7			Planned
02020	Little Bighorn	Noxious Weeds	D03	91	56	01	0202	1				Completed
02020	Little Bighorn	Spring Development	C04	81	56	01	0202	1				Completed
02020	Little Bighorn	Planting	E04	81	56	01	0202	277			411	Completed
02020	Little Bighorn	Lodgegrass	E06	80	56	01	0202	3,200	6	5,300	200	640
02020	Little Bighorn	Ghastly	E06	82	56	01	0202	6,500	15	5,500	200	620
02020	Little Bighorn	Nickle Creek - 3,000 MBF	E06	80	56	01	0202	1,094	1	750	200	660 (operating)
02021	Devil's Canyon	KV Thinning	E05	81	56	01	0202	38			521	
02021	Devil's Canyon	Wire Fence	D05	81	56	01	0202		3.3			
02021	Devil's Canyon	Cattle Guard	D05	80	56	01	0202					Completed Two
02021	Devil's Canyon	Aspen Regeneration	C04	79	56	01	0202	6				Completed
02021	Devil's Canyon	Bird Guzzlers	C04	79	56	01	0202	2				Completed
02021	Devil's Canyon	Noxious Weeds	D03	81	56	01	0202	31				Planned
02021	Devil's Canyon	Noxious Weeds	D03	79	56	01	0202	60				Completed
02021	Devil's Canyon	Aspen Regeneration	C04	81	56	01	0202	10				Accomplished
02021	Devil's Canyon	Bucking Mule	E06	81	56	01	0202	3,000		2,500	100	610
02024	Sibley Lake	TSI Activity	E05	80	56	01	0202	20			511	Completed
02024	Sibley Lake	TSI Activity	E05	81	56	01	0202	40			521	20 Completed
02024	Sibley Lake	Black Mountain	E06	81	56	01	0202	4,760	8	3,500	200	620
02025	Hideout Creek	Aspen Regeneration	C04	80	56	01	0202	30				Completed
02025	Hideout Creek	Fence	D05	81	56	01	0202	1,000	3			Scheduled
02026	Bear Rocks	Noxious Weeds	D03	80	56	01	0202	5				Completed
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	Wire Fence	D05	80	56	01	0202		6			1 completed
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	Spring Development	D05	80	56	01	0202	3				Completed
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	Wire Fence	D05	80	56	01	0202	.5				Completed
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	Spring Development	C04	79	56	01	0202	4				Completed
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	Spring Development	C04	81	56	01	0202	1				Planned
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	Wire Fence	D05	81	56	01	0202	1				Planned
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	Sagebrush Treatment	D05	81	56	01	0202	300				Planned
02028	Bruce Mountain	Fence	D05	80	56	01	0202	5,600	1			Completed
02033	Grommund Creek	Wildlife Hab. Imp.	C04	81	56	01	0202	25				
02033	Grommund Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	90	56	01	0202	1,415				P
02036	Hazelton Peaks	Fence Construction	D05	80	56	01	0202		1.2			Completed
02036	Hazelton Peaks	Fence Contract	D05	80	56	01	0202		.9			Completed
02037	Leigh Creek	Spring Development	D05	81	56	01	0202		3			Completed
02037	Leigh Creek	South Canyon	D05	79	56	01	0202		2			Completed
02037	Leigh Creek	Teepee Creek	E06	81	56	01	0202	2,000	6.7	4,300	200	660 (4,300 MBF)
02021	Devils Canyon	Fence	D05	79	56	01	0202		2			Completed
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	Fence	D05	80	56	01	0202		.5			Completed

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02021	Devils Canyon	Fence	D05	80	56	01	0202		1			Completed
02021	Devils Canyon	Noxious Weed Control	D03	80	56	01	0202	30				Completed
02020	Little Bighorn	Cattleguard	D05	80	56	01	0202	1				Completed
02020	Little Bighorn	Boyd Ridge T.S.	E06	81	56	01	0202	800	5	1,200	100	610
02021	Devils Canyon	Mining Operation Plan	G06	80	56	01	0202	1,040				Completed
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	O&G Lease	G02	81	56	01	0202	713				E
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	O&G Lease	G02	81	56	01	0202	19,804				P
02021	Devils Canyon	O&G Lease	G02	81	56	01	0202	10,292				P
02027	Horse Creek Mesa	Hidden Tepee Timber Sale	E06	81	56	01	0202	6,000		5,600	100	600
02032	Rock Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	56	01	0202	12,329				P
02031	Cloud Peak Contiguous	Tornado Blowdown Salv.	E06	79	56	01	0202	227		1,800	230	660 (1,410 MBF)
02031	Cloud Peak Contiguous	Timber Sale	E06	85	56	01	0202	1,200		3,000	200	600
02037	Leigh Creek	Fence Construction	D05	80	56	01	0202	.8				Complete
02037	Leigh Creek	Lakeside Timber Sale	E06	81	56	01	0202	1,000	4.2	2,000	200	660 (2000 MBF)
02020	Little Bighorn	Lick Creek	E06	84	56	01	0202	3,000	10	3,500	200	610
02020	Little Bighorn	Sheep Creek	E06	83	56	01	0202	7,600	8	4,000	230	610
02023	Walker Prairie	Gloom	E06	84	56	01	0202	6,100	16	10,000	100	610
02023	Walker Prairie	TSI Activity	E05	81	56	01	0202	400			521	Contracting
02020	Little Bighorn	Noxious Weeds	D03	81	56	01	0202	10				Planned
02029	Piney Creek	O&G Lease	G02	81	56	01	0202	925				E
02029	Piney Creek	O&G lease	G02	81	56	01	0202	2,504				E Seismic
02023	Walker Prairie	Mineral Management	G06	81	56	01	0202	31				E
02352	Sand Creek	Prescribed Burn	P12	81	56	01	0203	400				Completed
02018	Inyan Kara	Mineral Exploration	G06	79	56	01	0203	1				Completed
02352	Sand Creek	Timber Sale	E06	83	46	01	0203	3,000		5,000	100	600
02352	Sand Creek	Timber Sale	E06	84	46	01	0203	3,000		5,000	100	600
B2180	Elk Mtn.-Collegiate	Lapis deposit	G06	81	08	03	0204					Op Plan Approved
B2181	Raggeds	Trout Creek	E06	81	08	03	0204	10		100	100	610
B2181	Raggeds	Applications	G02	81	08	03	0204	1,306				P
B2181	Raggeds	Leases (4)	G02	81	08	03	0204	8,224				E
B2181	Raggeds	Core drills	G02	81	08	03	0204					P
02182	Drift Creek	Applications (4)	G02	81	08	03	0204	9,528				P (1 issued)
02182	Drift Creek	Leases	G02	81	08	03	0204	8,463				E
02182	Drift Creek	Coal leases (11)	G03	81	08	03	0204	5,980				E
02182	Drift Creek	Coke and Coal	G03	81	08	03	0204	5	11			P
02184	Springhouse Park	Leases (13)	G02	81	08	03	0204	26,785				E
02184	Springhouse Park	Leases	G02	81	08	03	0204	1	2.25			P
02185	Electric Mtn.	2 stockwaters	D05	81	08	03	0204	1				1 Completed
02185	Electric Mtn.	5 applications	G02	81	08	03	0204	8,170				P
02185	Electric Mtn.	3 leases	G02	81	08	03	0204	6,415				E
02186	Clear Creek	2 stockwaters	D05	81	08	03	0204					1 completed
02186	Clear Creek	13 applications	G02	81	08	03	0204	15,704				P (7 issued)
02186	Clear Creek	15 leases	G02	81	08	03	0204	29,890				E
02186	Clear Creek	7 Coal	G03	81	08	03	0204	2,920				E
02186	Clear Creek	9 applications	G02	81	08	04	0204	9,140				P (2 issued)

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02189	Hightower	14 applications	G02	81	08	04	0204	16,752				P (7 issued)
02189	Hightower	1 lease	G02	81	08	04	0204	160				E
02191	Priest Mtn.	7 applications	G02	81	08	03	0204	8,492				P (5 issued)
02191	Priest Mtn.	10 leases	G02	81	08	03	0204	22,371				E
02191	Priest Mtn.	Operating plan	G02	81	08	03	0204	1	2			P
02191	Priest Mtn.	Overland Ditch reconstr.	J01	81	08	03	0204	340	14			Easement Signed
02191	Priest Mtn.	Fence and Burn	C04	80	08	03	0204	200				Completed
02191	Priest Mtn.	Fence Constr.	D05	80	08	04	0204		1.5			Completed
02191	Priest Mtn.	Fence Reconstr.	D05	80	08	04	0204		2			Completed
02191	Priest Mtn.	5 ponds	D05	80	08	04	0204	3				Completed
02191	Priest Mtn.	Stock trail	D05	80	08	04	0204		5			3 Completed
02191	Priest Mtn.	Reseeding	D03	80	08	04	0204	200				Completed
02191	Priest Mtn.	19 applications	G02	81	08	04	0204	25,095				P (12 Issued)
02191	Priest Mtn.	14 leases	G02	81	03	04	0204	25,552				E
02192	Salt Creek	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	04	0204		.5			
02192	Salt Creek	1 stockwater	D05	81	08	04	0204					
02192	Salt Creek	3 applications	G02	81	08	04	0204	2,959				P (1 issued)
02192	Salt Creek	1 lease	G02	81	08	04	0204	2,484				E
02192	Salt Creek	2 Operating plans	G02	81	08	04	0204	2				E
02192	Salt Creek	Prescribed Burn	C04	80	08	04	0204	220				Completed
02193	Battlement Mesa	Habitat Improvement	C04	81	08	04	0204	500				
02193	Battlement Mesa	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	04	0204		1.5			
02193	Battlement Mesa	2 stockwaters	D05	81	08	04	0204	2				
02193	Battlement Mesa	47 applications	G02	81	08	04	0204	47,517				P (26 Issued)
02193	Battlement Mesa	7 leases	G02	81	08	04	0204	10,141				E
02194	Nick Mtn.	Fence Constr.	D05	80	08	04	0204		2			Completed
02194	Nick Mtn.	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	04	0204		.5			
02194	Nick Mtn.	4 applications	G02	81	08	04	0204	6,550				P (1 issued)
B2196	West Elk	Noxious weed	D03	80	08	03	0204	10				Completed
B2196	West Elk	Fence Constr.	D05	81	08	03	0204		1			25% Complete
B2196	West Elk	Fence Reconstr.	D03	81	08	03	0204		2			25% Complete
B2196	West Elk	2 stockwaters	D03	81	08	03	0204	2				
B2196	West Elk	3 applications	G02	81	08	03	0204	5,376				P
B2196	West Elk	31 leases	G02	81	08	03	0204	64,688				E
B2196	West Elk	4 coal leases	G03	81	08	03	0204	6,760				E
B2196	West Elk	1 Operating plan	G03	81	08	03	0204	6,760				E
B2196	West Elk	Soap Cr. Burn	C04	80	08	03	0204	25				Completed
B2196	West Elk	Upper Red Creek	E06	80	08	03	0204	336		1,000	100	660 (400 MBF)
B2198	Beaver-Castle	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	03	0204		2			
B2198	Beaver-Castle	3 stockwaters	D05	81	08	03	0204	3				
B2198	Beaver-Castle	Rainbow Lake	E06	80	08	03	0204	960		1,700	100	660 (200 MBF)
02200	Whetstone Mtn.	1 application	G02	81	08	03	0204	2,140				P
02200	Whetstone Mtn.	1 Operating plan	G03	81	08	03	0204	1				E (Plan Approved)
02201	Flattop Mtn.	3 applications	G02	81	08	03	0204	5,000				P
02201	Flattop Mtn.	3 leases	G02	81	08	03	0204	2,758				E
02201	Flattop Mtn.	1 Operating plan	G02	81	08	03	0204	4,500				E (Plan Approved)
02203	Matchless	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	03	0204		.5			
02203	Matchless	Activity fuels	P11	81	08	03	0204	100				

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02204	Crystal Creek	Sagebrush Control	D03	81	08	03	0204	100				
02204	Crystal Creek	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	03	0204		1			
02204	Crystal Creek	Park Cone	E06	81	08	03	0204	1,100		4,300	100	630
02204	Crystal Creek	Prescribed burn	C04	81	08	03	0204	100				
02204	Crystal Creek	2 Operating plan explor.	G05	80	08	03	0204	14				Completed
02205	Kreutzer-Princeton	Cow Creek-Pass Creek	E06	80	08	03	0204	100		800	100	660 (400 MBF)
02205	Kreutzer-Princeton	Cow Creek-Pass Creek	E06	81	08	03	0204	100		800	100	630
02206	Romley	Mirror Lake Salv.	E06	80	08	03	0204	600		300	230	660 (300 MBF)
02207	Canyon Creek	2 applications	G02	81	08	03	0204	4,185				P
02207	Canyon Creek	2 applications	G04	81	08	03	0204	1,280				P
02209	Cochetopa Hill	Fence reconstr.	D05	81	08	03	0204		1			
02209	Chochetopa Hill	Sargents Mesa	L14	81	08	03	0204		.3			630
02212	Sawtooth Mtn.	2 stockwaters	D05	81	08	03	0204	2				
02212	Sawtooth Mtn.	Handplanting	E04	81	08	03	0204	70			430	
02217	Middle Fork	Fence Reconstr.	D05	80	08	03	0204		5			Complete
02224	Uncompahgre	Noxious weeds	D03	81	08	03	0204	5				
02224	Uncompahgre	4 Applications	G02	81	08	03	0204	7,680				P
02224	Uncompahgre	Fishery structure	C05	81	08	03	0204		1			10 Completed
02226	Cimarron	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	03	0204		.5			
02226	Cimarron	2 stockwaters	D05	81	08	03	0204	2				
02226	Cimarron	1 application	G02	81	08	03	0204	2,240				E Issued
02232	Iron Mtn.	1 application	G02	81	08	03	0204	2,022				P
02243	Kelso Mesa	Fence Reconstr.	D05	80	08	04	0204		2			.5 Mile Complete
02243	Kelso Mesa	6 stockwaters	D05	81	08	04	0204	12				
02244	Black Point	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	04	0204		.5			
02245	Ute Creek	Prescribed Burn	C04	81	08	04	0204	500				60 Complete
02245	Ute Creek	Noxious Weeds	D03	81	08	04	0204	5				
02245	Ute Creek	6 stockwaters	D05	80	08	04	0204	6				Completed
02245	Ute Creek	9 applications	G02	81	08	04	0204	19,679				P (8 Issued)
02245	Ute Creek	TV translator	J01	81	08	04	0204	1				Issued
02246	Campbell Point	2 stockwaters	D05	80	08	04	0204	2				4 Completed
02246	Campbell Point	1 application	G02	81	08	04	0204	2,258				E (1 issued)
02247	Johnson Creek	2 applications	G02	81	08	04	0204	4,454				P (1 issued)
02358	Chipeta	Sagebrush control	D03	80	08	03	0204	400				Completed
02358	Chipeta	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	03	0204		2			
02186	Clear Creek	Coal Lease	G03	81	08	03	0204	170				E
02196	West Elk	Coal Lease	G03	81	08	03	0204	1,500				E
02191	Priest Mtn.	Lease	G02	81	08	03	0204					E
02191	Priest Mtn.	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	04	0204		8			2 completed
02191	Priest Mtn.	Control Burn	C04	81	08	04	0204	1,500				650 completed
02191	Priest Mtn.	Stock Ponds (10)	D05	81	08	04	0204	5				15 completed
02186	Clear Creek	Aspen Regen	C03	79	08	03	0204	20				Complete
02193	Battlement Mesa	Control Burn	C04	81	08	04	0204	500				
02186	Clear Creek	Fence Constr.	D05	81	08	03	0204		2			
02186	Clear Creek	Water Dev. - 6 Tanks	D05	81	08	03	0204	2				
02186	Clear Creek	Coal Leases	G03	81	08	03	0204	100				
02204	Crystal Creek	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	08	03	0204		6			
02204	Crystal Creek	Prescribed Burn	D03	80	08	03	0204	100				Completed
02204	Crystal Creek	Stock Ponds (10)	D05	81	08	03	0204					

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02226	Cimarron	Coal Lease	G03	81	08	03	0204	100				E
02243	Kelso Mesa	Fence Constr.	D05	81	08	04	0204		2			.5 completed
02245	Ute Creek	Fence Reconstr.	D05	79	08	04	0204		2.8			Completed
02246	Campbell Point	Fence Reconstr.	D05	80	08	04	0204		1			
02069	Labonte Canyon	Spring Dev.	D05	79	56	01	0206	2				Completed
02069	Labonte Canyon	Wire Fence	D05	80	56	01	0206		.5			Completed
02069	Labonte Canyon	Noxious weeds	D03	79	56	01	0206	15				Completed
02069	Labonte Canyon	Noxious weeds	D03	80	56	01	0206	15				Completed
02069	Labonte Canyon	Stock Driveway	L21	80	56	01	0206		1			Completed
B2070	Laramie Peak	Electronic Site	J01	79	56	01	0206	1				3 Completed
B2070	Laramie Peak	Electronic Site	J01	80	56	01	0206	1				3 Completed
B2070	Laramie Peak	Electronic Site	J01	81	56	01	0205	1				3 Completed
B2070	Laramie Peak	Noxious weeds	D03	81	56	01	0206	30				Planned
02072	Rock Creek	Operating Plan	G06	80	56	01	0206	1				Completed
02072	Rock Creek	Lease App.	G02	81	56	01	0206	2,709				E
02072	Rock Creek	Lease Exploration	G02	81	56	01	0206	3,715				ES
02073	Pennock Mtn.	Lease Exploration	G02	81	56	01	0206	2,815				ES
B2074	Snowy Range	Operating Plan	G06	80	56	01	0206	.5				Completed
02076	Eagle Rock	Closures & Rehab.	L30	81	56	01	0206	12	11			Planned
02077	Twin Mtn.	Closures & Rehab.	L30	81	56	01	0206	12	17			Planned
02078	Crow Creek	Closure & Renab.	L30	81	56	01	0206	12	16			Planned
D2080	Platte River MG-1	Wire Fence	D05	81	56	01	0206		1			Completed
02084	Bear Mtn.	Stock Ponds (11)	D05	81	56	01	0206	11				Planned
02084	Bear Mtn.	Aspen Regen.	C04	81	56	01	0206	100				Planned
02084	Bear Mtn.	Operating plan	G06	81	56	01	0206	20				10 Completed
02085	Coon Creek	Wire Fence	D05	80	56	01	0206		.3			Completed
B2087	Huston Park	Lease app. (4)	G02	81	55	01	0206	800				(No Drilling)
B2087	Huston Park	Road	J01	81	56	01	0205		2			Anticipated
B2087	Huston Park	Operating plan (2)	G06	80	56	01	0206	20				Completed
B2087	Huston Park	Aspen Regen.	C04	81	56	01	0205	50				Planned
B2087	Huston Park	Timber Sale	E06	80	56	01	0206	10,500	4	10,500	230	660 (3,000 MBF)
02088	Bridger Peak	Operating plan (2)	G06	80	56	01	0206	1,120				P (20 Completed)
02089	Mowry Peak	Timber Sale	E06	81	56	01	0206	4,500	7.9	6,000	100	640
02089	Mowry Peak	Wire Fence	D05	80	56	01	0206		.8			Completed
02089	Mowry Peak	Operating Plan (7)	G06	81	56	01	0206	2,500				P (15 Completed)
02091	Jack Creek	Wire Fence	D05	80	56	01	0206		.2			Constructed
02091	Jack Creek	Operating Plan (2)	G06	81	56	01	0206	120				P (10 completed)
02091	Jack Creek	Timber Stand Improvement	E05	81	56	01	0206	40			520	20 Completed
02091	Jack Creek	Spring Dev.	D05	81	56	01	0206	1				Planned
02092	Singer Peak	Operating plan (2)	G06	81	56	01	0206	120				P
02092	Singer Peak	Lease app. (7)	G02	81	56	01	0206	800				E (No Drilling)
02092	Singer Peak	Timber Stand Improvement	E05	81	56	01	0206	60			520	Planned
02093	Big Sandstone Cr.	Lease App. (7)	G02	81	56	01	0206	1,400				E (No Drilling)
02093	Big Sandstone Cr.	Stock ponds (2)	D05	81	56	01	0206	2				Planned
02094	Little Sandstone Cr.	Lease App. (5)	G02	81	56	01	0206	3,600				E (No Drilling)
02094	Little Sandstone Cr.	Aspen Regen.	C04	81	56	01	0206	50				Planned

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02095	Battle Creek	Lease app. (3)	G02	81	56	01	0206	2,400				Seismic
02095	Battle Creek	Aspen Regen.	C04	81	56	01	0206	100				10 Completed
02095	Battle Creek	Aspen Regen.	C04	81	56	01	0206	100				10 Completed
02095	Battle Creek	Buried Tele. line	J01	80	56	01	0206		1.5			Constructed
02073	Pennock Mtn.	Richardson-Long Lake (10 MBF)	E06	83	56	01	0206	300		250	100	620
02074	Snowy Range	Cassidy Creek (11 MBF)	E06	80	56	01	0206	500		250	230	660
02074	Snowy Range	Road Construction	L14	82	56	01	0206		2			Planned
02074	Snowy Range	North Brush (1,500 MBF)	E06	80	56	01	0206	300		380	230	660
02074	Snowy Range	Road Construction	L14	80	56	01	0206		.5			Completed
02074	Snowy Range	Phantom Lake (10,000 MBF)	E05	85	56	01	0206	800		1,000	100	610
02074	Snowy Range	Reforestation	E04	82	56	01	0206	40			438	Planned
02074	Snowy Range	Noxious Weed Control	D03	81	56	01	0206	50				Planned
02074	Snowy Range	Weed Control	D03	82	56	01	0206	50				Planned
02074	Snowy Range	Noxious Weed Control	D03	83	56	01	0206	50				Planned
02074	Snowy Range	Drift Fence	D05	82	56	01	0206		2.5			Planned
02074	Snowy Range	Cattle Guards (4)	D05	82	56	01	0206					Planned
02072	Rock Creek	Operating Plan	G06	81	56	01	0206	1				Approved E
02080	Platte River	Post & Pole Sale	E05	81	56	01	0206	105		240	200	180 (MBF)
02075	Libby Flats	Const. Temp. Rd. Uran.	G05	79	56	01	0206	1.5	.5			Complete
02072	Rock Creek	Dredging	G01	80	56	01	0206	.1				Complete
02077	Twin Mtn.	Fence Constr.	D05	79	56	01	0206	4.9	3.8			Complete
02080	Platte River MG-1	Stock Pond (1)	D05	81	56	01	0206	1				Completed
02080	Platte River MG-1	Stock Pond (1)	D05	81	56	01	0206	1				Planned
02084	Bear Mtn.	Stock Ponds (16)	D05	79	56	01	0206	16				Completed 4
02084	Bear Mtn.	Wire Fence	D05	79	56	01	0206		.8			.5 completed
02085	Coon Creek	Mining Operating Plans	G06	79	56	01	0206	120				20 completed
02085	Coon Creek	Wire Fence	D05	80	56	01	0206		.5			.2 completed
02085	Coon Creek	Road Reconstruction	J01		56	01	0206		3.2			Completed
02087	Huston Park	Road Construction	J01	81	56	01	0206		2			
02002	Soldier Creek	Applications	G02	81	31	03	0207	8,088				E
02002	Soldier Creek	Water, windmill (3)	D05	90	31	03	0207	3				Completed
02002	Soldier Creek	Erosion Control	L30	80	31	03	0207	5				Existing
02002	Soldier Creek	Fish, dams	C05	80	31	03	0207	3				Constructed
02002	Soldier Creek	Hardwoods	E04	81	31	03	0207	4			430	Completed
02002	Soldier Creek	Springs	D05	81	31	03	0207	2				Completed
02006	Indian Creek	Mineral Prospecting	G02	81	46	02	0207	1,127				P
02006	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	80	46	02	0207	440				P
02006	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	46	02	0207	22,412				ES
02006	Indian Creek	Prairie Dog control	D03	80	46	02	0207	1,000				Completed
02006	Indian Creek	Prairie Dog control	D03	81	46	02	0207	1,000				Maintenance
02010	Red Shirt	Mineral leases	G02	81	46	02	0207	2,280				P
02010	Red Shirt	Mineral leases	G02	81	46	02	0207	18,000				ES (440)
02010	Red Shirt	Fence	D05	81	46	02	0207		.5			In Progress
02011	Cheyenne River	Mineral Leases	G02	81	46	02	0207	2,170				P
02011	Cheyenne River	Mineral Leases	G02	81	46	02	0207	2,490				ES
02011	Cheyenne River	Prairie dog	DC?	81	46	02	0207	75				Maintenance
02011	Cheyenne River	Water impound	D05	81	46	02	0207	5				
02011	Cheyenne River	Water impound	D05	81	46	02	0207	5				Postponed

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02209	Cochetopa Hill	Timber Sale	E06	80	08	03	0209	285	.7	830	200	660 (Roads)
02220	Carson Peak	Timber Stand Imp.	E05	80	08	03	0209	100			521	Completed
02220	Carson Peak	Operating Plan	G06	81	08	03	0209	5				E
02220	Carson Peak	Fence	D05	81	08	03	0209	.25	.3			Completed
02264	Starvation Cr.	Timber Sale	E06	80	08	03	0209	390	.5	350	200	660 (Roads)
B2266	Sangre De Cristo	Prescribed Burn	C04	83	08	03	0209	200				
02279	Bristol Head	Stock Ponds (2)	D05	80	08	03	0209	2				Completed
B2280	Deep Cr-Decker Cr.	Spring Dev. (2)	D05	80	08	03	0209	2				Completed
02282	Bennett Peak	Potassium Lease	G06	81	08	03	0209	20				E
02283	Willow Mountain	Water Dev.	D05	80	08	03	0209	1				Completed
02283	Willow Mountain	Water Dev.	D05	80	08	03	0209	1				Completed
02283	Willow Mountain	Water Dev.	D05	80	08	03	0209	1				Completed
02283	Willow Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	84	08	03	0209	1,000	4	4,000	100	610
02283	Willow Mountain	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	08	03	0209	4,480				E
02332	Grouse Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	08	03	0209	1,000	3	1,500	100	660
02337	Shaw Springs	Spring Dev.	D05	80	08	03	0209	1				Completed
02283	Willow Mtn.	Fence Constr.	D05	80	08	03	0209	1.2	1			Completed
02220	Carson Peak	Timber Sale	E06	82	08	03	0209	1500	4	4,000	100	620
02220	Carson Peak	Timber Sale	E06	85	08	03	0209	480	1.5	1,200	100	600
02280	Deep Ck.-Decker Ck.	Timber Sale	E06	84	08	03	0209	3360	8	8,400	100	600
02278	Wheeler-Wason	Timber Sale	E06	84	08	03	0209	1,200	3	3,000	100	620
02284	South San Juan	Timber Sale	E06	83	08	03	0209	1,900	4.5	4,500	100	620
02284	South San Juan	Timber Sale	E06	85	08	03	0209	1,200	3	3,000	100	600
02284	South San Juan	Timber Sale	E06	84	08	03	0209	1,200	3	3,000	100	600
B2119	Comanche-Big South	Mineral-Flowers	E06	84	08	04	0210	1,968		1,400	200	660
02328	Keota	Oil & Gas	G02	81	08	04	0210	6,400				E
02328	Keota	Coal Slurry Pipeline	G03	81	08	04	0210					P
02329	Sand Creek	Uranium Activity Expected	G05	81	08	04	0210					P
02122	Hell Canyon	Panorama Ridge	E06	84	08	04	0210	1,400		569	100	660
02122	Hell Canyon	Road Constr.	L14	84	08	04	0210		6			
B2219	Comanche Big South	Water Maitland-Rd. Const.	L12	82	08	04	0210		.5			Construct
02122	Hell Canyon	Panorama Ridge	E06	81	08	04	0210					600
B2219	Comanche Peak	Walter Maitland-Rd. Const.	L12	81	08	04	0210		.5			Mark Center Line
B2145	Mt. Evans	Aspen Cutting f/WL Hab.	C04	80	08	04	0210	65				Completed
B2145	Mt. Evans	Aspen Cut. f/WL Hab.	C04	81	08	04	0210	60				Planned
02129	James Peak	Mad Creek Timber Sale	E06	85	08	04	0210	267		1890	200	600
02129	James Peak	Road Constr.	L14	85	08	04	0210		3.5			
02111	Never Summer	Supply Creek	E06	81	08	04	0210	200		1,500	100	630
02111	Never Summer	Supply Creek	L14	81	08	04	0210		3			
02132	Strawberry Creek	Road Constr.	L14	85	08	04	0210		13			
02132	Strawberry Creek	Strawberry Creek	E06	85	08	04	0210	1,900		5,700	100	600
02133	Indian Peaks	Hurd Cr.-Hamilton Cr.	E06	84	08	04	0210	150		2,000	200	600
02133	Indian Peaks	Road Constr.	L14	84	08	04	0210		2			

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02116	Green Ridge	Green Ridge #1	E06	83	08	04	0210	611		5,000	100	620
02116	Green Ridge	Road Constr.	L14	83	08	04	0210		6.6			
02116	Green Ridge	Green Ridge Tbr. Sale #2	E06	85	08	04	0210	2,000		4,000	100	610
02116	Green Ridge	Green Ridge Tbr. Sale #2	L14	85	08	04	0210		3		200	
02116	Green Ridge	Green Ridge Tbr. Sale #2	L29	85	08	04	0210		5			
02123	N. St. Vrain	Timber Sale	E06	81	08	02	0210	100		400	200	630
02123	N. St. Vrain	Timber Sale	E06	83	08	02	0210	50		200	200	600
02123	N. St. Vrain	Timber Sale	E06	81	08	02	0210	60		270	200	660
02123	N. St. Vrain	Stand Improvement	E05	81	08	02	0210	83				
02123	N. St. Vrain	Special Uses (Reserv.)	J01	85	08	02	0210	300			510	Planning
02124	Indian Peaks - A	Trail Constr.	L21	85	08	02	0210	1.4	2.0			
02125	Indian Peaks - B	Timber Sale	E06	82	08	02	0210	125		380	200	610
02125	Indian Peaks - B	Timber Sale	E06	83	08	02	0210	700		2100	200	610
02125	Indian Peaks - B	Timber Sale	E06	85	08	02	0210	400		1,200	200	610
02126	Indian Peaks - C	Timber Sale	E06	82	08	02	0210	500		1,500	200	610
02126	Indian Peaks - C	Timber Sale	E06	84	08	02	0210	300		900	200	610
02126	Indian Peaks - C	Trail Consntr.	L21	81	08	02	0210	1.1	1.5			
02128	Indian Peaks - E	Trail Constr.	L21	83	08	02	0210	.5	.7			
02129	James Peak	Trail Constr.	L21	82	08	02	0210	1.1	1.5			
02123	N. St. Vrain	Timber Sale	E06	80	08	02	0210	140		368	200	660 (368)
02123	N. St. Vrain	Stand Improv.	E05	81	08	02	0210	57			520	
02123	N. St. Vrain	Reforestation	E04	81	08	02	0210	5			430	
02125	Indian Peaks - B	Trail Constr.	L21	79	08	02	0210	4	5.5			Completed
02126	Indian Peaks - C	Trail Constr.	L21	80	08	02	0210	.7	1			Completed
02309	Willow Creek	O&G	G02	81	08	04	0210	19,720				E
02309	Willow Creek	Uran. Exp.	G05	80	08	04	0210	3.5				
02309	Willow Creek	Well, Fence, Rehab.	D05	81	08	04	0210	2	.8			Completed
02309	Willow Creek	Well Rehab.	D05	81	08	04	0210	2				Completed
02328	Keota	Uranium Explor.	G05	80	08	04	0210	.2				Completed
02328	Keota	Coal Slurry Pipe.	G03	81	08	04	0210					
02329	Sand Creek	O&G	G02	81	08	04	0210	12,642				E
02309	Willow Creek	Pipeline	D05	81	08	04	0210		.8			EA
02328	Keota	Well	D05	81	08	04	0210	1				EA
02328	Keota	Pipeline	D05	82	08	04	0210		2			EA
02328	Keota	O&G	G05	81	08	04	0210	6,400				P
02328	Keota	Permit Activity	G02	81	08	04	0210					P
02329	Sand Creek	O&G	G02	81	08	04	0210	12,642				P
02329	Sand Creek	Permit Activity	G05	81	08	04	0210					
02097	Sugarloaf DK	Mineral Leases	G02	81	08	04	0211	40,885				E (No activity)
02097	Sugarloaf DK	Fence Const.	D05	81	08	04	0211		1.5			In Progress
02098	Nipple Creek DD	Mineral Leases	G02	81	08	04	0211	79,505				E (No activity)
02101	Republic Cr. DV	Mineral Leases	G02	81	08	04	0211	280				E (No activity)
02106	Coberly Gulch DK	Fence Const.	D05	80	08	04	0211		3.5			Completed
02106	Coberly Gulch DK	Const. 2 Stock Pits	D05	80	08	04	0211	.2				Completed
02107	Fish Creek DH	O&G Leases	G02	81	08	04	0211	7,961				E (No activity)
02108	Pagoda Peak	Gas & Oil leases	G02	81	08	04	0211	60,205				E (No Activity)

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02109	Arapaho Creek DS	O&G Leases	G02	81	08	04	0211	57,187				E (No activity)
02109	Arapaho Creek DS	Const. Allot. Boun. Fence	D05	80	08	04	0211	—	3			Completed
02109	Arapaho Creek DS	Reseed Grassland	D03	80	08	04	0211	40				Completed
02110	Owl Mountain DI	Mineral Leases	G02	81	08	04	0211	6,351				P
02108	Pagoda Peak	Habitat Imp. WL	C04	81	08	04	0211	180				Completed
02103	Fishhook DQ	S.U. Ski Area Exp.	J01	81	08	04	0211	380				Design
B2100	Davis Peak	S.U. Road Constr.	J01	80	08	04	0211	.8				Complete
02109	Arapaho Creek DS	Timber Sale	E06	81	08	04	0211	60		1,900	100	620
02109	Arapaho Creek DS	S.U. TV Site	J01	81	08	04	0211	2				Complete
02110	Owl Mountain DI	Timber Sale	E06	81	08	04	0211	1,100		7	100	620
02101	Republic Creek DV	Timber Sale	E06	81	08	04	0211	1,000		7,500	100	620
02105	Morrison DN	Stand Imp.	E05	79	08	04	0211	520			520	Complete
02107	Fish Creek DH	Timber Sale	E05	81	08	04	0211	81		400	100	660
02143	Jefferson	Oil & Gas Leasing	G02	81	08	03	0212	120				ES
F2180	Elk Mt.-Collegiate	Geothermal Leasing	G04	81	08	03	0212	1,900				P
02205	Kreutzer-Princeton	Geothermal Leasing	G04	81	08	03	0212	2,660				P
02248	Silverheels	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	08	03	0212	740				P
02253	Thirtynine Mile	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	08	03	0212	800				P
02253	Thirtynine Mile	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	08	03	0212	2,940				ES
02256	Front Range	Post & Fuelwood	E06	80	08	05	0212	50		100	200	660 (50 MBF)
02256	Front Range	Aspen Regeneration	C04	81	08	05	0212	30				In progress
02261	Mt. Antero	Geothermal leasing	G04	81	08	03	0212	720				P
02263	Badger Creek	Exploratory Drilling	G05	81	08	03	0212	3				In progress
02263	Badger Creek	Fish Stream	G05	81	08	03	0212					Planning
02265	Porphyry Peak	Exploratory Drilling	G05	81	08	03	0212	1	.5			In Progress
C2256	Sangre De Cristo	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	08	03	0212	4,260				P
C2266	Sangre De Cristo	Geothermal Leasing	G04	81	08	03	0212	1,100				P
C2266	Sangre De Cristo	Exploratory Drilling	G05	81	08	03	0212	20	2.5			In Progress
D2266	Sangre De Cristo	Ski Area Exp (Conquistador)	A05	81	08	03	0212	720				Planning
02269	Scraggy Peaks	Timber Sale	E06	81	08	03	0212	280		50	200	660 (Completed)
B2271	Spanish Peaks	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	08	03	0212	17,071				P
B2273	Cuchara	Ski Area Exp (Pandora)	A05	82	08	03	0212	1,080				Proposed
02338	Highline	Timber Sale	E06	81	08	03	0212	100		84	200	660 (84 MBF)
02344	Puma	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	08	03	0212	4,500				P
02345	Gunbarrel	Spring Creek	E06	82	08	02	0212	300		1,000	100	610
02345	Gunbarrel	Brush Creek	E06	82	08	02	0212	400		1,000	200	620
02358	Chipeta	Exploratory Drilling	G05	81	08	03	0212	5	1			In Progress
02143	Jefferson	Timber Sale	E06	84	08	03	0212	300		1,000	100	600
02143	Jefferson	Timber Sale Rd.	L14	84	08	03	0212		1			
02249	Weston Peak	Stand Improvement	E05	93	08	03	0212	50			520	
B2250	Buffalo Peaks	Stand Improvement	E05	84	08	03	0212	50			520	
B2250	Buffalo Peaks	Aspen Regen.	E05	79	08	03	0212	15				Complete
B2250	Buffalo Peaks	Allotment Bound. Fence	D05	79	08	03	0212		1			Complete
B2250	Buffalo Peaks	Salt Creek Fence	D05	80	08	03	0212		.5			Complete
C2252	Lost Creek	Stand Improvement	E05	83	08	03	0212	25			520	
C2252	Lost Creek	Stand Improvement	E05	79	08	03	0212	50			520	Complete

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

NAME II NUMBER	NAME II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
02253	ThirtyNine Mile	Allotment Bound. Fence	D05	80	08	03	0212		1.5			Complete
02253	ThirtyNine Mile	Aspen Regener.	E05	81	08	03	0212	21				Complete
02345	Gunbarrel	Road Constr.	L14	81	08	05	0212	3	2		610	Planned
02273	Cuchara	O&G Leases	G02	81	08	03	0212	3,662				Planned
02272	Purgatoire	O&G Leases	G02	81	08	03	0212	640				Planned
02273	Cuchara	O&G Leases	G02	81	08	03	0212	1,125				Planned
C2266	Sangre DeCristo	Timber Sale I&DC	E06	81	08	03	0212	5		10	230	600
02340	St. Charles Peak	St. Charles Salv.	E06	81	08	03	0212	210		192	230	640
02267	Mt. Blanca	Mining Access & Oper.	G06	81	08	03	0212	220				Approved
B2275	Greenhorn Mtn.	Mining Access Rd.	G06	81	08	03	0212		2.2			Approved
02339	Hardscrabble	Timber Sale - I&DC	E06	80	08	03	0212	5		7	280	660
02339	Hardscrabble	Christmas Tr.	E06	80	08	03	0212	170			200	660 (4,000 ea.)
02338	Highline	Adobe Peak	E06	81	08	03	0212	230		1,000	100	620
02338	Highline	Locke Peak	E06	81	08	03	0212	619	.3	1,300	100	620
02338	Highline	Newlin	E06	80	08	03	0212	220		415	230	630
02340	St. Charles Peak	Snowslide	E06	82	08	03	0212	200	1	1,200	100	610
B2270	Greenhorn Mtn.	Millset	E06	82	08	03	0212	250	2	2,800	100	610
02273	Cuchara	Willow Creek	E06	82	08	03	0212	400	.4	800	100	600
02235	Lizard Head	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	6,725				P
02240	San Miguel	Operating Plan	G06	81	08	03	0213	1	4.5			Mine Tunnel
02240	San Miguel	Operating Plan	G05	81	08	03	0213	3.5	1			Core Drilling
B2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas lease	G02	81	08	03	0213	6,060				ES
C2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	820				P
C2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	200				E
C2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	6,380				ES
D2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	100				ES
D2284	South San Juan	Rd Access & Oper Plan	G06	81	08	03	0213	1.5	.5			Application
D2284	South San Juan	Operating Plan	G06	81	08	03	0213	1	.3			Drill Sites
D2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	100				ES
D2284	South San Juan	Rd Access & Oper Plan	G06	81	08	03	0213	1.5	.5			Application
D2284	South San Juan	Operating plan	G06	81	08	03	0213	1	.3			Drill Sites
E2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	2,400				P
E2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	7,870				ES
E2284	South San Juan	Range Fence	D05	81	08	03	0213		.8			Proposed
E2284	South San Juan	Benson Creek	E06	81	08	03	0213	2,000		4,500	200	600
02286	Turkey Creek	O&G Lease	G02	81	08	03	0213	2,120				P
02287	Martinez Creek	Recon/sale (Fourmile)	E06	81	08	03	0213	580	4	5,700	200	650
B2292	Piedra	Range Fence	D05	79	08	03	0213		1.8			Completed
B2292	Piedra	Range Fence	D05	79	08	03	0213		2			Completed
B2292	Piedra	Range Fence	D05	79	08	03	0213		.8			Completed
B2292	Piedra	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	860				E
B2292	Piedra	Oil & Gas lease	G02	81	08	03	0213	10,220				P
B2292	Piedra	Range Fence	D05	79	08	03	0213		.5			Completed
B2292	Piedra	Range Fence	D05	79	08	03	0213		.3			Completed
B2294	Florida River	Oil & Gas lease	G02	81	08	03	0213	9,780				P
B2294	Florida River	Range Fence	D05	81	08	03	0213		1			Proposed
B2294	Florida River	Range Fence	D05	79	08	03	0213		1.3			Completed

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02295	HD Mountain	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	10,410				E
02295	HD Mountain	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	7,285				ES
02295	HD Mountain	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	2,640				P
02305	Storm Peak	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	16,240				ES
02305	Storm Peak	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	14,990				E
02305	Storm Peak	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	22,200				P
02305	Storm Peak	Mining Access & Oper. Plan	G06	81	08	03	0213	30	6.5			Application
02305	Storm Peak	Shoas Park	E05	81	08	03	0213	1,100	9	6,000	200	660
B2306	Hermosa	Access Rd & Oper Plan	G06	81	08	03	0213	10	2			Application
B2306	Hermosa	Range Water Dev.	D05	81	08	03	0213	.1				Proposed
C2306	Hermosa	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	80				P
C2306	Hermosa	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	240				ES
D2306	Hermosa	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	9,500				E
D2306	Hermosa	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	08	03	0213	1,978				ES
E2306	Hermosa	Reconstr. Fence	D05	81	08	03	0213		2			Proposed
D2306	Hermosa	Mining Access Rd.	G06	81	08	03	0213	2	1			Contract
D2306	Hermosa	Dry Fork	E05	81	08	03	0213	80		50	200	630
02305	Storm Peak	Stoner Creek	E06	81	08	03	0213	800	4	21,000	200	610
02305	Storm Peak	Highline	E06	81	08	03	0213	4,000	10	63,700	200	610
02305	Storm Peak	Eagle Mtn.	E06	81	08	03	0213	1,090	6.5	4,900	200	610
02305	Storm Peak	Eagle Creek	E06	82	08	03	0213	1,800	4	8,000	200	610
02305	Storm Peak	Mining Access:Op. Plan	G02	81	08	03	0213	30	6.5			P
02235	Lizard Head	Borderline	E06	81	08	03	0213	1,117		1,920	200	610
02292	Piedra	Monument Park	E06	82	08	03	0213	3,000		5,800	200	600
02292	Piedra	Red Creek	E06	83	08	03	0213	1,500		2,000	200	600
02292	Piedra	Slide Mtn.	E06	83	08	03	0213	1,500		2,000	200	600
02292	Piedra	Trout Creek	E06	84	08	03	0213	2,000		3,000	200	600
02292	Piedra	Lion Creek	E06	84	08	03	0213	1,000		2,000	200	600
02287	Martinez Creek	O&G	G02	81	08	03	0213	280				P
02287	Martinez Creek	Pond	C04	81	08	03	0213	1/2				Completed
02287	Martinez Creek	4 ponds	D05	80	08	03	0213	2				Completed
02286	Turkey Creek	3 springs	D05	81	08	03	0213	1				Developed
02294	Florida River	O&G Lease	G02	81	08	03	0213	9780				E
02306	Hermosa	Reconstr. Fence	D05	80	08	03	0213		2			Complete
02039	Windy Mountain	Riparian Protection	D05	82	56	01	0214	6				Planning
02039	Windy Mountain	Oil Leases 2	G02	81	56	01	0214	880				P
02039	Windy Mountain	Oil Leases 3	G02	81	56	01	0214	5,674				E
B2041	Sulphur Creek	Timber Stand Improvement	E05	81	56	01	0214	50			520	600
B2041	Sulphur Creek	Sagebrush Treatment	C04	80	56	01	0214	15				Completed
B2041	Sulphur Creek	Aspen Rejuvenation	C04	79	56	01	0214	7				Done
B2041	Sulphur Creek	Exploratory Drilling	G05	80	56	01	0214	3,200				Completed
02042	Hdwts Sunlight Cr	One Lease	G02	81	56	01	0214	206				Existing
02044	Trout Creek	Seven Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	11,566				P
02045	Wapiti Valley North	Three Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	2,080				P
B2047	Sleeping Giant	Ski Area Expansion	A05	80	56	01	0214	385				Plan Approved
02048	Wapiti Valley South	Spring Development	D05	81	56	01	0214	.5				Planning
02048	Wapiti Valley South	Seven Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	3,820				P

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A2049	South Fork	Two Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	320				E
A2049	South Fork	Nine Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	7,030				P
C2049	South Fork	Twenty Seven Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	23,205				P
02050	Piney Pass	One Lease	G02	81	56	01	0214	360				P
02051	Franc's Peak	One Lease	G02	81	56	01	0214	1,840				E
02051	Franc's Peak	29 leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	22,480				P
02052	Wood River	NW Gooseberry	E06	83	56	01	0214	350	3.5	800	160	610
02052	Wood River	Twelve Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	11,320				P
02054	Telephone Draw	One Lease	G02	81	56	01	0214	10				P
02056	East DuNoir	One lease	G02	81	56	01	0214	180				P
02059	West DuNoir	One Lease	G02	81	56	01	0214	70				P
02059	West DuNoir	One Lease	G02	81	56	01	0214	50				E
02060	Sheridan Pass	One Lease	G02	81	56	01	0214	5				P
02060	Sheridan Pass	Eleven Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	9,300				E
B2901	Middle Fork	Willow Creek #4	E06	80	56	01	0214	8		60	230	660 (Completed)
B2901	Middle Fork	Trails Relocation	L21	80	56	01	0214		3.68			Done
B2901	Middle Fork	Four Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	3,164				P
02903	Togwotee Pass	Five Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	2,975				E
02911	S. Beartooth Hwy.	Boundary Fence	D05	81	56	01	0214		1.75			Advertised
02911	S. Beartooth Hwy.	Noxious Weed	D03	81	56	01	0214	70				Coop. 50 Done
02911	S. Beartooth Hwy.	Division Fence	D05	81	56	01	0214		5			Completed
02911	S. Beartooth Hwy.	Well and Tank	D05	81	56	01	0214	10				Planning
02911	S. Beartooth Hwy.	Eleven Leases	G02	81	56	01	0214	5,217				E
02911	S. Beartooth Hwy.	Timber Sale	E06	83	56	01	0214	1,600	8	10,000	230	610
02911	S. Beartooth Hwy.	Aspen Rejuvenation	C04	81	56	01	0214	40				Completed
B2914	Reef	Lodgepole	E06	83	56	01	0214	150	3.8	1,000	160	610
02141	Ten Mile	Ski Area Exp(Breckenridge)	J01	81	08	03	0215	780				Active
02141	Ten Mile	Applications	G02	81	08	04	0215	171,600				P
02141	Ten Mile	Leases	G02	81	08	04	0215	110,240				E
02141	Ten Mile	Leases	G02	81	08	04	0215	8,320				ES
02141	Ten Mile	Operating Plans	G02	81	08	04	0215	50				E
02146	Two Elk	Timber Creek	E06	80	08	04	0215	800	4.5	2,400	200	630 (No interest)
02163	North Elk	Bear Gulch	E06	81	08	04	0215	250	2.7	1,000	200	620
02168	Grizzly Creek	Deadhorse Burn	C04	80	08	04	0215	200				Completed
B2170	Holy Cross	Pando	E06	81	08	04	0215	1,000	4	8,000	200	620
02172	Adam Mountain	Adams Rib Ski Area	J01	81	08	04	0215	2,200				Study Only
02176	Red Tables	Leeman Gulch	E06	81	08	04	0215	400	6	2,000	200	620
B2177	Porphyry Mtn.	Basalt Mtn.	E06	80	08	04	0215	400	10.8	5,500	200	650 (no bids)
02108	Pagoda Peak	Uranium Exp.	G05	81	08	04	0215	1,000				P
02338	Big Beaver Basin	Uranium Exp.	G05	81	08	03	0215	1,000				Approved
02150	Piney	Aspen Man.	C04	80	08	04	0215	100				Completed
02164	Three Forks	Aspen Man.	C04	80	08	04	0215	100				Completed
02168	Grizzly Creek	Dam Site Core Drill	F05	81	08	04	0215	1				P
02176	Red Tables	Land Exc.	J13	81	08	04	0215	500				Processing

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03128	Escudilla Mtn.	Watts	E06	81	04	02	0301	10		20	100	660
03128	Escudilla Mtn.	Aspen Regen.	C04	80	04	02	0301	40				Completed
03131	Bear Wallow	Snake	E06	81	04	02	0301	30		70	100	640
03131	Bear Wallow	Hagen	E06	81	04	02	0301	140		208	200	640
03134	Mother Hubbard	Fuel Treatment	P11	80	04	02	0301	100				Completed
03134	Mother Hubbard	Turkey	E06	80	04	02	0301	100		75	100	660
03135	Painted Bluff	Trail Construction	L21	81	04	02	0301		1			Planned
03135	Painted Bluff	Spring development	D05	80	04	02	0301	1,920				Completed
03135	Painted Bluff	Wildlife Trick Tank	C04	80	04	02	0301	640				Completed
03137	Pipestem	Stock Tank reconst.	D05	82	04	02	0301	1,280				In progress
03137	Pipestem	Stock Tank reconst.	D05	81	04	02	0301	1,280				In progress
03139	Lower San Francisco	Water pipelines and storages	D05	80	04	02	0301	13,000	19			In progress
03139	Lower San Francisco	Water pipelines and storages	D05	81	04	02	0301	13,000	19			In progress
03140	Salt House	Prescribed burns	P12	81	04	02	0301	1,000				Completed
03140	Salt House	Prescribed burns	P12	82	04	02	0301	21,000				Planned
03140	Salt House	Trail Construction	L21	80	04	02	0301		1			Completed
03142	Sunset	Geothermal leases	G04	80	04	02	0301	4,000				P
03142	Sunset	Geothermal leases	G04	81	04	02	0301	4,000				P
03142	Sunset	Wildlife Trick Tank	C04	80	04	02	0301	640				Completed
03142	Sunset	Fence Construction	D05	81	04	02	0301		1.5			Mat. on hand
03142	Sunset	Corral Construction	D05	80	04	02	0301	1				Completed
A3032	Columbine Hondo	Min Exp(core drilling)	G05	80	35	01	0302	975				Completed
03034	Cruces Basin	Fence Construction	D05	81	35	01	0302	7.8	8			Planned
03035	Canjilon Mountain	Fence Construction	D05	81	35	01	0302	2.4	1			Under Const
J3038	Pecos Contiguous	Timber Sale	E06	80	35	01	0302	57		320	100	660 Rds Done
J3038	Pecos Contiguous	Structural Imp.	D05	82	35	01	0302		1			Planning
J3038	Pecos Contiguous	Structural Imp.	D05	82	35	01	0302		8			Planned
A3039	Comales Canyon	Ski Area Expansion	J01	86	35	01	0302	100				Planned
03999	Osier Mesa	Fence Construction	F05	82	35	01	0302	400	2.5			Planned
03999	Osier Mesa	Fence Construction	D05	81	35	01	0302	6,000	3			Completed
03001	Mt. Taylor	Uranium	G05	80	35	02	0303	1,000	4			Completed
03001	Mt. Taylor	Reforestation	E04	81	35	02	0303	900			400	Completed
03001	Mt. Taylor	Uranium	G05	81	35	02	0303	1,000	4			Oper. Appr.
03001	Mt. Taylor	2 Stock Tanks	D05	83	35	02	0303	10				
03002	Ranger Cabin	Uranium	G05	81	35	01	0303	500	10			Active
03002	Ranger Cabin	Uranium	G05	81	35	01	0303	500	4			Active
03003	Cerro Alesna	Springs for WL	C04	81	35	01	0303	1				Planning
03003	Cerro Alesna	Springs for WL	C04	81	35	01	0303	1				Scheduled
03004	Guadalupe	Range	D05	83	35	01	0303	1	1			Contract
03005	Madre Mtn.	Storage Tank	D05	80	35	02	0303	.1				Completed
03005	Madre Mtn.	Uranium access rds & 12 sites	G05	80	35	02	0303	2.5	1			Completed
03005	Madre Mtn.	Access Rd. & 6 Sites	G05	80	35	02	0303	2	1			Completed
03005	Madre Mtn.	Access Rd. & 7 sites	G05	80	35	02	0303	3.1	2			Completed

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03006	Scott Mesa	Carrizozo Spring	D05	80	35	02	0303	.1				Completed
03005	Scott Mesa	Paid Blanco Spring	D05	80	35	02	0303	.1				Completed
03006	Scott Mesa	Bull Spring	D05	80	35	02	0303	.1				Completed
03006	Scott Mesa	Cedar Well	D05	90	35	02	0303	.1				Completed
03006	Scott Mesa	Fence	D05	80	35	02	0303		1			Completed
03005	Scott Mesa	2 Rds. & 3 sites	G05	80	35	02	0303	3	2			Completed
03010	Datil	Pipeline & Drinker	D05	80	35	02	0303		.3			Planned
03041	East Clear Creek	Natural Fuels Burning	P12	81	04	03	0304	300				Half Complete
03044	Hackberry	Fence	D05	80	04	03	0304		2.5			Completed
03044	Hackberry	Fence	D05	81	04	03	0304		2.5			Completed
03044	Hackberry	Road	D05	81	04	03	0304		2.6			Completed
03044	Hackberry	Habitat Improvement	C02	82	04	03	0304	36.5				Planned
03044	Hackberry	Spring Dev. Pipeline	D05	80	04	03	0304		2.6			Completed
03044	Hackberry	Brawner, Spanish Bar	G06	81	04	03	0304	160				P
03044	Hackberry	Stock Trail	D05	80	04	03	0304		3			Completed
03044	Hackberry	Brawner, Spanish Bar	G05	81	04	03	0304	150				P-Inactive
03051	Padre Canyon	Wildlife Trick Tank	C04	91	04	03	0304	640				Completed
03051	Padre Canyon	Pre. natural fire (9900 Acres)	P12	81	04	03	0304	2,000				Annual Max.
03056	House Mountain	Improve Road & Well	D05	82	04	03	0304		2.8			Planned
03114	Tumacacori	Oil & Gas	G02	81	04	02	0305	51,490				P & E
03115	Pajarita No. 1	Oil & Gas	G02	81	04	02	0305	9,804				P & E
03116	Pajarita No. 2	Oil & Gas	G02	81	04	02	0305	5,525				P & E
03118	Brushy Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	04	02	0305	8,480				P
03119	Canelo Hills	Natural fuels(burning)	P12	80	04	02	0305	4,000				Completed
03119	Canelo Hills	Natural Fuels (Burning)	P12	90	04	02	0305	4,000				Completed
03119	Canelo Hills	Oil & Gas	G02	81	04	02	0305	8,218				P
03123	Mt. Graham	Oil & Gas	G02	81	04	04	0305	1,102				P
03124	Galiuro Wild. Cont.	Oil & Gas	G02	91	04	04	0305	22,130				P
03125	Little Rincon	Oil & Gas	G02	81	04	02	0305	2,990				P
03125	Little Rincon	Fence	D05	81	04	02	0305		3			Planned
03126	Rincon Mountains	Oil & Gas	G02	81	04	02	0305	3,898				P
03126	Rincon Mountains	Natural Fuels (Burning)	P12	91	04	02	0305	50				Completed
03126	Rincon Mtns.	Fence	D05	81	04	02	0305		1			Planned
03139	Lower San Francisco	Powerline Non Wild. Corridr	J01	81	35	02	0305		1			Under Const
03143	The Hub	Oil and Gas	G02	91	35	02	0305	2,532				Issued ES
03143	The Hub	Fence´	D05	90	35	02	0305	1.3	1.3			Completed
03145	Apache Mtn.	Apache-D9 (R-O-W)	E05	90	35	02	0306	3,490		3,700	100	550 (50 MBF)
03145	Apache Mtn.	Activity Fuels	P11	81	35	02	0305	2,755				
03145	Apache Mtn.	Fuel Break	P13	81	35	02	0306	735				
03145	Apache Mtn.	Road Construction	L14	80	35	02	0305		16.9			Constructed
03145	Apache Mtn.	Thinning	E05	83	35	02	0305	1,000			521	

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03145	Apache Mtn.	Sand-D9	E05	84	35	02	0306	990		1,000	100	620
03145	Apache Mtn.	Activity Fuels	P11	84	35	02	0306	940				
03145	Apache Mtn.	Fuel Break	P13	84	35	02	0306	50				
03145	Apache Mtn.	Road Construction	L14	84	35	02	0306		7			
03145	Apache Mtn.	Pipeline	D05	81	35	02	0306	2.5	2.5			
03145	Apache Mtn.	Thinning	E05	84	35	02	0306				521	
03146	Frisco Box	Fence	D05	80	35	02	0306	2	2			Completed
03146	Frisco Box	Stock Tanks(2)	D05	81	35	02	0306	.5				Completed
03148	Aspen Mtn.	Salvage	E06	80	35	02	0306	70		297	230	660 (Completed)
03148	Aspen Mtn.	Fence	D05	80	35	02	0306	1.5	1.5			Completed
03150	Eagle Peak	Black Burro-D6	E06	83	35	02	0306	6,200		6,900	100	620
03150	Eagle Peak	Activity Fuels	P11	83	35	02	0306	6,050				
03150	Eagle Peak	Fuel Break	P13	83	35	02	0306	250				
03150	Eagle Peak	Road Construction	L14	83	35	02	0306		15			
03150	Eagle Peak	Cold Spring	E06	81	35	02	0306	1,070		3,200	230	660
03150	Eagle Peak	Road Construction	L14	81	35	02	0306		6.3			
03150	Eagle Peak	Thinning	E05	84	35	02	0306	1,441			521	
03151	Devils Creek	Fence	D05	80	35	02	0306	.5	.5			Completed
03151	Devils Creek	Rock Header	D05	81	35	02	0306	.3				Proposed
03151	Devils Creek	Stock Tank	D05	81	35	02	0306	.5				Completed
03151	Devils Creek	Corral	D05	81	35	02	0306	.3				Proposed
03152	Gila Box	Fence	D05	80	35	02	0306	3.5	3.5			Completed
03152	Gila Box	Pipeline Maint.	D05	80	35	02	0306	1.5	1.5			Completed
03152	Gila Box	Trick Tank	D05	81	35	02	0306	.3	.3			Proposed
03155	Canyon Creek	Prospector (Much Inaccessible)	E06	82	35	02	0306	250		200	200	610
03155	Canyon Creek	Activity Fuels	P11	82	35	02	0306	3,360				
03155	Canyon Creek	Fuel Break	P13	82	35	02	0306	140				
03155	Canyon Creek	Road Construction	L14	82	35	02	0306		30			
03155	Canyon Creek	Stand Improvement	E05	84	35	02	0306	200			521	Proposed
B3156	Gila	Sheep Corral	E06	84	35	02	0306	1,200		1,000	200	610
B3156	Gila	Activity Fuels	P11	84	35	02	0306	1,000				
B3156	Gila	Fuel Break	P13	84	35	02	0306	200				
B3156	Gila	Road Construction	L14	84	35	02	0306		6			
B3156	Gila	Farm Flat	E06	83	35	02	0306	400		600	200	610
B3156	Gila	.Activity Fuels	P11	83	35	02	0306	360				
B3156	Gila	Fuel Break	P13	83	35	02	0306	40				
B3156	Gila	Road Construction	L14	83	35	02	0306		2			
B3155	Gila	Trout Creek	E05	80	35	02	0306	300		200	200	640 (No Bids)
B3156	Gila	Activity Fuels	P11	80	35	2	0306	300				
B3156	Gila	Fuel Break	P14	80	35	02	0306	300				
B3156	Gila	Thinning	E05	80	35	02	0306	567			521	Completed
B3156	Gila	Stock Tank	D05	81	35	02	0306	.3				Completed
03151	Dry Creek	Natural Fuels	P13	81	35	02	0306	200				
B3162	Cont Black & Aldo Wld	Stream Improvement	C05	80	35	02	0306	6				Completed
B3152	Cont Black & Aldo Wld	Fence	D05	80	35	02	0306	5	5			Completed
B3162	Cont Black & Aldo Wld	Rock Dam	D05	80	35	02	0306	.3				Completed
B3162	Cont Black & Aldo Wld	Reseeding	D03	80	35	02	0306	300				Completed

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03163	Largo	Oil and Gas	G02	81	35	02	0306	1,400				Issued
03163	Largo	Pipeline	D05	80	35	02	0306	2	2			Completed
03163	Largo	Fence	D05	80	35	02	0306	10.5	10.5			Completed
03164	Sawyers Peak	Trail	D05	80	35	02	0306		.1			Completed
03164	Sawyers Peak	Rock Dam	D05	81	35	02	0306	.3				Proposed
03164	Sawyers Peak	Trick Tank	D05	81	35	02	0306	.5				Proposed
03165	Meadow Creek	Browse Prunning	C04	81	35	02	0306	40				Completed
03065	Burro Canyon	Oil Leases	G02	81	04	03	0307	8,070				EA Complete
03069	Capitan Mtn.	Pipeline	D05	81	35	02	0308	2	.8			Not started
03071	Ortega Peak	Trick Tank	D05	80	35	02	0308	1	1			Planning
03073	Jeffries Canyon	Fence construction	D05	82	35	02	0308		3			Planning Stage
03073	Jeffries Canyon	Storage Tank/Pipeline	D05	82	35	02	0308		4			In Process Now
03075	North Rocky Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	35	02	0308	5,085				E (Continuing)
03075	North Rocky Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	35	02	0308	2,105				P
03075	North Rocky Canyon	Pipeline	D05	80	35	02	0308	1	.5			Completed
03076	Last Chance Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	35	02	0308	1,740				P
03076	Last Chance Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	35	02	0308	5,615				E
03078	Grapevine	Corral	D05	80	35	02	0308	1	.5			Completed
03079	Culp	Pipeline	D05	81	35	02	0308	2	1			Planned
03079	Culp	Fence	D05	81	35	02	0308	2	.5			Planned
03081	Apache Creek	Juniper Control	D03	83	04	03	0309	300				Planning
03083	Sheridan Mtn.	Fence Reconstruction	D05	82	04	03	0309		.5			50% Completed
03083	Sheridan Mtn.	Fence Construction	D05	82	04	03	0309		2			Planning
03083	Sheridan Mtn.	Prescribe Burn	P12	82	04	03	0309	2,000				Planning
03086	Fritsche	Fuelwood Cutting	E06	81	04	03	0309	600		50	200	660(Yr Output)
03088	Woodchute	Helispot Const.	Z99	83	04	03	0309	1				Planning
03091	Grief Hill I-17	Fuelwood Cutting	E06	82	04	03	0309	200		400	200	620
03094	SycamoreCnynWldContig	Christmas Tree	E05	81	04	03	0309	600			200	660 (Cont)
03094	SycamoreCnynWldContig	Erosion Control	F05	83	04	03	0309	600				Planning
03094	SycamoreCnynWldContig	Trick Tank	D05	83	04	03	0309	1				Planning
03095	Blind Indian Creek	Clean Stock Tanks	D05	79	04	03	0309	2				Completed
03095	Blind Indian Creek	2 Trick Tank	D05	79	04	03	0309	1				1 Completed
03095	Blind Indian Creek	Trick Tank	D05	81	04	03	0309	1				Planning
03095	Blind Indian Creek	Weller Stock Tank	D05	82	04	03	0309	1				Planning
03095	Blind Indian Creek	Steamboat Springs	D05	82	04	03	0309	1				Planning
03095	Blind Indian Creek	John Springs	D05	81	04	03	0309	1				Planning
03095	Blind Indian Creek	Mianchaha Sprs-Rabbit Spr.	D05	80	04	03	0309	1				Completed
03095	Blind Indian Creek	Bluebird Mine-Orejano Spr	D05	80	04	03	0309	1				Completed
03095	Blind Indian Creek	Horse Mtn. Trail Reconst.	L21	84	04	03	0309		2			Planning
03095	Blind Indian Creek	Mining Claim	G06	81	04	03	0309	10				P-Plans Sub
03095	Blind Indian Creek	Multiple Claims	G06	81	04	03	0309	3,000				E (Continuing)

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F3038	Pecos Wld Contig	Exploration	G05	80	35	01	0310	3,000				E Drilling
F3038	Pecos Wld Contig	Exploration	G06	85	35	01	0310	3,000				E
G3038	Pecos Contig. Areas	Timber Sale	E06	84	35	01	0310	1,800		9,500	200	600
G3038	Pecos Contig. Areas	Timber Sale	E06	84	35	01	0310	300		500	200	610
03097	Corral	Production	G02	85	35	01	0310	150				ES
03097	Corral	Production	G02	81	35	01	0310	150				ES
03100	Canones	Stream Improvement	C05	80	35	01	0310	10				Completed
03100	Canones	Trail Const.	L21	84	35	01	0310	5	5			Proposed
B3105	Dome	Reforestation	E04	80	35	01	0310	190			430	Completed
B3105	Dome	Reforestation	E04	81	35	01	0310	180			430	Completed
B3105	Dome	Reforestation	E04	82	35	01	0310	100			430	Proposed
B3105	Dome	Reforestation	E04	83	35	01	0310	100			430	Proposed
B3105	Dome	Stand Improvement	E05	84	35	01	0310	200			510	Proposed
B3105	Dome	Timber Sale	E06	82	35	01	0310	600		2,500	200	610
B3105	Dome	Timber Sale	E05	83	35	01	0310	700		2,500	510	610
03106	Caja	Pipeline	D05	82	35	01	0310	2,500	1			Design
03107	Peralta	Stream Improvement	C05	82	35	01	0310	10				Planned
03019	Sierra Ancha Wld Cont	Mineral Exploration	G05	80	04	04	0312	2				Completed
03020	Lime Creek	Range Fence	D05	81	04	04	0312		3			Planning
03020	Lime Creek	Range Fence	D05	81	04	04	0312		1.5			Planning
03020	Lime Creek	Fence Reconstruction	D05	80	04	04	0312		4.5			Completed
03020	Lime Creek	Stock Tanks	D05	81	04	04	0312		.5			Planning
03020	Lime Creek	Mineral Exploration	G05	79	04	04	0312					Ongoing
03020	Lime Creek	Road-minerals	G05	80	04	04	0312		3.5			2.0 Completed
03022	Salome	Trail Reconstruction	L21	80	04	04	0312		2			Completed
03023	Cherry Creek	Mineral roads & pads	G05	82	04	04	0312	2	3			P (Ongoing)
03023	Cherry Creek	Operating Plan	G05	79	04	04	0312					Approved
03023	Cherry Creek	Mineral roads & pads	G05	82	04	04	0312	2	3			P (Ongoing)
03029	Salt	Stock Tanks	D05	81	04	04	0312	.8				Planning
03029	Salt	Horizontal Well	D05	82	04	04	0312	1				Planning
03029	Salt	Fence	D05	80	04	04	0312		4.5			Completed
03029	Salt	Cottonwood Regeneration	C02	82	04	04	0312	30	1.5			Planning

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04801	Death Valley Cr.	Stream Habitat Impr.	C05	81	49	01	0401	14				Completed
04005	Lightning Ridge	Stream Habitat Impr.	C05	80	49	01	0401	10				Completed
04801	Death Valley Cr.	Stream Habitat Impr.	C05	83	49	01	0401	23				Planning
04005	Lightning Ridge	Stream Habitat Impr.	C05	81	49	01	0401	5				In Progress
04010	Bear Top	Guzzler Const.	C04	80	49	01	0401	.1				Completed
04010	Bear Top	Guzzler Const.	C04	81	49	01	0401	.1				In Progress
04012	Slab Canyon	Guzzler Const.	C04	80	49	01	0401	.1				Completed
04010	Bear Top	Create opening	C04	81	49	01	0401	1				Completed
04006	Hell Hole	Allotment Bndry Fence	D05	81	49	01	0401	2	1.5			Completed
S4001	Leidy (South)	Drift Fence	D05	80	49	01	0401	1.5	.8			Completed
04006	Hell Hole	Timothy Pipeline	D03	80	49	01	0401	1	.5			Completed
04006	Hell Hole	Cattle Guard	D05	80	49	01	0401	.1				Completed
04003	Miners Gulch	Fence Spring	D05	80	49	01	0401	.5				Completed
04011	Goslin Creek	Pipeline Constr.	J01	81	49	01	0401	15	2.5			Planning
X4001	Leidy (Ext)	Power Transmission Line	J01	81	49	01	0401	32	5.2			Planning
04009	Mahogany Draw	Hydro-electric generating	J01	81	49	01	0401	1	.1			Planning
X4001	Leidy (Ext)	Hellar Lake Diversion	J01	81	49	01	0401	1	.1			Const.
X4001	Leidy (Ext)	Reservoir Const.	J01	81	49	01	0401	300				Planning
04008	Red Canyon	Hydro-electric Power	J01	81	49	01	0401	320	7			Study
04012	Slab Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	350				ES
04003	Miners Gulch	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	182				ES
04007	Cart Hollow	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	80				ES
S4001	Leidy (South)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	900				ES
X4001	Leidy (Ext)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	4,780				ES
S4001	Leidy (South)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	5,480				E
S4001	Leidy (South)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	1,440				P
X4001	Leidy (Ext)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	11,640				E
X4001	Leidy (Ext)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	13,440				P
04012	Slab Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	5,980				E
04012	Slab Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	9,940				P
04801	Death Valley Cr.	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	640				P
04010	Bear Top	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	240				P
04011	Goslin Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	2,680				E
04011	Goslin Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	1,920				P
04007	Cart Hollow	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	7,042				E
04007	Cart Hollow	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	3,980				P
04006	Hell Hole	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	640				E
04006	Hell Hole	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	8,740				P
04005	Lightning Ridge	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	80				E
04002	Shale Creek (Ext)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	400				P
04003	Miners Gulch	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	5,902				E
04003	Miners Gulch	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	9,400				P
04004	Slate Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	49	01	0401	320				E
X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E06	79	49	01	0401	10		30	220	660 (30 MBF)
X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E06	79	49	01	0401	150		120	260	660 (120 MBF)
X4001	Leidy	Site Prep	E04	79	49	01	0401	293			493	Completed
X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E06	81	49	01	0401	25		75	100	630

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X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E05	80	49	01	0401	13		75	111	660
X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E05	82	49	01	0401	500		500	113	610
X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E06	83	49	01	0401	650		500	113	610
X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E06	83	49	01	0401	60		100	113	510
X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E05	84	49	01	0401	500		600	113	610
X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E06	85	49	01	0401	300		400	151	510
X4001	Leidy	Timber Sale	E06	86	49	01	0401	500		400	113	610
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Sagebrush Burn	C04	80	55	01	0403	10				Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Aquatic HI	C05	80	56	01	0403	30				Completed
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Aspen Treatment	C04	80	56	01	0403	10				Completed
04105	Jenny Creek	Willow Burn	C04	80	56	01	0403	30				Completed
S4102	Dell Creek	River HI	C04	81	56	01	0403	4,000				EA
S4102	Dell Creek	Aquatic HI	C05	81	55	01	0403	50				
04112	Commissary Ridge	Fontenelle Front HI	C04	81	56	01	0403	400				In Progress
04105	Jenny Creek	Willow Burn	C04	81	55	01	0403	30				In Progress
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Sagebrush Burn	C04	81	56	01	0403	10				In Progress
04903	Togwotee	Four Mile Meadow	E06	81	55	01	0403	307		500	100	610
04903	Togwotee	Reforestation	E04	82	56	01	0403	25			441	Plan
04903	Togwotee	Temporary Roads	L30	81	56	01	0403		.5			Plan
S4102	Dell Creek	N. Beaver	E06	84	56	01	0403	1,126		3,000	100	610
S4102	Dell Creek	Reforestation	E04	82	56	01	0403	500			441	
S4102	Dell Creek	Road	L14	84	56	01	0403		1			
S4102	Dell Creek	Road	L30	82	56	01	0403		3			
S4102	Dell Creek	Badger Rock	E06	86	56	01	0403	2,560		5,000	100	520
S4102	Dell Creek	Reforestation	E04	89	56	01	0403	350			441	Plan
S4102	Dell Creek	Road	L14	86	56	01	0403		7			
S4102	Dell Creek	Jack Creek	E06	81	56	01	0403	1,945		7,300	100	620
S4102	Dell Creek	Reforestation	E04	83	56	01	0403	245			441	Plan
S4102	Dell Creek	Road	L14	81	56	01	0403		13.8			Plan
S4102	Dell Creek	Road	L30	81	56	01	0403		8			Plan
S4102	Dell Creek	Klondike	E06	81	56	01	0403	2,560		3,000	100	610
S4102	Dell Creek	Road	L14	81	55	01	0403		3			Plan
S4102	Dell Creek	Road	L30	81	56	01	0403		3			Plan
04106	Grayback	Bondurant	E06	86	56	01	0403	1,536		2,000	100	620
04106	Grayback	Reforestation	E04	88	56	01	0403	300			441	
04106	Grayback	Road	L14	86	56	01	0403		3			
04106	Grayback	Road	L30	86	56	01	0403		2			
04106	Grayback	Lime Creek	E06	82	56	01	0403	520		2,000	100	610
04106	Grayback	Road	L14	82	56	01	0403		4			Plan
04106	Grayback	Road	L30	82	56	01	0403		2			Plan
04106	Grayback	Little Grey	E06	81	56	01	0403	2,760		1,500	100	630
04106	Grayback	Reforestation	E04	84	56	01	0403	250			441	
04106	Grayback	Road	L14	81	55	01	0403		2.2			Completed
04106	Grayback	Road	L30	81	56	01	0403		3.5			

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04107	Salt River Range	Squaw Fire	E06	80	56	01	0403	400		1,500	100	660
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	81	56	01	0403	75			441	Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		4			Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	80	55	01	0403		1.5			Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Lost Murphy	E06	82	56	01	0403	240		1,200	100	610
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	82	56	01	0403		.2			Plan
04107	Salt River Range	Mann Creek	E06	84	55	01	0403	122		1,000	100	610
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	84	56	01	0403		1.2			Plan
04107	Salt River Range	Cabin Creek	E06	85	56	01	0403	1,843		1,800	100	610
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	84	55	01	0403		5			
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	84	56	01	0403		1.8			
04107	Salt River Range	Rock Creek	E05	80	56	01	0403	1,536		5,000	100	660
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	83	56	01	0403	175			441	
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		3			Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		5			Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Dry Creek	E06	83	56	01	0403	500		1,000	100	610
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	85	56	01	0403	50			441	
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	83	56	01	0403		6			
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	83	56	01	0403		1			
04107	Salt River Range	Spring Creek	E06	80	56	01	0403	1,740		7,000	100	560 (7,000 MBF)
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	81	56	01	0403	175			441	Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	83	56	01	0403	82			441	
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	80	55	01	0403		7.7			Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		7			Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	81	56	01	0403	114			448	In Progress
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	81	56	01	0403	65			448	In Progress
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	81	56	01	0403	100			445	Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	81	56	01	0403	35			445	Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	82	56	01	0403	100			448	
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	83	56	01	0403	300			441	
04107	Salt River Range	Flat Creek	E06	82	55	01	0403	1,024		1,000	100	610
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	82	55	01	0403		1.5			
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	82	56	01	0403		4			
04107	Salt River Range	Poison Creek	E06	80	56	01	0403	400		1,500	100	660 (1,500 MBF)
04107	Salt River Range	Reforestation	E04	81	55	01	0403	100			441	Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		3			Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		1.5			Completed
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Apperson II	E06	84	56	01	0403	153		400	100	610
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Road	L30	84	56	01	0403		.4			
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Upper Greys	E06	82	56	01	0403	409		500	100	610
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Road	L30	82	55	01	0403		.5			
04112	Commissary Ridge	Absoraka	E06	81	56	01	0403	1,024		3,900	100	620
04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L14	81	56	01	0403		9			Completed
04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L30	81	56	01	0403		3			Completed
04112	Commissary Ridge	Little Indian	E06	82	56	01	0403	1,500		1,500	100	610
04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L14	82	56	01	0403		3			
04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L30	82	56	01	0403		1.5			
04112	Commissary Ridge	Minnie Holden	E06	83	56	01	0403	6,755		2,300	100	610

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04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L14	83	56	01	0403		2.5			
04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L30	83	56	01	0403		1.5			
04112	Commissary Ridge	Burke Creek	E06	84	56	01	0403	2,600		2,400	100	610
04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L14	84	56	01	0403		7			
04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L30	84	56	01	0403		2.5			
04113	Nugent Park West	Nugent Park	E06	80	56	01	0403	1,776		700	100	650
04113	Nugent Park West	Reforestation	E04	81	56	01	0403	34			448	
04113	Nugent Park West	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		3			Completed
04113	Nugent Park West	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		.7			Completed
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	Nugent Park	E06	81	56	01	0403	1,500		1,300	100	650
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	Reforestation	E04	84	56	01	0403	66			441	
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		5			Completed
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		1.3			Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	81	56	01	0403	150			521	Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	82	56	01	0403	150			521	
04107	Salt River Range	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	83	56	01	0403	35			521	
04107	Salt River Range	Snotel-Swift Cr.	J01	83	56	01	0403	1				Planned
04107	Salt River Range	Snotel-Willow Cr.	J01	80	56	01	0403	1				Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Snotel-Strawberry Cr.	J01	83	56	01	0403	1				Planned
04112	Commissary Ridge	Snotel-Indian Cr.	J01	80	56	01	0403	1				Completed
04903	Togwotee	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	56	01	0403	2,814				ES
04106	Grayback	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	271,530				ES
04113	Nugent Park West	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	7,640				E
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	13,950				E
04112	Commissary Ridge	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	179,920				E
04111	Gannetts Spring Cr.	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	46,400				E
04107	Salt River Range	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	259,270				E
04108	Deadman	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	6,400				E
04109	N. Fork Sheep Cr.	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	20,560				E
04110	S. Wyo. Range	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	90,800				E
04104	Monument Ridge	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	17,380				E
04105	Jenny Creek	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	11,110				E
04102	Game Creek	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	21,080				E
34102	Dell Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	56	01	0403	115,340				E
04103	Munger Mountain	O&G Leases & Prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	12,900				E
N4102	Flat Creek	Lease and prospect	G02	81	56	01	0403	6,640				E
34102	Dell Creek	Plant Control	D03	80	56	01	0403	20				Completed
04106	Grayback	Plant Control	D03	80	56	01	0403	5				Completed
34102	Dell Creek	Sagebrush burning	D03	80	56	01	0403	600				Completed
34102	Dell Creek	Plant Control	D03	81	56	01	0403	20				Completed
04106	Grayback	Plant Control	D03	81	56	01	0403	5				Completed
34102	Dell Creek	Sagebrush burning	D03	84	56	01	0403	1,000				
04901	Green-Sweetwater	Sagebrush herbicide	D03	84	56	01	0403	1,000				
04107	Salt River Range	Fence Constr.	D05	80	56	01	0403	2	1			Completed
04106	Grayback	Fence Constr.	D05	80	56	01	0403	1	.6			Completed
04105	Jenny Creek	Water Development	D05	80	56	01	0403	4				Completed
34102	Dell Creek	Fence Constr.	D05	80	56	01	0403		3.5			Completed
34102	Dell Creek	Bridge Constr.	D05	80	56	01	0403	1				Completed

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04109	N. Fork Sheep Cr.	Fence Constr.	D05	81	56	01	0403	1	.5			Completed
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Fence Constr.	D05	81	56	01	0403	1	.3			Completed
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Fence Constr.	D05	83	56	01	0403	2	1.3			
04107	Salt River Range	Water Development	D05	84	56	01	0403	1				
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Water Development	D05	84	56	01	0403	1				
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Water Development	D05	81	56	01	0403	1				Completed
04105	Jenny Creek	Fence Constr.	D05	81	56	01	0403	4	2			Completed
04102	Dell Creek	Fence Constr.	D05	81	56	01	0403	3	3.3			Completed
04108	Monument Ridge	Fence Constr.	D05	82	56	01	0403	3	3			
04104	Monument Ridge	Water Development	D05	82	56	01	0403	8				
04116	Gypsum Creek	Fence Constr.	D05	81	56	01	0403	2	1.5			Completed
04116	Gypsum Creek	Livestock Bridge	D05	81	56	01	0403	1				Completed
04901	Green-Sweetwater	Fence Constr.	D05	81	56	01	0403	2	2			Completed
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Watershed Restoration	F05	84	56	01	0403	2				
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Watershed Restoration	F05	83	56	01	0403	10				
04107	Salt River Range	Watershed Restoration	F05	84	56	01	0403	83				
04112	Commissary Ridge	Watershed Restoration	F05	84	56	01	0403	47				
04113	Nugent Park West	Watershed Restoration	F05	84	56	01	0403	30				
04104	Monument Ridge	Watershed Restoration	F05	85	56	01	0403	21				
04903	Togwotee	Watershed Restoration	F05	85	56	01	0403	2				
04102	Dell Creek	Watershed Restoration	F05	85	56	01	0403	25				
04112	Commissary Ridge	Watershed Restoration	F05	80	56	01	0403	25				Completed
04107	Salt River Range	Watershed Restoration	F05	80	56	01	0403	69				Completed
04104	Monument Ridge	Watershed Restoration	F05	80	56	01	0403	21				Completed
04102	Dell Creek	Watershed Restoration	F05	80	56	01	0403	15				Completed
04112	Commissary Ridge	Reforestation	E04	84	56	01	0403	264			441	
04112	Commissary Ridge	Fontennelle Creek	E06	85	55	01	0403	800		1,600	100	610
04112	Commissary Ridge	Reforestation	E04	87	55	01	0403	182			441	
04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L14	85	56	01	0403		6			
04112	Commissary Ridge	Road	L30	85	56	01	0403		1.5			
04107	Salt River Range	Elk Creek Salvage	E06	81	56	01	0403	540		1,500	100	610
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	81	56	01	0403		1.5			Completed
04105	Jenny Creek	Fortress Hill	E06	84	56	01	0403	1,200		1,400	100	610
04105	Jenny Creek	Reforestation	E04	84	56	01	0403	100			441	
04105	Jenny Creek	Road	L14	84	56	01	0403		2			
04105	Jenny Creek	Road	L30	84	55	01	0403		1.5			
04102	Dell Creek	Teepee Creek	E06	84	56	01	0403	1,000		1,200	100	610
04102	Dell Creek	Reforestation	E04	84	56	01	0403	100			441	
04102	Dell Creek	Road	L14	84	56	01	0403		.5			
04102	Dell Creek	Road	L30	84	56	01	0403		.5			
04901	Green-Sweetwater	Gypsum Creek	E06	85	56	01	0403	1,500		2,000	100	
04901	Green-Sweetwater	Reforestation	E04	87	56	01	0403	150			441	
04901	Green-Sweetwater	Road	L14	85	56	01	0403		1			
04901	Green-Sweetwater	Road	L40	85	55	01	0403		1			
04106	Grayback	Oil and Gas	G02	81	55	01	0403	20				Drilling
04103	Munger Mountain	Oil and Gas	G02	81	56	01	0403	7				Drilling
04102	Dell Creek	Oil and Gas	G02	81	55	01	0403	7				Drilling
04113	Nugent Park West	Oil and Gas	G02	80	56	01	0403	7				Drilling

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04112	Commissary Ridge	Oil and Gas	G02	81	56	01	0403	7				Drilling
04107	Salt River Range	Oil and Gas	G02	82	56	01	0403	10				Drilling
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Oil and Gas	G02	82	55	01	0403	5				Drilling
04110	So. Wyoming Range	Oil and Gas	G02	81	56	01	0403	14				Drilling
04109	N. Fk Sheep Creek	Oil and Gas	G02	81	56	01	0403	7				Drilling
04109	Deadman	Oil and Gas	G02	81	56	01	0404	7				Drilling
04107	Salt River Range	Oil and Gas	G02	82	56	01	0403	7				Drilling
04109	N. Fk. Sheep Creek	Coal Admin.	G02	82	56	01	0403	350				
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Sodium Admin.	G06	83	56	01	0403	350				
W4102	Game Creek	Surface Management	G01	81	56	01	0403	1,040				P
S4102	Dell Creek	Surface Management	G01	81	56	01	0403	680				P
04106	Grayback	Surface Management	G01	81	56	01	0403	420				P
04105	Jenny Creek	Surface Management	G01	81	56	01	0403	200				P
04104	Monument Ridge	Surface Management	G01	81	56	01	0403	40				P
04107	Salt River Range	Surface Management	G01	81	56	01	0403	1,740				P
04112	Commissary Ridge	Surface Management	G01	81	56	01	0403	600				P
04153	Toponce	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	15	02	0405	16,000				ES
04154	Bonneville Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	32,000				ES
04155	North Pebble	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	6,000				ES
04161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	81,420				ES
04162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	15	02	0405	96,300				ES
04157	Oxford Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	41,400				ES
04615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	16,950				P
04159	Clarkston Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0405	13,980				ES
04515	Bear Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	2,122				P
04160	Pole Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	6,220				P
04162	Stump Creek	Phosphate	G06	81	16	02	0405	720				P
04162	Stump Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	56	01	0405	6,527				E
04615	Bear Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	813				P
04162	Stump Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	252				P
04161	Caribou City	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	1,042				P
04162	Stump Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	12,177				P
04515	Bear Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	2,300				P
04151	West Mink	Aspen Regeneration	C04	81	16	02	0405	40				Current
04151	West Mink	Mineral Exp. Road	G06	81	16	02	0405		1			Completed
04151	West Mink	Trail Relocation & Const.	L21	81	16	02	0405		2			Current
04152	Scout Mountain	Aspen Regeneration	C04	81	16	02	0405	50				Current
04154	Bonneville Peak	Aspen Regeneration	C04	81	16	02	0405	40				Current
04154	Bonneville Peak	Trail Relocation & Const.	L21	81	15	02	0405	2				Completed
04157	Oxford Mountain	Habitat Improvement	C04	81	16	02	0405	100				Completed
04157	Oxford Mountain	Enclosure	C04	80	16	02	0405	5				Completed
04157	Oxford Mountain	Water Development	D05	80	16	02	0405	1				Completed
04159	Clarkston Mountain	Forage Improvement	D03	80	49	02	0405	120				Completed
04159	Clarkston Mountain	Forage Improvement	D03	81	49	02	0405	1,200				Completed
04160	Pole Creek	Salvage Program	E05	79	16	02	0405	100		330	230	660
04161	Caribou City	Salvage Program	E05	81	16	02	0405	200		200	230	660

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04615	Bear Creek	Pole Sale	E06	81	16	02	0405	30		50	100	660
04515	Bear Creek	Pole Sale	E06	81	16	02	0405	30		50	100	660
04161	Caribou City	Gold Mining	G01	81	16	02	0405	20				Current
04161	Caribou City	Bald Mtn. Oil Well	G02	79	16	02	0405	30				Drilling
04161	Caribou City	Bald Mtn. Supp.	G02	81	16	02	0405	10				Drilling
04161	Caribou City	Road Construction	L12	79	16	02	0405		8			Completed
04161	Caribou City	Range Improvement	D03	79	16	02	0405	500				Completed
04161	Caribou City	Gold Mining	G01	79	16	02	0405	20				Completed
04161	Caribou City	Road Construction	L12	81	16	02	0405	3				Completed
04161	Caribou City	Sagebrush Burn	D03	79	16	02	0405	230				Completed
04162	Stump Creek	Fence	D05	79	16	02	0405		2			Completed
04162	Stump Creek	Range Improvement	D03	79	16	02	0405	300				Completed
04162	Stump Creek	Wildlife Improvement	C09	79	16	02	0405	500				Completed
04151	West Mink	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	14,000				P
04152	Scout Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	26,000				P
04156	Elkhorn Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	44,500				ES
04158	Deep Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	5,360				ES
04111	Gannett Spring Cr	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	18,000				ES
04179	Worm Creek (Est)	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	22,725				ES
04204	Grouse Peak	Habitat Imp. Wildlife	C04	82	16	02	0406	75				Planned
04204	Grouse Peak	Habitat Imp. Wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	10				Completed
X4210	Borah Peak	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	83	16	02	0406	500				Planned
X4210	Borah Peak	Upper Pahsimeroi fences	D05	83	16	02	0406	5,303	2			Planned
X4210	Borah Peak	Upper Pahsimeroi water dev.	D05	83	16	02	0406	5,303	1.5			Planned
X4210	Borah Peak	Wet Creek (D-4)	E06	81	16	02	0406	156		712	100	630
04211	King Mountain	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	81	16	02	0406	640				Completed
04211	King Mountain	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	81	16	02	0406	640				Completed
04211	King Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	41,600				P
04212	Jumpoff Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0406	9,840				P
04212	Jumpoff Mtn.	Water Dev.	C04	81	16	02	0405	1				Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Little Basin	E06	82	16	02	0406	90		350	100	610
04207	Loon Creek	Little Bute	E05	85	16	02	0406	110		300	100	610
04219	Spring Basin	Kinnikinnie	E06	80	16	02	0406	150		450	230	660
E4202	Camas Creek	Lick Cr.	E05	80	16	02	0406	75		125	200	640
E4202	Camas Creek	Annie Roonie	E06	80	16	02	0406	150		350	200	660
E4202	Camas Creek	Van Horn	E06	80	16	02	0406	200		500	200	660 (500 MBF)
E4202	Camas Creek	Main Morgan	E06	81	16	02	0406	150		400	200	610
E4202	Camas Creek	Post-Poles	E06	80	16	02	0405	100		200	200	660 (200 MBF)
E4202	Camas Creek	Upper Blowfly	E06	82	16	02	0406	150		500	200	610
E4202	Camas Creek	Two Draws	E06	84	16	02	0406	250		400	200	610
E4202	Camas Creek	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	90				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	75				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	150				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Habitat Imp. Wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0405	40				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Morgan Creek Burn	D03	80	16	02	0406	50				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Eddie Creek Burn	D03	80	16	02	0406	70				Completed

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E4202	Camas Creek	Eddie Creek Fence	D05	82	16	02	0406	8,722	.5			Planned
E4202	Camas Creek	Eddie Creek Fence	D05	82	16	02	0406	8,722	1.5			Planned
E4202	Camas Creek	Eddie Creek Fence	D05	82	16	02	0406	8,722	1			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	10				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	50				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	260				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	75				Completed
W4903	Lemhi Range	Water Development	C04	82	16	02	0406	2				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	81	16	02	0406	1,280				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Water Dev.(San Felipe)	D05	81	16	02	0406	8,245	1			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Little Morgan Reveg.	D03	83	16	02	0406	300				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Creek Reveg.	D03	80	16	02	0406	600				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Point Plant Control	D03	80	16	02	0406	70				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Creek Burns	D03	80	16	02	0406	200				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Sulphur Creek Burn	D03	82	16	02	0406	200				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Cr. Poison Control	D03	80	16	02	0406	70				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Sulphur Cr. Water Dev.	D05	82	16	02	0406	6,819	2.8			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Sulphur Cr. Fences	D05	80	16	02	0406	6,819	3.3			Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Cr. Troughs	D05	80	16	02	0406	7,350	6.3			Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Cr. Fences	D05	80	16	02	0406	7,350	1.1			Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Water Troughs	D05	83	16	02	0406	300				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Rook Springs	D05	83	16	02	0406	50				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Wino Basin Water Dev.	D05	82	16	02	0406	6,379	.8			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Wino Basin Fences	D05	82	16	02	0406	6,379	1			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Wino Basin Rev.	D03	82	16	02	0406	400				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Warm Springs Fence	D05	82	16	02	0406	8,245	.5			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Warm Spring Water Dev.	D05	82	16	02	0406	8,245	1			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Rook Springs Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0406	3,305	.5			Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lawson Cr. Water Dev.	D03	81	16	02	0406	20,563	2.5			Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Mining	G06	81	16	02	0406	20				Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Mining-uranium	G05	81	16	02	0406	10				Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Mining-roads	L12	81	16	02	0406		12			Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Basin Cr. Range Imp.	D05	81	16	02	0406	50				Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Cape Horn thinning	E05	81	16	02	0406	280			520	Completed
04207	Loon Creek	T.S.-Road Constr.	L14	81	16	02	0406		1.5			Completed
04207	Loon Creek	East Noranda	E06	83	16	02	0406	180		1,000	200	610
04207	Loon Creek	Rankin Creek	E06	84	16	02	0406	80		300	300	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Mining-Roads	L12	81	16	02	0406		3			Completed
04217	Squaw Creek	Mining	G06	81	16	02	0406	150				Completed
04217	Squaw Creek	Timber-Roads	L14	81	16	02	0406		3			Completed
04217	Squaw Creek	Fuels	P11	81	16	02	0406	40				Pending
04217	Squaw Creek	Aspen watershed	F05	81	16	02	0406	40				Complete
04217	Squaw Creek	High Cinnabar	E06	82	16	02	0406	250		1,000	200	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Thompson Breaks	E06	83	16	02	0406	70		200	200	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Nanny Creek	E06	82	16	02	0406	70		200	200	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Martin Creek	E06	84	16	02	0406	80		250	200	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Cyprus #1-4	E05	81	16	02	0406	800		6,500	210	660 (4.5 MBF)
04217	Squaw Creek	Post/Poles	E06	80	16	02	0406	100		200	200	660 (200 MBF)

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04218	Greylock	Mining-roads	L12	80	16	02	0406		2			Complete
04218	Greylock	Mining-general	G05	80	16	02	0406	2				Complete
X4066	Sulphur	Habitat Imp. Wildlife	C04	81	16	02	0406	1				Pending
X4066	Sulphur	Fuels Reduction	P12	80	16	02	0405	60				Completed
X4066	Sulphur	Fuels Reduction	P12	81	16	02	0406	60				Pending
X4066	Sulphur	Post/Poles	E06	81	16	02	0405	100		50	200	660 (50 MBF)
X4066	Sulphur	Mosquito Flat Ter.	E06	95	16	02	0406	70		200	200	610
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Minerals - Wino claim	G05	80	16	02	0405	25				Completed
04204	Grouse Peak	Minerals - Penal Gulch	G06	80	15	02	0406	10				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Minerals - Patterson	G06	83	16	02	0406	5				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Minerals - Exxon	G05	85	16	02	0406	400				Planned
04502	Taylor Mountain	Morgan Cr. Poison Control	D03	80	16	02	0406	70				Completed
04502	Taylor Mountain	Post/Poles	E06	80	16	02	0406	100		200	100	660 (200 MBF)
W4503	Lemhi Range	Little Morgan Cr. Fences	D05	83	16	02	0406	975	1			Planned
W4503	Lemhi Range	Little Morgan Cr. water dev.	D05	83	16	02	0406	975	1			Planned
W4503	Lemhi Range	Post/Poles	E06	80	16	02	0406	100		200	100	660 (200 MBF)
04601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0406	43,520				E
04601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	82	16	02	0406	42,015				P
E4503	E. Lemhi Range	Wyethia Spray	D03	79	15	02	0406	50				Not Complete
E4503	E. Lemhi Range	Water Development (4)	D05	79	16	02	0405	2				Completed
4209	Pahsimeroi	Oil and Gas	G02	82	16	02	0406	70,400				P
04210	Borah Peak	Oil and Gas	G02	82	16	02	0405	19,000				P
04503	Lemhi Range	Oil and Gas	G06	82	16	02	0406	3,040				P
04252	Cedar Bench	Wildlife Chaining	C04	85	49	02	0407	500				Planned
04255	Horse Valley Creek	Natural Fuels	P12	80	49	02	0407	200				Completed
04255	Horse Valley Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0407	14,700				E
04256	Deer Creek	Construct Water ponds	C04	80	49	02	0407	6				Completed
04256	Deer Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0407	44,000				E
04257	Casto Bluff	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0407	93,300				E
04252	Cedar Bench	Spring Development	C04	80	49	02	0407	200				Completed
04252	Cedar Bench	Misc. Forest Products	E06	90	49	02	0407	20		20	200	660 (20 MBF)
04252	Cedar Bench	Misc. Forest Products	E05	95	49	02	0407	20		20	200	500
04255	Horse Valley Creek	Range Forage Improvement	D03	85	49	02	0407	1,000				Planned
04256	Deer Creek	Sagebrush Burn	C04	85	49	02	0407	1,000				Planned
04257	Casto Bluff	Fence	D05	80	49	02	0407		2			Completed
04257	Casto Bluff	Sagebrush Burn	C04	81	49	02	0407	100				In Progress
04257	Casto Bluff	Fence	D05	81	49	02	0407		2			In Progress
04257	Casto Bluff	Water Guzzler	C04	81	49	02	0407	200				Planned
04257	Casto Bluff	Sagebrush Burn	C04	82	49	02	0407	1,300				Planned
04257	Casto Bluff	Sagebrush Burn	C04	83	49	02	0407	950				Planned
04257	Casto Bluff	Sagebrush Burn	C04	84	49	02	0407	500				Planned
04257	Casto Bluff	Sagebrush Burn	C04	85	49	02	0407	280				Planned

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04302	Thousand Lake Mtn.	Spring Development(2)	D05	81	49	02	0408	1,000				
04302	Thousand Lake Mtn.	Fence	D05	81	49	02	0408		3			
04302	Thousand Lake Mtn.	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	81	49	02	0408	70			520	
04302	Thousand Lake Mtn.	Natural Fuel	P11	81	49	02	0408	40				
04303	Solomon Basin	Spring Development	D05	81	49	01	0408	600				
04304	Johns Pk-Mt Alice	Fence	D05	81	49	01	0408		3			
04304	Johns Pk-Mt Alice	Reveg.	D03	81	49	01	0408	200				
04305	Hilgard Mtn.	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	81	49	01	0408	200			520	
04305	Hilgard Mtn	Spring Development	D05	81	49	01	0408	300				
04308	UM Plateau-Mt Terrill	Fence	D05	81	49	01	0408		2			
04831	Mytoge	Revegetation	D03	81	49	01	0408	400				
04319	Oak Creek	Range Impr.	D05	81	49	02	0408		3			In Progress
04301	Wayne Wonderland	Range Impr.	D05	81	49	02	0408		1.5			In Progress
04308	UM Plateau-Mt Terrill	Range Impr.	D05	81	49	01	0408		2			In Progress
04313	Tushar Mtn.	Range Impr.	D05	81	49	02	0408		1.5			In Progress
04304	Johns Pk-Mt Alice	Range Impr.	D03	81	49	01	0408	200				In Progress
04319	Oak Creek	Range Impr.	D05	81	49	02	0408		5.5			Planned
04315	Pavant	Range Impr.	D05	81	49	02	0408		2.5			Planned
04317	Beehive Peak	Range Impr.	D05	81	49	01	0408		6			Planned
04426	Musinia Peak	Willow Creek fence	D05	81	49	01	0408	1,920	3			Construction
04424	White Mountain	Fishlake Bdy Fence	D05	81	49	01	0408	1,200	1			Reconstruction
04424	White Mountain	Fence	D05	81	49	01	0408	1,200	1			Preconst.
04302	Thousand Lake Mtn.	Road Construction	L14	83	49	02	0408		3.5			
04305	Hilgard Mountain	Road Construction	L14	81	49	01	0408		2			
04308	UM Plateau-Mt Terrill	Road Construction	L14	82	49	01	0408		1.5			
04308	UM Plateau-Mt Terrill	Yogo Creek	E06	82	49	01	0408	122		500	100	610
04308	UM Plateau-Mt Terrill	Road Construction	L14	82	49	01	0408		4.5			
04309	Signal Peak	Monument Peak/Wooten Spg.	E06	84	49	01	0408	100		400	100	600
04309	Signal Peak	Road Construction	L04	83	49	01	0408		2			
04309	Signal Peak	Monument Peak/Wooten Spg.	E06	85	49	01	0408	50		600	100	600
04309	Signal Peak	Road Construction	L04	84	49	01	0408		5			
04310	Marysvale Peak	Road Construction	L08	84	49	02	0408		2.5			
04325	Langdon	Lower Langdon	E05	81	49	02	0408	25		400	200	660
04325	Langdon	Road Construction	L14	81	49	02	0408		2			
04301	Wayne Wonderland	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0408	960				ES
04302	Thousand Lake Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	27,310				P
04303	Solomon Basin	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0408	1,280				ES
04303	Solomon Basin	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0408	580				P
04303	Solomon Basin	Coal Leases	G03	81	49	01	0408	870				E
04305	Hilgard Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0408	2,580				P
04308	UM Plateau-Mt Terrill	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0408	400				ES
04309	Signal Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0408	240				ES
04309	Signal Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0408	4,180				P
04310	Marysvale Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	1,160				P
04310	Marysvale Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	2,500				ES
04310	Marysvale Peak	Nonenergy Leasable	G06	81	49	02	0408	1				P
04311	Circleville Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	1,610				ES
04312	Bullion-Delano	Gold & Silver Operation	G05	81	49	02	0408	4	1			In Progress
04312	Bullion-Delano	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	1,000				P

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04313	Tushar Mtn.	Dendrite Operation	G05	81	49	02	0408	2	1			In Progress
04313	Tushar Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	5,200				ES
04313	Tushar Mtn.	Uranium	G05	81	49	02	0408	5	4			P
04313	Tushar Mtn.	Uranium-Western Nuclear	G05	81	49	02	0408	10	4			In Progress
04313	Tushar Mtn.	Uranium-Western Nuclear	G05	81	49	02	0408	5	1			P
04313	Tushar Mtn.	Uranium-Rocky Mtn. Energy	G05	81	49	02	0408	5	2			In Progress
04313	Tushar Mtn.	Uranium-Victor Littlefield	G05	81	49	02	0408	1	1			In Progress
04314	Dog Valley	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	18,500				ES
04314	Dog Valley	Geothermal	G04	81	49	02	0408	7,080				E
04315	Pavant	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	21,290				ES
04315	Pavant	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	5,280				P
04316	Flat Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0408	2,120				P
04317	Beehive Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	120				P
04318	N. Pavant	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	19,900				ES
04319	Oak Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	2,400				ES
04324	Tibadore	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	02	0408	3,680				ES
04312	Bullion-Delano	Bullion #1	E06	84	49	02	0408	500		600	100	600
04310	Marysvale Peak	Whitelodge Aspen	E06	83	49	02	0408	300		650	100	600
04309	Signal Peak	South Monument Peak	E06	84	49	01	0408	400		200	100	600
04302	Thousand Lake Mt.	Snow Lake	E06	82	49	02	0408	450		1,000	100	610
04302	Thousand Lake Mt.	Neffs Reservoir	E05	84	49	02	0408	250		650	100	610
04302	Thousand Lake Mt.	Neffs Reservoir	E06	85	49	02	0408	100		250	100	610
04305	Hilgard Mt.	Hilgard Salvage	E06	85	49	01	0408	200		400	230	600
04306	Mt. Marvine	UM Pass	E06	80	49	01	0408	300		412	100	660 (412 MBF)
04302	Thousand Lake Mtn.	Upper Deep Cr. Spr.	D05	79	49	02	0408	1				Completed
04304	Johns Pk-Mt. Alice	Elk Camp Spray	D03	79	49	01	0408	1,000				Completed
04305	Hilgard Mtn.	Snow Draft Dev.	D05	79	49	01	0408	1				Completed
04305	Hilgard Mtn.	East Tidewell Fence	D05	79	49	01	0408		1			Completed
04307	Fishlake Mtn.	Rust Spring	D05	79	49	01	0408	1				Completed
04305	Hilgard Mtn.	Meeks Water Dev.	D05	79	49	01	0408	1				Completed
04314	Dog Valley	Black Ridge Chaining	D03	79	49	01	0408	350				Completed
04426	Musinia Peak	Willow Creek Fence	D05	79	49	01	0408		4			Completed
04424	White Mtn.	Salina Creek Fence	D05	79	49	01	0408		2			Completed
04426	Musinia Peak	Willow Creek	D05	79	49	01	0408	1				Completed
04424	White Mtn.	Salina Creek Water Dev.	D05	79	49	01	0408	1				Completed
04831	Mytoge	Upper Post Hollow Fence	D05	79	49	01	0408		.3			Completed
04831	Mytoge	Post Hollow Spray	D03	79	49	01	0408	400				Completed
04355	South Schell	Radio Repeater	J01	79	32	01	0409	.5				Completed
04356	Duck Creek Mtns.	Wind Monitoring Tower	J01	81	32	01	0409	.5				Completed
04358	Cooper	Wind Monitoring Tower	J01	81	32	01	0409	.5				Completed
04354	North Schell	Operating Plans	G05	81	32	01	0409	1.8				E
04372	Jarbidge	One Trough	D05	79	32	01	0409					Completed
04372	Jarbidge	11 Stock ponds	D05	80	32	01	0409	4,800				Completed
04372	Jarbidge	Fence	D05	81	32	01	0409	1.5				
04372	Jarbidge	Noxious weed	D03	79	32	01	0409	4				Completed
04372	Jarbidge	3 Trough and Pipe	D05	80	32	01	0409		3			Completed Pipe

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04373	Lime Creek	Livestock waterline (W.C.)	D05	80	32	01	0409					Completed
04373	Lime Creek	Livestock waterline (W.C.)	D05	80	32	01	0409		.5			Completed
04373	Lime Creek	4 Pit Tanks	D05	81	32	01	0409	.5				Planned
04374	Elk Mtn.	Range fence (Three Crk.)	D05	80	32	01	0409		4			Completed
04375	Flat Creek	Range fence (Three Crk.)	D05	80	32	01	0409		2			Completed
04375	Flat Creek	Prescribed Burn (Candle Cr.)	D03	80	32	01	0409	55				Completed
04364	Shellback	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	90	32	01	0409	2,780				P
04364	Shellback	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	13,483				E
04362	White Pine	Oil & Gas	G02	81	32	01	0409	160				P
04362	White Pine	Oil & Gas	G02	81	32	01	0409	3,621				ES
04363	Moko Moke	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	81	32	01	0409	5,980				P Applications
04365	Bald Mtn.	Operating Plans	G06	81	32	01	0409	.4				E
04366	Cottonwood	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	81	32	01	0409	40				P
04370	Ward Mountain	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	81	32	01	0409	3,711				P
04839	Duckwater	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	51	32	01	0409	2,560				P Application
04362	White Pine	Spring Dev.	D05	80	32	01	0409	.5				Completed
04362	White Pine	Meadow Fence	D05	80	32	01	0409		1			Completed
04362	White Pine	Spring Dev.	D05	81	32	01	0409	.5				Completed
04388	Wildhorse	Mineral lease Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	2,517				ES
04389	Independence Mtns.	Mineral lease Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	14,087				E
04383	Happy Camp	Mineral lease Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	3,530				ES
04383	Happy Camp	Operating plan	G06	80	32	01	0409	212				E
04383	Happy Camp	Operating plan	G06	79	32	01	0409	2				E
04389	Independence Mtns.	Operating plan	G05	80	32	01	0409	155				E
04385	Salmon Creek	Operating plan	G05	80	32	01	0409	2				Completed
04387	White Rock	Operating plan	G05	80	32	01	0409	21				Completed
04378	Robinson Canyon	Operating plan	G06	80	32	01	0409	1				Completed
04386	Fawn Creek	Operating plan	G06	80	32	01	0409	4.5				Completed
04376	Copper Mtn.	Operating plan	G06	80	32	01	0409	2				Completed
04382	Merritt Mtn.	Operating plan	G06	80	32	01	0409	9.5				Completed
04382	Merritt Mtn.	Operating plan	G05	79	32	01	0409	3				Completed
04388	Wildhorse	Fence constr.	D05	90	32	01	0409	15	6			Completed
04388	Wildhorse	Water troughs	D05	80	32	01	0409	.1				E
04389	Independence Mtns.	Water trough	D05	80	32	01	0409	.1				Completed
04388	Wildhorse	Reservoirs/Pit tanks	D05	79	32	01	0409	1.6				Completed 16
04387	White Rock	Reservoirs/pit tanks	D05	80	32	01	0409	.1				
04382	Merritt Mtn.	Reservoirs/Pit tanks	D05	80	32	01	0409	1				Completed 10
04390	Haystack	Reservoirs/Pit tanks	D05	80	32	01	0409	1				Completed 10
04388	Wildhorse	Fence	D05	79	32	01	0409	38	15			Completed
04388	Wildhorse	Water troughs	D05	81	32	01	0409	.1				E
04362	White Pine	Operating Plans	G06	80	32	01	0409	2				E
04362	White Pine	Meadow Fence	F05	80	32	01	0409	1				Completed
04363	Moko Moke	Drift Fence (Cottonwood)	D05	79	32	01	0409	2				Completed
04363	Moko Moke	Drift Fence (Moko Moke)	D05	79	32	01	0409	4				Completed
04363	Moko Moke	Water Development	D05	79	32	01	0409	1				Completed
04363	Moko Moke	Water Development	D05	79	32	01	0409	1				Completed
04363	Moko Moke	Drift Fence	D05	79	32	01	0409	2				Completed
04363	Moko Moke	Drift Fence	D05	79	32	01	0409	4				Completed
04363	Moko Moke	Water Development	D05	79	32	01	0409	1				Completed
04363	Moko Moke	Water Development	D05	79	32	01	0409	1				Completed

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04364	Shellback	Prospecting Permits	G05	81	32	01	0409	10				E
04364	Shellback	Meadow Exclosure	D05	79	32	01	0409	2				Completed
04364	Shellback	Drift Fence	D05	79	32	01	0409	1				Completed
04364	Shellback	Meadow Exclosure	F05	79	32	01	0409	2				Completed
04364	Shellback	Drift Fence	D05	79	32	01	0409	1				Completed
04370	Ward Mountain	S/U Permit, Wind Monitoring	J01	81	32	01	0409	.5				Completed
04839	Duckwater	Operating Plans	G05	81	32	01	0409	.5				Planning
04839	Duckwater	Fence Extension	D05	79	32	01	0409	2				Completed
04839	Duckwater	Fence Extension	D05	79	32	01	0409	2				Completed
B4372	Jarbidge	Wildlife Exclosure (2)	C04	79	32	01	0409	.3				Completed (2)
B4372	Jarbidge	Larkspur	D03	79	32	01	0409	10				Completed
B4372	Jarbidge	Water Troughs (2)	D05	79	32	01	0409		1			Completed (2)
B4372	Jarbidge	Water Troughs (2)	D05	79	32	01	0409		.5			Completed (2)
B4372	Jarbidge	Operating Plan	G06	80	32	01	0409	5				Completed
04373	Lime Creek	Fence Construction	D05	79	32	01	0409		2			Completed
04375	Flat Creek	Water Trough	D05	79	32	01	0409					Completed
04375	Flat Creek	Water Trough	D05	79	32	01	0409					Completed
04377	Rattlesnake	Pit Tanks-Reservoirs	D05	79	32	01	0409	.4				Completed
04380	Bruneau River	Operating Plan	G06	79	32	01	0409	15				Completed
04380	Bruneau River	Operating Plan	G06	80	32	01	0409	4				Completed
04380	Bruneau River	Operating Plan	G05	81	32	01	0409	2				Completed
04386	Fawn Creek	Fence Construction	D05	79	32	01	0409		23			Completed
04388	Wildhorse	Noxious Weed Spray	D03	79	32	01	0409	.5				Completed
04388	Wildhorse	Noxious Weed Spray	D03	80	32	01	0409	.5				Completed
04390	Haystack	Headcut Control Structure	F05	80	32	01	0409	1				Completed
04390	Haystack	Operating Plan	G06	80	32	01	0409	.5				Completed
04636	McCall	Operating Plan	G06	80	32	01	0409	2.5				Completed
04417	Big Bear Creek	Rebuild Fence	D05	81	49	01	0410		1			In process
04417	Big Bear Creek	Drill & Seed	D03	82	49	01	0410	500				Planned
04417	Big Bear Creek	Sagebrush treatment	D03	83	49	01	0410	100				Planned
04417	Big Bear Creek	Aspen treatment	C04	83	49	01	0410	600				Planned
04414	White Knoll	Drill & seed	D03	81	49	01	0410	100				Completed
04414	White Knoll	Aspen treatment	C04	85	49	01	0410	100				Planned
04415	Straight Canyon	Drill & seed	D03	82	49	01	0410	150				Planned
04415	Straight Canyon	Prune mahogany	C04	80	49	01	0410	70				Complete
04415	Straight Canyon	Prune mahogany	C04	81	49	01	0410	80				Planned
04415	Straight Canyon	Temporary Road	L30	81	49	01	0410		2			In process
04413	Boulger-Black Can	Sagebrush treatment	D03	81	49	01	0410	100				Complete
04413	Boulger-Black Can	Drill & seed	D03	81	49	01	0410	300				Planned
04413	Boulger-Black Can	Aspen treatment	C04	82	49	01	0410	400				Planned
04413	Boulger-Black Can	Veratrum treatment	D03	81	49	01	0410	300				Planned
04432	Horse Mtn.-Mans Pk.	Minerals claims - Uranium	G05	81	49	01	0410	8,720				E
04433	Mt. Peale	Minerals claims - Uranium	G05	81	49	01	0410	7,415				E
04438	Arch Canyon	Mineral claims - Uranium	G05	81	49	01	0410	990				E
04437	Hammond-Notch Canyon	Mineral Claims - Uranium	G05	81	49	01	0410	1,192				E

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04409	East Mtn.	Oil & Gas lease	G02	81	49	01	0410	100				E
04417	Big Bear Creek	Oil & Gas lease	G02	81	49	01	0410	5,150				E
04435	South Mtn.	Minerals Claims - Uranium	G05	81	49	01	0410	6,125				E
04437	Hammond-Notch Canyon	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	11,155				P
04438	Arch Canyon	Oil & Gas leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	550				P
04403	Dairy Fork	Oil & Gas Drilling	G02	81	49	01	0410	10				ES
04406	Oak Creek	Ferto Mine	G05	81	49	01	0410	10				E
04426	Musinia Peak	Timber Sale	E06	81	49	01	0410	50		200	100	600
04401	Cedar Knoll	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	24,160				E
04402	Coal Hollow	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	4,792				E
04403	Dairy Fork	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	2,539				E
04404	Bennion Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	12,340				E
04405	Price River	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	25,550				E
04406	Oak Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	14,554				E
04407	Rolfson-Staker	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	6,920				E
04408	Nuck Woodward	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	11,596				E
04408	Nuck Woodward	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	905				P
04409	East Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	31,100				E
04410	Gentry Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	6,460				E
04410	Gentry Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	340				P
04411	Biddlecome Rock Can	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	17,338				E
04412	Big Horseshoe	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	14,355				E
04412	Big Horseshoe	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	1,276				P
04413	Boulger-Black Can	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	20,560				E
04414	White Knoll	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	13,570				E
04415	Straight Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	5,910				E
04417	Big Bear Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	24,960				E
04419	Black Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	4,275				E
04419	Black Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	1,975				P
04420	Birch Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	3,750				E
04420	Birch Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	1,422				P
04421	Twelve Mile Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	8,480				E
04421	Twelve Mile Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	2,120				P
04423	Muddy Cr-Nelson Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	62,970				E
04424	White Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	7,890				E
04426	Musinia Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	2,100				E
04426	Musinia Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	1,932				P
04427	Wildcat Knolls	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	5,335				E
04432	Horse Mtns-Mans Pk	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	22,338				E
04432	Horse Mtns-Mans Pk	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	1,241				P
04433	Mt Peale	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	4,080				E
04433	Mt Peale	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	3,060				P
04434	Roc Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	82				E
04434	Roc Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	1,582				P
04435	South Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	10,995				E
04435	South Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	49	01	0410	3,665				P
04432	Horse Mtn-Mann's Pk	Fence	D05	80	49	01	0410		1			Completed
04435	South Mountain	Fence	D05	80	49	01	0410		1			Completed
04435	South Mountain	Burn Oak/Sage	D03	82	49	01	0410	200				Planned

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04432	Horse Mtn-Mann's Pk	Seismic Activity	G02	80	49	01	0410		7			Completed
04433	Mt. Peale	Seismic Activity	G02	81	49	01	0410		5			Completed
04434	Roc Creek	Seismic Activity	G02	81	08	01	0410		12			Completed
04435	South Mountain	Seismic Activity	G02	81	49	01	0410		10			Completed
04434	Roc Creek	Uranium Claims	G05	81	49	01	0410	1,440				& No Activity
04435	South Mountain	Uranium Claims	G05	80	49	01	0410	640				E No Activity
04434	Roc Creek	Road Construction	G05	80	08	01	0410		5			Completed
04432	Horse Mtn-Mann's Pk	Road Construction	G01	80	49	01	0410		2			Completed
04434	Roc Creek	Fence	D05	84	08	01	0410		1			Planned
04434	Roc Creek	Pond Construction	D05	93	08	01	0410	4				Planned
04423	Muddy Ck-Nelson Mtn.	Coal Drilling	G03	91	49	01	0410	10				Completed
04411	Bittlecome-Rock Can.	Coal Drilling	G03	80	49	01	0410	5				Completed
04413	Boulger-Black Can.	Timber Sale	E06	81	49	01	0410	15		1,000	100	620
04409	East Mountain	Oil and Gas	G02	81	49	01	0410	100				Completed
04417	Big Bear Creek	Oil and Gas	G02	91	49	01	0410	6,150				Completed
04413	Bougler-Black Can.	Oil and Gas	G02	81	49	01	0410	20,660				Completed
04424	White Mountain	Oil and Gas	G02	81	49	01	0410	7,890				Completed
04403	Dairy Fork	Oil Drilling Oper.	G02	81	49	01	0410	5				In Progress
04406	Oak Creek	Sage Control	D03	80	49	01	0410	175				Completed
04406	Oak Creek	Water Development (5)	D05	80	49	01	0410	175				Completed
04406	Oak Creek	Seeding & Tarweed Control	D03	81	49	01	0410	80				In Progress
04412	Big Horseshoe	Water Development	D05	80	49	01	0410					
04412	Big Horseshoe	Timber Sale	E05	81	49	01	0410	100		500	100	660 (500 MBF)
04419	Black Mountain	Fencing	D05	81	49	01	0410		1.9			In Progress
04419	Black Mountain	Rangeland Seeding	D03	81	49	01	0410	200				In Progress
04419	Black Mountain	Water Development	D05	82	49	01	0410					Planned
04419	Black Mountain	Sagebrush Control	D03	81	49	01	0410	350				Planned
04421	Twelve Mile Creek	Fencing	D05	80	49	01	0410		4			Completed
04421	Twelve Mile Creek	Fencing	D05	81	49	01	0410		2			In Progress
04421	Twelve Mile Creek	Timber Canyon	E06	82	49	01	0410	70		500	100	610
04424	White Mountain	Rangeland Seeding	D03	81	49	01	0410	350				In Progress
04424	White Mountain	Grasshopper Control	D03	91	49	01	0410	1,000				
04424	White Mountain	Water Development	D05	81	49	01	0410					In Progress
04426	Musinia Peak	Fencing	D05	80	49	01	0410		3			Completed
04428	Sanpitch	Sagebrush Control	D03	80	49	01	0410	200				Completed
04428	Sanpitch	Timber Sale	E06	83	49	01	0410	300		1,200	100	610
04428	Sanpitch	Aerial Seeding	D03	84	49	01	0410	1,500				Proposed
04429	Levan Peak	Rangeland Seeding	D03	81	49	01	0410	350				In Progress
04437	Hammond-Notch Ca.	Wildlife Water	C04	94	49	01	0410					Planned
04438	Arch Canyon	Wildlife Water	C04	94	49	01	0410					Planned
04466	Council Mtn.	Fence Construction	D05	80	16	01	0412		1			Complete
04465	Sheep Gulch	Fence Construction	D05	81	16	01	0412	10	4			Under Constr.
04465	Sheep Gulch	Spray/Burn (400 each)	D03	80	15	01	0412	800				Completed
W4455	Lick Creek West	East Slope	E06	83	16	01	0412	2,000	15	13,500	100	620 (Reoffer)
04461	French Creek	Timber Sale-Road	L04	82	16	01	0412	45	9.3			Con. prepared
04461	French Creek	Wildlife Burn	C04	81	16	01	0412	200				Completed

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W4451	Needles (West)	Poorman	E06	81	16	01	0412	250	2	1,000	100	630
04464	Caddy Mountain	Restoration Aerial Seed	F05	80	16	01	0412	250				Complete
04466	Council Mtn.	Dessoret Cabin	E06	82	16	01	0412	200	2	3,000	100	630
W4455	Lick Creek W.	Fall Creek	E06	81	16	01	0412	2,100	11.7	10,100	100	530 (Ad 6/81)
04921	Gospel Hump	Republican Flat	L04	82	16	01	0412	20	11			Surveyed
04462	Indian Creek	Steen Cr.	E06	85	16	01	0412	200	4	3,500	100	610
04461	French Creek	French Creek	E06	83	16	01	0412	2,600	13	9,500	100	630
04922	Rapid River	Mickey Cr.	E06	84	16	01	0412	1,200	19	10,000	100	600
W4451	Needles (West)	So. Fk. Kennally	E05	84	16	01	0412	1,800	5	9,000	100	620
04465	Sheep Gulch	Drift Fence	D05	80	16	01	0412		1			Complete
04453	Meadow Creek	Lode Mining	G06	79	16	01	0412	30	1.5			Const.& Dev.
04456	Placer Creek	Lode Mining	G06	79	16	01	0412	10	1			Const.& Dev.
04451	French Creek	Range Trail Construction	D05	79	16	01	0412		3			Complete
W4455	Lick Creek-West	Range Trail Construction	D05	80	16	01	0412		5			Complete
04460	Carey Creek	Wildlife Burn	C04	81	16	01	0412	300				Complete
04922	Rapid River	Hickbear	E06	82	16	01	0412	100	2	1,000	100	610
04062	Snow Bank	County Line	E06	85	16	01	0412	50	1	250	100	600
04465	Sheep Gulch	Salvage Logging	E06	81	16	01	0412	100		300	230	600
04461	French Creek	Mineral Exploration	G06	81	16	01	0412	1	1.5			In Progress
W4455	Lick Creek - West	East Slope	E06	83	16	01	0412	2,000	15	10,500	100	620
E4202	Camas Creek	Prescribed Burning	C04	81	16	02	0413	50				
E4202	Camas Creek	Minerals	G05	80	16	02	0413	10	2			
E4202	Camas Creek	Mine Access Road	J01	80	16	02	0413	12	4			
E4202	Camas Creek	Surface Explor.	G06	80	16	02	0413	5				
E4202	Camas Creek	Surface Explor.	G05	81	16	02	0413	5				
04501	Napolean Ridge	Killer Ridge (1,000 MBF)	E06	80	16	02	0413	1,250		700	100	560
04501	Napolean Ridge	Surface Exploration	G06	80	16	02	0413	4	1			Completed
04501	Napolean Ridge	Surface Exploration	G06	81	16	02	0413	12	2.5			Exploration
04502	Taylor Mountain	Woodswan	E06	81	16	02	0413	960		1,500	100	620
04502	Taylor Mountain	Small Timber Sales	E06	82	16	02	0413	50		100	200	610
04502	Taylor Mountain	Weasel Cr.	E06	84	16	02	0413	2,000		1,000	100	600
04502	Taylor Mountain	Moyer-Salt Cr. 6,000 MBF	E06	84	16	02	0413	9,000		4,000	100	600
04502	Taylor Mtn.	Surface Explor.	G06	82	16	02	0413	20				
E4503	Lemhi Range	Hayden Cr. 1,500 MBF	E05	86	16	02	0413	4,000		1,000	100	500
E4503	Lemhi Range	Big Eightmile	E06	84	16	02	0413	2,000		1,500	100	610
E4503	Lemhi Range	Tobiac Cr 1,500 MBF	E06	85	16	02	0413	2000		1,000	100	600
E4503	Lemhi Range	Bitterbrush Planting	C04	80	16	02	0413	22				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Dev. Pipeline	D05	80	16	02	0413	10	.5			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence	D05	81	16	02	0413	300	.3			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Pres. Burn	D03	81	16	02	0413	280				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	1,200	1			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	500	.5			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0413	600	.1			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0413	500	.1			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	600	.5			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	1,200	1			Planning

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E4503	Lemhi Range	Unit Fence	D05	83	16	02	0413	500	.5			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Development	D05	83	15	02	0413	500	.1			Planning
E4503	Lehmi Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	1,800	1.5			
E4503	Lemhi Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	15	02	0413	1,400				P
E4503	Lemhi Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0413	4,840				ES
E4503	Lemhi Range	Activity Fuels	P11	90	15	02	0413	73				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Activity Fuels	P11	82	16	02	0413	26				
E4503	Lemhi Range	Surface Explor.	G05	80	16	02	0413	11				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Surface Explor.	G06	81	16	02	0413	13				Planning
E4504	Panther Creek	Sunshine	E05	84	16	02	0413	12,300		3,500	100	600
E4504	Panther Creek	Gant	E05	86	16	02	0413	4,000		4,000	100	600
E4504	Panther Creek	Surface Explor.	G05	81	16	02	0413	20				In Progress
04506	Jureano	Prescribed Burning	C04	80	16	02	0413	200				Completed
04506	Jureano	Prescribed Burning	C04	81	16	02	0413	120				Completed
04506	Jureano	Prescribed Burn	C04	91	16	02	0413	300				Annual progress
04506	Jureano	Prescribed Burn	C04	79	16	02	0413	260				Completed
04506	Jureano	Mining Activities	G05	80	15	02	0413	1				Operational
04506	Jureano	Geothermal lease	G04	91	16	02	0413	5,760				Planning
04510	Jesse Creek	Bob Moore	E06	93	15	02	0413	1,920		2,000	100	610
04510	Jesse Creek	Water Dev.	D05	84	16	02	0413	4				Planning
04510	Jesse Creek	Nest Structures	C04	91	16	02	0413	1				Completed
04510	Jesse Creek	Surface Exploration	G05	83	16	02	0413	3				Planning
04511	Perreau Cr.	Perreau Cr. 3,000 MBF	E06	85	16	02	0413	4,000		2,000	100	600
04511	Perreau Cr.	Water Dev.	D05	80	16	02	0413	2				Completed
04512	Agency Creek	Flume Creek 2,200 MBF	E05	90	15	02	0413	4,480		2,000	100	630
04512	Agency Creek	Kenney Cr. 2,000 MBF	E06	82	16	02	0413	1,340		1,000	100	520
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Anderson-3 Mile 5,000 MBF	E06	85	16	02	0413	10,000		4,000	100	610
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Water Dev.	D05	83	16	02	0413	.5				Planning
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Surface Exploration	G05	79	15	02	0413	5				Explor. Cont.
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Natural Fuels	P12	91	16	02	0413	150				Completed
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Surface Explor.	G05	80	16	02	0413	5				Completed
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Surface Explor.	G05	82	15	02	0413	6				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Upper Kenney Cr.	E06	82	16	02	0413	1,340		1,000	100	610
04943	West Big Hole	Carmen Cr. Helo	E06	82	16	02	0413	500		1,000	100	510
04943	West Big Hole	Lower Sheep Cr.	E05	96	16	02	0413	4,450		4,000	100	600
04943	West Big Hole	Fence	D05	80	16	02	0413	10				Completed
04943	West Big Hole	Natural Fuels	P12	80	15	02	0413	150				Completed
04943	West Big Hole	Surface Explor.	G06	80	16	02	0413	2				Continuing
04943	West Big Hole	Mining Op Plans	G05	81	16	02	0413	2				Completed
04943	West Big Hole	Underground Mining	G05	79	16	02	0413	1				Development
04943	West Big Hole	Mineral Operating	G05	79	16	02	0413	1				Completed
04944	Goat Mountain	Grizzly Hill	E05	80	16	02	0413	4,160		1,100	100	650
04944	Goat Mountain	Forb Seeding	C04	91	16	02	0413	5				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Oil & Gas	G02	81	15	02	0413	13,000				P
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Op Plan	G06	81	16	02	0413	1				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Bitterbrush Planting	C04	80	16	02	0413	5				Completed
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Op Plan	G06	81	16	02	0413	2				Completed
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Op Plan	G05	90	15	02	0413	3				Completed
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Op Plan	G05	79	16	02	0413	1				Completed

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N4945	Italian Peak	Ball-Wildcat	E06	81	16	02	0413	5,000		2,100	100	630
N4945	Italian Peak	Prescribed Burn	C04	80	16	02	0413	168				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Mahogany Rehab.	C04	80	16	02	0413	10				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Prescribed Burn	C04	79	16	02	0413	200				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Mahogany Rehab.	C04	85	16	02	0413	20				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Streambank Stabil.	C05	82	16	02	0413	10				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Fisheries Check dams	C05	79	16	02	0413	20				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	500				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	600				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	600				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Construction	D05	83	16	02	0413	1,800	1.5			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Construction	D05	83	16	02	0413	600	.5			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Mineral Op Plan	G06	79	16	02	0413	2				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Oil and Gas	G02	81	16	02	0413	45,500				P
N4945	Italian Peak	Mineral Op Plan	G06	80	16	02	0413	2				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Phosphate Prospecting	G06	81	16	02	0413	32,282				ES (Patent)
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Spring	D05	79	16	02	0413	2				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Spring	D05	79	16	02	0413	2				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Surface Explor.	G06	79	16	02	0413	1				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Pipeline	D05	79	16	02	0413	960	.5			Completed
04946	Allan Mountain	McConn Creek	E06	81	16	02	0413	1,600		3,400	100	630
04946	Allan Mountain	Upper Hammoreants	E06	83	16	02	0413	960		2,000	100	610
04946	Allan Mountain	Salzer Bar	E06	84	16	02	0413	3,000		2,000	100	600
04946	Allan Mountain	Surface Explor.	G05	79	16	02	0413	15				Complete
04945	Allan Mountain	Surface Explor.	G06	81	16	02	0413	1				Exploration
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Slash Burning	P11	81	16	02	0413	5				Planning
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Access road, drilling	G06	82	16	02	0413	5				Planning
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Access Road, Drilling	G05	83	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Access road, drilling	G06	84	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Access road, drilling	G06	85	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04502	Taylor Mountain	Moyer Basin Plant Cont.	D03	80	16	02	0413	200				Completed
04502	Taylor Mountain	Range Improvement/Maint.	D05	81	16	02	0413	200				Reconstruction
04502	Taylor Mountain	Small Timber Sales	E06	81	16	02	0413	50		100	230	610
04502	Taylor Mountain	Park Creek (1,000) MBF	E05	85	16	02	0413	2,000		500	100	500
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence Construction	D05	79	16	02	0413	600	.5			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence Construction	D05	79	16	02	0413	240	.3			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence Spring	D05	79	16	02	0413	2	.1			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Pipeline	D05	79	16	02	0413	500	.2			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Range Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	600				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Range Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	500	.1			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Range Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	600				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Wyethia Spray	D03	79	16	02	0413	34				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Willow Planting	C05	79	16	02	0413	1				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Mineral Operating Plan	G05	79	16	02	0413	4				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Treatment of Activity Fuels	P11	79	16	02	0413	200				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Nest Boxes	C04	81	16	02	0413	38				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Forb Seeding	C04	81	16	02	0413	5				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Treatment of Activity Fuels	P11	81	16	02	0413	51				Planning

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E4503	Lemhi Range	Mineral Operating Plan	G05	81	16	02	0413	5				Completed
E4503	Lemni Range	Debris Removal/Planting	C05	81	16	02	0413	20				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	"A" Frame Construction	Z99	81	16	02	0413	.1				Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Water Development	D05	81	16	02	0413	600	.5			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Bitterbrush Planting	C04	82	15	02	0413	10				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Prescribed Burning	C04	82	16	02	0413	80				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Guzzler	C04	82	16	02	0413	640				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	82	16	02	0413	15				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fish Bank Stabilization	C05	82	16	02	0413	10				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	83	16	02	0413	15				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Prescribed Burning	C04	83	16	02	0413	50				Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Bitterbrush Planting	C04	93	16	02	0413	20				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Spring Enclosure	C04	83	16	02	0413	2				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Raptor Perch Poles	C04	83	16	02	0413	5				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Mill Creek 1,600 MBF	E06	83	15	02	0413	2,500		1,000	100	600
E4503	Lemni Range	Stock Bridge	D05	84	16	02	0413	1				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Prescribed Burning	C04	94	16	02	0413	50				Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Reservoir Reconstruction	C05	84	15	02	0413	10				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence Construction	D05	84	16	02	0413	600	.5			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence Construction	D05	84	16	02	0413	1,200	1			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Development	D05	84	16	02	0413	600	.1			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	84	16	02	0413	15				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Prescribed Burning	C04	85	16	02	0413	50				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Nest Boxes	C04	85	15	02	0413	100				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Dam Reconstruction	C05	85	16	02	0413	10				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Trail Construction	L21	95	15	02	0413	5	9			Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	85	16	02	0413	16				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Prescribed Burn	C04	85	16	02	0413	50				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Development	D05	80	16	02	0413	600				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Development	D05	80	16	02	0413	600				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Spraying	D03	90	16	02	0413	30				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Dev. Pipeline	D05	81	16	02	0413	500	.5			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence Construction	D05	83	16	02	0413	1,800	1.5			Planning
04505	McEleny	Road Construction	J01	81	16	02	0413	2	.5			Planning
04505	McEleny	Small Timber Sale	E06	82	16	02	0413	50		200	100	510
04506	Jureano	Lease Application	G04	79	16	02	0413	5,760				P
04506	Jureano	Post and Pole Sales	E06	81	16	02	0413	40		160	200	510
04506	Jureano	Post and Pole Sales	E06	82	16	02	0413	40		160	200	610
04506	Jureano	Mining Activities	G06	81	16	02	0413	5				Operational
04506	Jureano	Trail Creek	E06	85	16	02	0413	4,000		5,000	100	600
04506	Jureano	Beaver II	E06	96	16	02	0413	4,000		4,000	100	600
04507	Haystack Mountain	Mining Activities	G06	81	16	02	0413	10				Operational
04509	Deep Creek	Range Improvement	D05	81	16	02	0413	20				Reconstruction
04510	Jesse Creek	Prescribed Burn	C04	85	16	02	0413	50				Planning
04510	Jesse Creek	Post and Pole	E06	85	15	02	0413	100		500	200	500
04510	Jesse Creek	Timber Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	02	0413	40			250	Planning
04510	Jesse Creek	Rapps Camp	E06	86	15	02	0413	8,000		1,500	100	600

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04511	Perreau Creek	Livestock Enclosures	C04	30	16	02	0413	2				Completed
04511	Perreau Creek	Surface Exploration	G05	83	16	02	0413	2				Planning
04511	Perreau Creek	Post and Pole	E05	83	16	02	0413	300		1,000	200	600
04512	Agency Creek	Mineral Operating	G05	79	16	02	0413	1				Completed
04512	Agency Creek	Road Construction	L14	81	16	02	0413	1	9.4			Completed
04512	Agency Creek	Oil & Gas Application	G02	81	16	02	0413	9,600				P
04512	Agency Creek	Water Develop. Pipeline	D05	81	16	02	0413	1,200	2			Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	81	15	02	0413	1				Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Nest Boxes	C04	81	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Mineral Operating Plans	G05	82	15	02	0413	2				Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Water Development	D05	83	16	02	0413	600	.1			Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Mineral Operating Plans	G05	83	16	02	0413	2				Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Mineral Operating Plans	G05	84	16	02	0413	4				Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Fence Construction	D05	84	16	02	0413	500	.5			Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Girdle Cull Trees	C04	84	16	02	0413	25				Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Fish Bank Stabilization	C05	84	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	85	16	02	0413	4				Planning
04512	Agency Creek	Bitterbrush Planting	C04	85	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Prescribed Burn	D03	82	16	02	0413	50				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	82	16	02	0413	3				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Water Development	D05	83	16	02	0413	600				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Mineral Operating Plans	G05	83	16	02	0413	3				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Water Development	D05	54	16	02	0413	600	.5			Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Spring Enclosures	C04	84	16	02	0413	2				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Mineral Operating Plans	G05	84	16	02	0413	3				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Mineral Operating Plans	G05	85	16	02	0413	3				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Prescribed Burn	D05	35	16	02	0413	50				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Surface Exploration	G05	80	16	02	0413	11				Completed
04943	West Big Hole	Surface Exploration (Placer)	G06	80	16	02	0413	50				Planning+Design
04943	West Big Hole	Fence	D05	81	16	02	0413	.2				Completed
04943	West Big Hole	Surface Exploration	G05	81	16	02	0413	5				In Progress
04943	West Big Hole	Oil and Gas Applications	G02	81	16	02	0413	30,000				P
04943	West Big Hole	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	81	16	02	0413	2				Exploration
04944	Goat Mountain	Fence Spring	D05	79	16	02	0413	2	.1			Completed
04944	Goat Mountain	Fence Spring	D05	79	15	02	0413	2	.1			Completed
04944	Goat Mountain	Electronic Site	J01	81	16	02	0413	1				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Fence Construction	D05	82	16	02	0413	1,200	1			Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Operating Plan	G06	82	16	02	0413	4				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Operating Plan	G06	83	16	02	0413	4				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Fence Construction	D05	83	15	02	0413	1,200	1			Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Prescribed Burning	C04	83	16	02	0413	50				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Water Guzzler	C04	83	16	02	0413	540				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Fish Bank Stabilization	C05	83	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Waterfowl Pond Exp.	C04	84	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Bitterbrush Planting	C04	84	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Water Development	D05	84	15	02	0413	500	.1			Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Nest Boxes	C04	81	15	02	0413	18				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	84	16	02	0413	5				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Water Guzzler	G05	85	15	02	0413	540				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Operating Plans	G05	85	15	02	0413	5				Planning

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N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	80	16	02	0413	600				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	80	16	02	0413	600				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	81	16	02	0413	600	.1			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Mineral Operating Plan	G05	81	16	02	0413	2				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Mineral Operating Plan	G06	81	16	02	0413	1				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Forb Seeding	C04	81	16	02	0413	5				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Guzzler	C04	81	16	02	0413	540				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Nest Boxes	C04	81	16	02	0413	34				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Spring Enclosure	C04	81	16	02	0413	1				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Bitterbrush Planting	C04	81	16	02	0413	10				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Prescribed Burning	C04	81	16	02	0413	65				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Construction	D05	82	16	02	0413	1,500	1.3			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	82	16	02	0413	600	.1			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Spring Enclosure	C04	82	16	02	0413	2				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Aspen Regeneration	C04	82	16	02	0413	10				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	82	16	02	0413	600	.1			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	82	16	02	0413	500	1			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Mineral Operating Plans	G06	82	16	02	0413	3				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Mineral Operating Plans	G05	83	16	02	0413	3				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	G05	83	16	02	0413	500	.1			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	G06	83	16	02	0413	600	.1			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Prescribed Burn	D03	83	16	02	0413	160				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Aspen Regeneration	C04	83	16	02	0413	10				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Fish Bank Stabilization	C05	83	16	02	0413	10				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Aspen Regeneration	C04	84	16	02	0413	20				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Mineral Operating Plans	G05	84	16	02	0413	4				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Construction	D05	84	16	02	0413	2,400	2			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	84	16	02	0413	600	.1			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Prescribed Burn	D03	84	16	02	0413	180				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	85	16	02	0413	600	.1			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Prescribed Burn	D05	85	16	02	0413	100				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Spring Enclosures	D05	85	16	02	0413	2				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Reservoir Construction	C05	85	16	02	0413	8				Planning
04583	Mt. Harrison	Sagebrush	C04	83	16	02	0414	100				Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Fence Constr.	D05	80	16	02	0414		2			Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Development(1)	D05	80	16	02	0414					Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Development(1)	D05	80	16	02	0414					Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Developments(2)	D05	80	16	02	0414					Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	81	16	02	0414					Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(2)	D05	82	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	84	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Stock Ponds(1)	D05	82	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Stock Ponds(2)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Stock Ponds(1)	D05	84	16	02	0414					Planned

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04582	Cache Peak	Fence Constr.	D05	83	16	02	0414		1.5			Planned
04582	Cache Peak	Water Dev.(1)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04582	Cache Peak	Relocation of trail	L21	83	16	02	0414		1			Planned
04582	Cache Peak	Mine - drilling	G06	80	16	02	0414		2			Accomplished
04588	Sublett	Mineral Leases	G02	81	16	02	0414	7,040				E
04585	Clear Creek	Water Dev.(1)	D05	81	49	01	0414					Accomplished
04585	Clear Creek	Water Dev.(1)	D05	83	49	01	0414					Planned
04585	Clear Creek	Stock Ponds(2)	D05	80	49	01	0414					Accomplished
04584	Raft River	Fence Constr.	D05	80	49	01	0414		3			Accomplished
04584	Raft River	Water Dev.(1)	D05	80	49	01	0414					Accomplished
04584	Raft River	Water Dev.(1)	D05	81	49	01	0414					Accomplished
04584	Raft River	Water Dev.(1)	D05	81	49	01	0414					Accomplished
04584	Raft River	Water Dev.(2)	D05	83	49	01	0414					Accomplished
04584	Raft River	Water Dev.(1)	D05	84	49	01	0414					Accomplished
04584	Raft River	Juniper & Sage Burn	D03	84	49	01	0414	100				Planned
04584	Raft River	Building Stone	J01	81	49	01	0414	1,000				Ongoing
04572	Third Fork-Rock Cr.	Recreation Site Constr.	A06	81	16	02	0414	2				
04572	Third Fork-Rock Cr.	Fence Constr.	D05	81	16	02	0414		2			Planned
04572	Third Fork-Rock Cr.	Range Forage Improv.	D03	81	16	02	0414	50				Planned
04572	Third Fork-Rock Cr.	Timber Sale (Firewood)	E06	81	16	02	0414	20		20	230	520
04574	Cottonwood	Fence Constr.	D05	80	16	02	0414		3			Completed
04574	Cottonwood	Range Forage Improv.	D03	81	16	02	0414	100				Completed
04574	Cottonwood	Range Structural Improv.	D05	80	16	02	0414	2				Completed
04574	Cottonwood	Firewood	E06	81	16	02	0414	75		40	230	520
04576	Lone Cedar	Land Exchange	Z99	81	16	02	0414	100				Continuing
04578	Mahogany Butte	Water	D05	81	16	02	0414	2				Completed
04578	Mahogany Butte	Firewood	E06	81	16	02	0414	50		25	230	620
X4553	S. Boise-Yuba	Mining Access Rd.	J01	80	16	02	0414		3			Accomplished
04552	Lime Creek	Minerals	G06	81	16	02	0414	6,490	45			E
04601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	9,600				P
04601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	84,800				ES
04611	Garns Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	103,910				ES
04611	Garns Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	10,880				P
04612	Moody Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	9,199				ES
04614	Bald Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	9,440				ES
04614	Bald Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	5,400				P
04614	Bald Mtn.	Phosphate Lease	G06	81	16	02	0415	2,500				ES
04615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	73,740				ES
04615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	4,800				P
04615	Bear Creek	Phosphate Lease	G06	81	16	02	0415	5,120				ES
04615	Bear Creek	Geothermal Lease	G04	81	16	02	0415	14,080				P
04615	Poker Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	16,640				P
04616	Poker Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	1,920				ES
S4945	Italian Peak S.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	8,320				P
S4945	Italian Peak S.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	96,460				ES
04961	Garfield Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	960				P
04961	Garfield Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	26,550				ES

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04160	Pole Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	2,680				ES
04161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	2,940				ES
04161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	5,400				P
04611	Garns Mtn.	Collector	L08	81	16	02	0415		11			Designed
04515	Bear Creek	Collector	L08	81	16	02	0415		16			Planning
04611	Garns Mtn.	Construction	L12	81	16	02	0415		5.5			Designed
04511	Garns Mtn.	Moody Swamp	E06	81	16	02	0415	600		1,200	100	630
04611	Garns Mtn.	Road Constr.	L14	81	16	02	0415		2.2			Planning
04611	Garns Mtn.	Temp. Rd. Constr.	L30	81	16	02	0415		1			Deferred Plan.
04615	Bear Creek	Long Gulch	E06	82	16	02	0415	1,000		1,000	100	610
04615	Bear Creek	Road Constr.	L14	82	16	02	0415		1			Planning
04615	Bear Creek	Temp. Rd. Constr.	L30	82	16	02	0415		1			Deferred Plan.
04160	Pole Creek	Brockman	E06	83	16	02	0415	3,000		1,000	100	600
W4610	W. Slope Tetons	Dry Ridge	E06	80	56	01	0415	1,185		10,700	100	650(no bidders)
04611	Garns Mtn.	Grandview II	E06	83	16	01	0415	600		4,200	100	620
04611	Garns Mtn.	Temp. Rd. Constr.	L30	83	16	01	0415		4			Deferred Plan.
04511	Garns Mtn.	Aspen Production Improv.	D03	81	16	02	0415	100				Completed
04611	Garns Mtn.	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0415	1				Completed
04611	Garns Mtn.	Blacktail Pass Watershed	F05	81	16	02	0415	100	.3			Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Fences, gull & plugs	F05	80	16	02	0415	20	2			Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Water Dev.	D05	80	15	02	0415	.3				Completed
04611	Garns Mtn.	Holly Gulch Fence	D05	80	16	02	0415		.6			Completed
04514	Bald Mtn.	Cattle Fence	D05	80	15	02	0415		3			Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Dry Hollow Pipeline	D05	81	15	02	0415		1			Planned
04512	Moody Creek	Fish Creek Trough	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	Reservoirs (7)	D05	81	16	02	0415	4				Planned
04515	Bear Creek	Spring Sage Burn	D03	81	16	02	0415	100				Completed
04615	Bear Creek	7 Reservoirs	D05	81	16	02	0415	4				Planned
04515	Bear Creek	Reservoir (2)	D05	81	16	02	0415	1				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	Trough	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Spring Burn	D03	81	16	02	0415	50				Completed
04515	Bear Creek	5 Troughs	D05	81	16	02	0415	2				Planned
04514	Bald Mtn.	Antelope Creek Trough	D05	80	16	02	0415	.3				Completed
04614	Bald Mtn.	Antelope Cr. Reservoir	D05	80	16	02	0415	1				Completed
04615	Bear Creek	3 troughs	D05	81	16	02	0415	1				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	Pipeline & Trough	D05	81	15	02	0415	1	.50			Extension
04515	Bear Creek	Lone Pine Reservoir	D05	81	16	02	0415	1				Planned
04515	Bear Creek	Pipeline & 4 troughs	D05	81	16	02	0415	1	.5			Planned
04501	Diamond Peak	Timberline Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Incomplete
04601	Diamond Peak	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Completed
04601	Diamond Peak	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Incomplete
04601	Diamond Peak	Meadow Can. Fence	D05	81	16	02	0415		.1			Incomplete
04601	Diamond Peak	Rocky Can. Fence	D05	80	16	02	0415		.1			Completed
04601	Diamond Peak	Sagebrush Burn	D03	81	16	02	0415	300				Planning
04601	Diamond Creek	Sagebrush Burn	D05	81	16	02	0415	1,500				Completed
04601	Diamond Peak	Forest Boundary Fence	D05	79	16	02	0415		5			Completed
04501	Diamond Peak	Forest Boundary Fence	D05	79	16	02	0415		5.5			Completed

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W4610	W. Slope Tetons	Jackpine Boundary	E06	84	56	01	0415	590		4,200	200	610
W4610	W. Slope Tetons	Road Construction	L14	84	56	01	0415		5.7			Recons. Comp.
W4610	W. Slope Tetons	Temporary Road Const.	L30	84	56	01	0415		1			Deferred Planning
04611	Garns Mountain	Grandview I	E05	85	16	02	0415	590		4,200	230	610
04611	Garns Mountain	Road Construction	L14	85	15	02	0415		10			Survey
04611	Garns Mountain	Temp. Road Construction	L30	85	15	02	0415		1			Deferred Planning
04611	Garns Mountain	Kirkham Hollow I	E06	85	16	02	0415	160		1,800	230	600
04611	Garns Mountain	Road Construction	L14	85	16	02	0415		4.5			In Progress
04611	Garns Mountain	Temp. Road Construction	L30	85	16	02	0415		1			Deferred Planning
04611	Garns Mountain	Firewood	E06	81	16	02	0415	2,000		5,000	230	660 (50 MBF)
04511	Garns Mountain	Thinning	E05	81	15	02	0415	200			521	630
04612	Moody Creek	Service Contract	E06	81	16	02	0415	1,000		500	230	610
04612	Moody Creek	Firewood Free Use	E06	81	16	02	0415	5,000		2,500	230	660 (25 MBF)
04161	Caribou City	Hoffman	E05	85	16	02	0415	600		1,500	100	610
04615	Bear Creek	Deer Creek	E05	83	16	02	0415	1,000		1,000	200	600
04611	Garns Mountain	Thinning (1982)	E05	82	16	02	0415	150			521	610
04612	Moody Creek	Livestock Access Trail	D05	81	16	02	0415	2,000	7			Completed
04614	Bald Mountain	Access Trail	D05	80	16	02	0415		1			Completed
04614	Bald Mountain	Ballys Hole Wyethia	D03	82	16	02	0415	100				Planned
04614	Bald Mountain	Antelope Creek Reservoir	D05	82	16	02	0415	400				Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Brockman Creek Burn	D03	82	16	02	0415	1,500				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	O&G Drilling	G02	82	16	02	0415	2	7			Planning
S4986	Carson-Iceberg	Winter sports Heli-ski	A05	80	06	14	0417	3,600				SU Permit
04988	Mt. Olsen	Winter sports Heli-ski	A05	80	06	14	0417	1,280				SU Permit
04655	Bald Mtn.	Range Improv.	D05	82	32	01	0417	1				Planned
04655	Bald Mtn.	Range Improv.	D05	82	32	01	0417	1				Planned
04665	Long Valley	Range Improv.	D05	84	32	01	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	85	06	14	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	85	05	14	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	95	05	14	0417	1				Planned
04565	Long Valley	Range Wildlife Improv.	C05	81	32	01	0417	1				Completed
04663	Buller	Range Improv.	D05	88	32	01	0417	1				Planned
04565	Long Valley	Range Improv.	D05	88	32	01	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	84	06	14	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	84	06	14	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	85	06	14	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	84	05	14	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	85	06	14	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	85	06	14	0417	1				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Division Fence	D05	85	05	14	0417		7			Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	85	06	14	0417		1.3			Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Range Improv.	D05	94	06	14	0417		2.3			Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Fisheries Dev.	C05	84	05	14	0417		4.5			Planned
04665	Long Valley	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G05	81	32	01	0417	48,610				In progress
04988	Mt. Olsen	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G05	81	06	14	0417	820				In progress
04655	Bald Mtn.	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G06	81	32	01	0417	73,990				In progress
04564	Mt. Hicks	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G05	81	32	01	0417	14,590				In progress

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04663	Buller	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G05	81	32	01	0417	13,270				In progress
04651	Wellington Hills	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G06	81	32	01	0417	20,480				In progress
04652	Lobdell	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G06	81	32	01	0417	26,430				In progress
04660	Long	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G06	81	06	14	0417	3,870				In progress
04660	Long	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G06	81	32	01	0417	8,680				In progress
04661	Sugarloaf	Minerals & Energy Explor.	G05	81	32	01	0417	8,990				In progress
04658	Devils Gate	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G06	81	06	14	0417	8,540				In progress
04653	Wiley	Mineral & Energy Explor.	G06	81	32	01	0417	6,480				In progress
04653	Wiley	Geothermal	G04	81	32	01	0417	6,480				In progress
04658	Devils Gate	Geothermal	G04	81	06	14	0417	8,540				In progress
04656	Wildhorse	Geothermal	G04	81	06	14	0417	24,260				In progress
04656	Wildhorse	Revegetation	D03	84	06	14	0417	500				Planned
04656	Wildhorse	Revegetation	D03	84	06	14	0417	1,500				Planned
04556	Wildhorse	Revegetation	D03	84	06	14	0417	500				Planned
04655	Bald Mtn.	Uranium	G05	81	32	01	0417	1,000				Planned
04654	Desert Creek Peak	Geothermal	G04	80	32	01	0417	12,970				In Progress
04665	Long Valley	Geothermal	G04	80	32	01	0417	48,610				In Progress
04558	Devils Gate	Geothermal	G04	80	06	14	0417	8,540				In Progress
04655	Bald Mountain	Geothermal	G04	80	32	01	0417	73,990				In Progress
04988	Mt. Olsen	Timber Sale (Cordwood)	E05	79	06	14	0417	10		50	200	Completed
04986	Carson-Iceberg	Road Construction	L04	81	06	14	0417		2			Planned
04986	Carson-Iceberg	Pacific Crest Trail	L21	83	06	14	0417		1			Planned
04986	Carson-Iceberg	Hydro Electric Project	J01	82	06	14	0417	10				Proposed
04654	Desert Creek Peak	Water Development	D05	82	32	01	0417	1				Planned
04654	Desert Creek Peak	Firewood Sale	E06	82	32	01	0417	10		25	200	600
04716	Diamond Fork	Exploratory Drilling	L12	81	49	01	0418		2			Planned
04716	Diamond Fork	Oil well	L12	81	49	01	0418		1			Planned
04713	Two Tom Hill	Replacement	L04	81	49	01	0418		2			Planned
04713	Two Tom Hill	Access water tank	L12	81	49	01	0418		.5			Planned
04709	Willow Creek	Aspen/Sagebrush burn	D03	80	49	01	0418	350				Completed
04704	Vat Creek	Low Pass	E06	83	49	01	0418	400		2,200	100	600
04704	Vat Creek	Indian Springs	E06	85	49	01	0418	300		2,000	100	600
04717	Tie Fork	Spring Dev.	C04	81	49	01	0418	.1				Planned
04706	Box Springs	Oakburn-Dry Canyon	C04	81	49	01	0418	200				Planned
04709	Willow Creek	5 ponds	D05	81	49	01	0418	1				In progress
04709	Willow Creek	3 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	1				In progress
04707	Daniels Canyon	2 cattle guards	D05	80	49	01	0418					Completed
04707	Daniels Canyon	3 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	1				In progress
04702	Little South Fork	Water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	1				Completed
04702	Little South Fork	1 pond	D05	81	49	01	0418	1				Completed
04709	Willow Creek	7 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	1				In progress
04709	Willow Creek	6 ponds	D05	81	49	01	0418	1				In progress
04709	Willow Creek	Sagebrush Control	D03	81	49	01	0418	130				Completed
04703	West Fork	Road Stabilization	F05	81	49	01	0418	2	4			Planned
04704	Vat Creek	Road Stabilization	F05	81	49	01	0418		4			Planned
04731	Red Pine Mtn.	Slash burning	C04	80	49	01	0418	100				Completed

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04728	Golden Ridge	Aspen Cuts	C04	81	49	01	0418	6				Planned
04713	Two Tom Hill	Aspen Cuts	C04	81	49	01	0418	6				Planned
04714	Red Mtn.	Aspen Cuts	C04	81	49	01	0418	6				Planned
04728	Golden Ridge	Aspen Cuts	C04	81	49	01	0418	6				Planned
04713	Two Tom Hill	Aspen Cuts	C04	81	49	01	0418	6				Planned
04714	Red Mountain	Aspen Cuts	C04	81	49	01	0418	6				Planned
04722	Vernon	Stream Habitat	C05	80	49	01	0418	8				Completed
04718	White River	Road closure	F05	80	49	01	0418		10			Completed
04718	White River	Road closure	F05	81	49	01	0418		5			In progress
04728	Golden Ridge	Spray project	D03	81	49	01	0418	180				Planned
04728	Golden Ridge	Aerial Seeding	D03	81	49	01	0418	350				In progress
04728	Golden Ridge	Fence Maintenance	D03	81	49	01	0418		1			In Progress
04712	Pump Ridge	Noxious weeds	D03	81	49	01	0418	250				In Progress
04717	Tie Fork	Burn or Spray	D03	81	49	01	0418	300				Planned
04718	White River	Water Res. Imp.	F05	81	49	01	0418	50				Planned
04716	Diamond Fork	3 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	3				In progress
04716	Diamond Fork	Net wire fence	D05	81	49	01	0418		2			Planned
04716	Diamond Fork	5 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	5				In progress
04712	Pump Ridge	4 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	4				In progress
04717	Tie Fork	2 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	2				Planned
04719	Soldier Summit	3 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	3				Planned
04718	White River	2 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	2				Planned
04716	Diamond Fork	Strawberry Ridge Fence	D05	81	49	01	0418					In progress
04725	Mapleton	Water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418					Planned
04731	Red Pine Mtn.	3 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	3				Planned
04731	Red Pine Mtn.	Pipeline	D05	81	49	01	0418					Planned
04714	Red Mtn.	Waterline	D05	81	49	01	0418		1.5			Planned
04717	Tie Fork	2 water dev.	D05	81	49	01	0418	2				Planned
04728	Golden Ridge	Reconstr. Fence	D05	81	49	01	0418		1.5			In progress
04728	Golden Ridge	Reconstr. Fence	D05	81	49	01	0418		2			In progress
04702	Little South Fork	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	2,291				ES
04704	Vat Creek	Mineral Lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	4,300				ES
04706	Box Springs	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	2,130				ES
04707	Daniels Canyon	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	1,140				ES
04708	Chipman Creek	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	4,880				ES
04709	Willow Creek	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	13,860				ES
04711	Bk. Can-Buckley Mtn	Mineral Lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	3,357				ES
04712	Pump Ridge	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	900				ES
04713	Two Tom Hill	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	2,860				ES
04715	Strawberry Ridge	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	100				ES
04716	Diamond Fork	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	1,698				ES
04717	Tie Fork	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	5,280				ES
04718	White River	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	280				ES
04719	Soldier Summit	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	2,020				ES
04721	Hop Creek Ridge	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	6,185				ES
04722	Vernon	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	5,440				ES
04724	South Fork Provo	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	02	0418	6,383				ES
04725	Mapleton	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	9,091				ES
04727	Payson	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	19,920				ES
04728	Golden Ridge	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	6,560				ES

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04737	Wallsburg	Mineral lease	G02	81	49	01	0418	520				ES
04725	Mapleton	Mineral Lease(I. Holley)	816	91	49	01	0418	960				ES
X4001	Leidy	Hewinta	E06	80	49	01	0419	800		4,300	100	660 (OMBF)
X4001	Leidy	Hewinta	L14	80	49	01	0419		.5			
X4001	Leidy	Hewinta	L30	80	49	01	0419		2			
X4001	Leidy	Boundary Cr. T.S.	E06	84	49	01	0419	1,500		2,000	100	630
X4001	Leidy	Boundary Cr. T.S.	L14	81	49	01	0419		3			
X4001	Leidy	Boundary Cr. T.S.	L30	81	49	01	0419		3			
04759	Mt. Logan	Oil & Gas	G02	81	49	01	0419	42,240				E
04761	Mollens Hollow	Oil & Gas	G02	81	49	01	0419	23,780				E
04762	Willard	Oil & Gas	G02	81	49	01	0419	16,900				E
04763	Lewis Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	49	01	0419	11,500				E
04764	Upper S. Fork	Oil & Gas	G02	91	49	01	0419	12,900				E
04756	Francis	Oil & Gas	G02	81	49	01	0419	17,050				E
04755	Farmington	Oil & Gas	G02	91	49	01	0419	12,040				E
04754	Mt. Aire	Oil & Gas	G02	81	49	02	0419	9,960				E
04751	Lakes	Oil & Gas	G02	81	49	01	0419	111,440				E
04767	W. Fk. Blacks Fk.	Oil & Gas	G02	91	49	01	0419	8,560				E
04766	Widdop Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	49	01	0419	7,840				E
04767	W. Fk. Blacks Fk.	Cutthroat/LWF	E06	81	49	01	0419	320		4,656	100	650
04767	W. Fk. Blacks Fk.	Cutthroat/LWF	L14	81	49	01	0419		7.9			
04767	W. Fk. Blacks Fk.	Cutthroat/LWF	L30	82	49	01	0419		1			
04751	Lakes	Livestock Water Develop	D05	81	49	01	0419					Completed
X4001	Leidy	Livestock Fence Constr.	D05	81	49	01	0419		.5			In Progress
04751	Lakes	Livestock Water Develop (2)	D05	80	49	01	0419					Completed
04767	W. Fk. Blacks Fk.	Livestock Fence Constr.	D05	80	49	01	0419		.3			Completed
04751	Lakes	Watershed Rehab.	F05	80	49	01	0419	5				Completed
04767	W. Fk. Blacks Fk.	Watershed Rehab.	F05	80	49	01	0419	5				Completed
04755	Francis	S/U F&A Tram	J01	82	49	01	0419		3			EIS Completed
04761	Mollens Hollow	Water Development	C04	79	49	01	0419	1				Completed
04761	Mollens Hollow	Water Development	C04	79	49	01	0419	1				Completed
04761	Mollens Hollow	Water Development	C04	80	49	01	0419	1				Completed
04761	Mollens Hollow	Browse Rehab.	C04	81	49	01	0419	9				Completed
X4001	Leidy	Lake Improvement	C05	80	49	01	0419	9				Completed
X4001	Leidy	Lake Improvement	C05	80	49	01	0419	13				Completed
X4001	Leidy	Last Chance/W. Fk. Bear	E06	82	49	01	0419	300		3,000	100	610
X4001	Leidy	Last Chance/W. Fk. Bear	L14	82	49	01	0419		6.5			
X4001	Leidy	Bull Park	E06	83	49	01	0419	877		8,000	100	620
X4001	Leidy	Bull Park	L14	83	49	01	0419		9.5			
X4001	Leidy	Boundary Creek	E06	84	49	01	0419	450		3,300	100	620
X4001	Leidy	Boundary Creek	L14	84	49	01	0419		6			
X4001	Leidy	W. Fk. Blacks Fk.	E06	84	49	01	0419	350		2,500	100	610
X4001	Leidy	Willow Park	E05	84	49	01	0419	350		2,500	100	610
X4001	Leidy	Jeep Canyon	E05	84	49	01	0419	350		2,500	100	610
X4001	Leidy	Middle Fork	E06	85	49	01	0419	350		3,000	100	610
X4001	Leidy	Joullous Park	E06	85	49	01	0419	350		1,500	100	610
X4001	Leidy	Big Meadow	E05	85	49	01	0419	350		2,500	100	610
X4001	Leidy	Main Fork	E05	86	49	01	0419	300		2,500	100	600
X4001	Leidy	Beaver Mwd.	E06	86	49	01	0419	600		5,000	100	600

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME			ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
L5307	Sheep Mountain			Road Maintenance	L12	81	06	35	0501		4.5			
L5307	Sheep Mountain			Construct reservoir	A05	82	06	35	0501	1				Planning
L5307	Sheep Mountain			Reopening road	L12	81	06	35	0501		3			Approved EA
05007	Red Mountain			Oil & Gas lease	G02	81	06	20	0501	40				F
05005	Tule			Pacific Crest Trail	L21	81	06	20	0501		2			
05003	Salt Creek			Oil & Gas lease	G02	82	06	20	0501	40				F
05006	Magic Mountain			Sand & gravel	G06	81	06	18	0501	50				E
05006	Magic Mountain			Fuelbreak widening	P13	81	06	18	0501	36				
05006	Magic Mountain			Fuelbreak widening	P13	81	06	18	0501	36				
L5307	Sheep Mountain			Habitat Improvement	C04	83	06	35	0501	150				Planning
L5307	Sheep Mountain			Trail Camp Lemel Springs	A05	85	06	35	0501	1				Planning
L5307	Sheep Mountain			Trail Camp Lily Springs	A05	90	06	35	0501	1				Planning
L5307	Sheep Mountain			Pacific Crest Trail	L21	80	06	35	0501		6			
L5307	Sheep Mountain			Pacific Crest Trail	L21	81	06	35	0501		6			
05009	Strawberry Peak			Fuelbreak	P13	82	06	35	0501		3			Engin. & Constr.
05009	Strawberry Peak			Fuelbreak	P13	82	06	35	0501		2			Engin. & Constr.
05019	Eagle Peak			Forage Improvement	D03	81	06	43	0502	500				Planning
05020	No Name			Forage Improvement	D03	81	06	43	0502	840				Planning
05020	No Name			Fuels Treatment	P12	81	06	43	0502	40	3.5			Brush Removal
B5024	Salt Springs	*	#	Timber Sale	E06	82	06	18	0503	6		90	200	610
05025	Poison Hole	*		Timber Sale	E06	84	06	02	0503	203	5	1,240	230	610
05028	Fawn Lake	*		Pacific Crest Trail	L21	81	06	02	0503	.2	.2			Contract Awarded
N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Reds	E06	84	06	14	0504	1,000		1,000	200	600
N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Reds	L30	84	06	14	0504	3,000	1			
N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Expand Mammoth Mtn.	A05	86	06	14	0504	125				Planning
N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Trail Reconstruction	L21	79	06	14	0504		.5			Completed
05054	Glass Mountain	*		Ford & McGee	E06	84	06	14	0504	4,000		6,000	200	610
05054	Glass Mountain	*		Road	L14	84	06	14	0504		6			
05054	Glass Mountain	*		Test hole	G04	81	06	14	0504	2				E
05054	Glass Mountain	*		Fence & Catte grd.	D05	82	06	14	0504	1	1			Planned
05054	Glass Mountain	*		Burn	C04	81	06	14	0504	25				Existing
05054	Glass Mountain	*		Fence Constr.	D05	81	06	14	0504	3	1			Existing
05054	Glass Mountain	*		Gabions	C02	81	06	14	0504	5				Existing
05054	Glass Mountain	*		Pipeline Constr.	D05	81	06	14	0504		1			Existing
05062	Soldier Canyon	*		Claims	G06	81	06	18	0504	5				Existing
05062	Soldier Canyon	*		Road	J01	81	06	18	0504	4	1			Existing

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RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME			ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Trailhead	A06	81	06	18	0504	5				Design
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Prescribed burn	C04	81	06	18	0504	500				Planning
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Fish Barrier	C05	81	06	18	0504	1				Design
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Fuel wood	E06	81	05	18	0504	300		50	100	600
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Erosion Structure	F05	81	06	18	0504	50				Planning
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Water transmission	J01	81	05	18	0504	6				Design
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Access	J01	81	06	18	0504	8				Planning
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Snake Creek Bridge	L08	81	05	18	0504	1				Design
05029	South Sierra	*	#	S. Fork fords	L08	81	06	18	0504	2				Planning
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Bike trail	L21	81	06	18	0504	1				Planning
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Free use wood	P11	81	06	18	0504	1,000				Continuing
05053	Dexter Canyon	*		Wet	E06	84	06	14	0504	2,000		3,000	200	610
05053	Dexter Canyon	*		Wet road	L14	84	06	14	0504	1,000	3			
05053	Dexter Canyon	*		Pipeline maintenance	D05	81	06	14	0504		7			Existing
05053	Dexter Canyon	*		Test hole	G04	81	06	14	0504	1				P
05053	Dexter Canyon	*		Sagehen Dam	C04	81	06	14	0504	5				Existing
05053	Dexter Canyon	*		Gabion	F05	81	06	14	0504	1				
05053	Dexter Canyon	*		Fence	D05	81	06	14	0504	20	1			
05053	Dexter Canyon	*		Burn	D03	81	06	14	0504	160				Planning
N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Deer Mountain	E06	82	06	14	0504	4,000		5,000	100	620
N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Deer Mountain	L14	82	06	14	0504		3			
N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Earthquake	E06	82	06	14	0504	3,500		5,000	100	620
N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Earthquake	L14	82	06	14	0504		3			
05288	Mono Craters	*		Pumice	G06	81	06	14	0504	710				E
05288	Mono Craters	*		Mining access	G06	81	06	14	0504		9.5			E
05288	Mono Craters	*		Wildlife Mtnce	C04	81	06	14	0504		.5			Existing
05988	Mt. Olsen	*		Mining	G06	81	06	14	0504	160				P
05988	Mt. Olsen	*		Mining	G06	81	06	14	0504	80				P
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Preston	E06	81	06	01	0505	1,500	1.5	1,500	100	640
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Poker	E06	81	06	01	0505	1,490	.5	1,700	100	630
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Swillup Sal(1/2)	E06	81	06	01	0505	480	1	2,500	230	620
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Gasquet	E06	81	06	01	0505	1,280		600	100	620
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Corridor Hel	E06	82	06	01	0505	3,940		3,000	100	620
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Baldy Ridge	E06	83	06	01	0505	2,240	9	11,500	100	610
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Rough	E06	83	06	01	0505	5,250	12.8	15,500	100	610
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Soldier Mill	E06	84	06	01	0505	1,950	2.2	6,000	100	610
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Peak	E06	84	06	01	0505	1,600	5	10,000	100	610
B5701	Siskiyou	*	#	Sheep	E06	84	06	01	0505	640	2	500	100	610
05702	Indian Creek	*		Snowbrush	E05	81	06	01	0505	2,600	3	11,800	100	620
05702	Indian Creek	*		Jackson	E06	84	06	01	0505	1,300	1	1,500	100	610
05702	Indian Creek	*		Sundown	E06	84	06	01	0505	2,000	3	5,000	100	610
N5703	Kangaroo	*	#	Pyramid	E06	82	06	01	0505	5,760	3	15,000	100	620
N5703	Kangaroo	*	#	Timber Sale	E06	84	06	01	0505	10,240		8,500	200	610
B5070	Kelsey	*		Deep Heli	E06	84	06	01	0505	600	1	1,000	100	610
B5070	Kelsey	*		Boulder	E06	84	06	01	0505	900	1	1,000	230	610

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05071	Box Camp	•		Stand Improvement	E05	81	06	01	0505	34			510	In progress
05071	Box Camp	•		Stand Improvement	E05	81	06	01	0505	2			510	In progress
05071	Box Camp	•		Stand Improvement	E05	81	06	01	0505	83			510	Contract
05071	Box Camp	•		Stand Improvement	E05	82	06	01	0505	28			510	Planning
05071	Box Camp	•		Timber Sale	E06	84	06	01	0505	300		2,000	100	610
05072	Muse	•		Timber Sale	E06	83	06	01	0505	200		1,000	230	610
05073	Boulder	•		Boulder	E06	83	06	01	0505	440	1	1,000	100	610
05067	Grider	•	#	Huckleberry	E06	81	06	01	0505	200		2,000	100	630
05067	Grider	•	#	Timber Sale	E06	81	06	01	0505	5,120	1.5	3,200	100	630
05067	Grider	•	#	Timber Sale	E06	83	06	01	0505	6,000	11	30,500	100	610
05068	Johnson	•	#	Huckleberry	E06	81	06	01	0505	700	1	900	100	630
05068	Johnson	•	#	Fork	E06	82	06	01	0505	1,600	1.6	1,300	100	620
05068	Johnson	•	#	Buckhorn	E05	85	06	01	0505	1,280	1.5	4,000	100	610
05069	Tom Martin	•		Tart	E06	81	06	01	0505	1,135	2	9,179	230	610
05069	Tom Martin	•		Bandtail	E06	81	06	01	0505	80	1	250	200	620
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Timber Sale	E06	81	06	01	0505	2,240		10,400	230	610
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Aerial Site Prep	E04	81	06	01	0505	180			472	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Plant	E04	81	06	01	0505	180			431	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Fell & Burn	E04	81	06	01	0505	95			473	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Burn	E04	81	06	01	0505	40			471	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Plant	E04	81	06	01	0505	135			431	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Burn	E04	81	06	01	0505	300			471	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Plant	E04	82	06	01	0505	300			431	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Burn	E04	81	06	01	0505	35			471	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Plant	E04	82	06	01	0505	35			431	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Burn	E04	81	06	01	0505	100			471	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Plant	E04	82	06	01	0505	100			431	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Fell & Burn	E04	81	06	01	0505	350			473	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Aerial Site Prep	E04	81	06	01	0505	300			472	
B5074	Portuguese	•	#	Plant	E04	82	06	01	0505	650			431	
B5077	Snoozer	•	#	Wiskey	E06	85	06	01	0505	893		8,010	230	620
B5077	Snoozer	•	#	Timber Sale	E06	83	06	01	0505	500	2.7	3,500	100	620
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Prescribed Burn	E04	81	06	01	0505	700			471	Planned
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Plant	E04	81	06	01	0505	700			431	Planned
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Survey	E04	81	06	01	0505	4,000			431	Planned
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Layout	E04	81	06	01	0505	1,500			431	Planned
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Timber Sale	E06	81	06	01	0505	270		1,210	230	620
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Timber Sale	E06	82	06	01	0505	1,760	7.2	10,000	100	620
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Timber Sale	E06	83	06	01	0505	1,200	8.2	5,200	100	610
B5081	Russian	•		Taimer	E06	80	06	01	0505	100	1	2,700	230	660
B5081	Russian	•		Disco	E06	83	06	01	0505	200	2	4,000	100	610
B5081	Russian	•		East Whites	E06	84	06	01	0505	500	4	10,000	100	610
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Granite #1	E06	80	06	01	0505	600		15	100	660
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Granite #2	E06	80	06	01	0505	400		7	100	660
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Hamel	E06	80	06	01	0505	400		12.7	100	660
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Hamel #1	E06	81	06	01	0505	250		7.2	100	660
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Horn	E06	79	06	01	0505	900	.3	26.4	100	660
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Horn #1	E06	81	06	01	0505	350		6	100	620
N5079	Orleans Mountain	•	#	Misc. small sales	E06	80	06	01	0505	4,500		167.3	230	660

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05074	Portuguese	*	/	Crapo	E06	79	06	01	0505	1,200	1	35.6	100	660
05074	Portuguese	*	/	Sting	E06	79	06	01	0505	1,200	1	35.1	100	660
05074	Portuguese	*	/	Sow	E05	79	06	01	0505	700	1	14.4	100	660
05080	Black			Tanner	E06	80	06	01	0505	50	1	1,000	230	660
05080	Black			Lafayette	E05	83	06	01	0505	250	3	4,000	100	620
05080	Black			Indian	E06	85	06	01	0505	250	3	4,000	100	610
05701	Siskiyou	*	/	Grove	E06	85	06	01	0505	1,300	1.5	1,500	100	640
05701	Siskiyou	*	/	Peak	E06	85	06	01	0505	2,000	2	5,000	100	630
05703	Kangaroo	*	/	Panther	E06	85	06	01	0505	2,000	1	5,000	100	620
05703	Kangaroo	*	/	Devil Hell	E05	85	06	01	0505	9,000		6,000	200	610
05067	Grider	*	/	East Side	E06	86	06	01	0505	5,000		30,000	100	630
05067	Grider	*	/	Limestone	E06	85	06	01	0505	5,000		27,000	100	620
05068	Johnson	*	/	Berry	E06	85	06	01	0505	1,400	1	2,000	100	630
05068	Johnson	*	/	Lick	E06	86	06	01	0505	2,000	2	10,000	100	620
05078	Shackleford	*	/	Back	E06	85	06	01	0505	700		5,000	100	620
05079	Orleans Mtn.	*	/	Blind Horse	E06	85	06	01	0505	1,300	5	12,000	230	620
05070	Kelsey	*		Basin	E06	85	06	01	0505	600	1	3,000	100	620
05105	Chalk Peak			Pres. burning	P12	81	06	16	0507	1,200				Cont.
05105	Chalk Peak			Pres. burning	P12	82	06	15	0507	1,000				Cont.
05105	Chalk Peak			Pres. Burning	P12	83	06	16	0507	1,000				Cont.
05105	Chalk Peak			Pres. Burning	P12	84	06	16	0507	1,000				Cont.
05105	Chalk Peak			Pres. Burning	P12	85	06	16	0507	1,000				Cont.
05121	Santa Cruz			Pres. burning	P12	81	06	19	0507	1,400				Planning
05121	Santa Cruz			Pres. burning	P12	81	06	19	0507	500				Planning
05123	Camuesa			Pres. Burning	P12	83	06	16	0507	500				Planning
05123	Camuesa			Pres. Burning	P12	84	06	15	0507	500				Planning
05123	Camuesa			Pres. Burning	P12	85	06	16	0507	500				Planning
05123	Camuesa			Pres. Burning	P12	81	06	16	0507	100				
05123	Camuesa			Pres. burning	P12	82	06	19	0507	1,000				Planning
05121	Santa Cruz			Pres. Burning	P12	83	06	16	0507	3,500				
05121	Santa Cruz			Pres. Burning	P12	84	06	16	0507	4,000				
05121	Santa Cruz			Pres. Burning	P12	85	06	16	0507	3,500				
05123	Camuesa			Reservoir debris stor.	F05	81	06	19	0507	20				
05123	Camuesa			Reservoir debris stor.	F05	82	06	19	0507	20				Planning
05122	Condor Point			Pres. burning	P12	82	06	19	0507	500				Planning
05122	Condor Point			Pres. burning	P12	83	06	19	0507	500				Planning
05122	Condor Point			Pres. burning	P12	84	06	19	0507	500				Planning
05122	Condor Point			Pres. burning	P12	85	06	19	0507	500				Planning
05122	Condor Point			Oil & Gas	G02	81	06	19	0507	97				P
05124	Madulce-Buckhorn			Oil & Gas	G02	81	06	19	0507	900				P
05130	White Ledge		/	Oil & Gas	G02	81	06	19	0507	80				P
05130	White Ledge		/	Uranium Mine	G05	81	06	19	0507	1,120				Transf.
05130	White Ledge		/	Fuelbreak Mtce.	P13	83	06	19	0507	125				Continuing
05132	Nordhoff			Fuelbreak Mtce.	P13	80	06	19	0507	200				Completed
05132	Nordhoff			Fuelbreak Mtce.	P13	81	06	19	0507	200				Completed
05132	Nordhoff			Oil & Gas	G02	81	06	19	0507	120				P
05132	Nordhoff			Oil & Gas	G02	81	06	19	0507	520				E

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05263	Tequepis			Pres. burning	P12	82	06	19	0507	500				Planning
05263	Tequepis			Pres. Burning	P12	83	06	16	0507	500				
05263	Tequepis			Pres. Burning	P12	84	06	16	0507	500				
05263	Tequepis			Pres. Burning	P12	85	05	16	0507	500				
05130	White Ledge		#	Oil & Gas	G02	81	06	19	0507	160				P
05138	Deer Mountain	•		Seismograph Station	J01	81	06	02	0508	.01				Proposed
05280	Skeleton Glade		#	Boardman Ridge	E06	81	06	02	0508	80		1.2	100	630
05280	Skeleton Glade		#	Release	E05	81	06	02	0508	60			512	Planned
05280	Skeleton Glade		#	Backlog	E04	82	06	02	0508	15			448	Planned
05280	Skeleton Glade		#	Maintenance backlog	E04	82	06	02	0508	10			448	Planned
05142	Grindstone	•		Road reconstruction	L12	81	06	01	0508		1			
05142	Grindstone	•		Natural Fuels	P12	80	06	01	0508	350				Completed
05142	Grindstone	•		Habitat Improvement	C04	80	05	01	0508	450				Completed
05142	Grindstone	•		Forage Imp.	D03	80	06	01	0508	150				Completed
05142	Grindstone	•		Spring develop.	F05	81	06	01	0508	.5				Completed
05142	Grindstone	•		Natural Fuels	P12	81	06	01	0508	350				Completed
05142	Grindstone	•		Habitat impr.	C04	81	06	01	0508	450				Completed
05142	Grindstone	•		Forage imp.	D03	81	06	01	0508	150				Completed
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Fence Const.	D05	81	06	01	0508		3			
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Thinning	E05	80	06	01	0508	52			521	Completed
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Spring Develop.	F05	81	06	01	0508	.5				Completed
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Trail reconst.	L21	81	06	01	0508		5			
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Peterson	E06	81	06	01	0508	4,615		2,740	100	650
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Haypatch	E06	82	06	01	0508	135		2,126	100	530
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Peterson	L12	82	06	01	0508		2.5			
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Habitat imp.	C04	83	06	01	0508	200				
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Const.	L12	83	06	01	0508		5.2			
05139	Thomes Creek	•		Henderson Canyon	E06	86	06	01	0508	2,491	7	5,000	100	620
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Natural Fuels	P12	80	06	01	0508	50				Completed
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Habitat imp.	C04	80	06	01	0508	50				Completed
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		For imp.	D03	80	06	01	0508	50				Completed
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Reconstr.	L12	80	06	01	0508		.1			Completed
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Spring develop	F05	82	06	01	0508	.5				Planned
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Plantation release	E05	80	06	01	0508	20			512	Completed
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Natural fuels	P12	81	06	01	0508	150				Completed
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Habitat imp.	C04	81	06	01	0508	150				Completed
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		For imp.	D03	81	06	01	0508	150				Completed
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Spring develop	F05	81	06	01	0508	4				Planned
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Struct. imp.	D05	81	06	01	0508		1			Planned
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Type conv.	D03	81	06	01	0509	20				
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Electronic site	J01	81	06	01	0508	1				
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		ORV tr.	L21	92	06	01	0508	640	10			Const.
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Horse tr.	L21	82	06	01	0508		5			Const.
05138	Deer Mtn.	•		Orchard #2	E06	85	06	01	0508	70	.3	200	100	610
05142	Grindstone	•		Natural fuel	P12	81	06	01	0508	400				Planning
05142	Grindstone	•		Activity fuel	P11	81	06	01	0508	50				Planning

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME			ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
B5144	Snow Mtn.	•		Plant enclosures	C03	81	06	02	0508	1	.1			Partially done
B5144	Snow Mtn.	•		Trail	L21	81	06	02	0508	1	2			Recon. done
B5144	Snow Mtn.	•		Residence	J01	81	06	01	0508	1				Existing
B5144	Snow Mtn.	•		Waterline & fence	J01	81	06	01	0508		.2			Existing
05281	Briscoe	•		Gyro-cutting	D03	81	06	01	0508	70				Planned
05281	Briscoe	•		Burning	D03	80	06	01	0508	200				Completed
05281	Briscoe	•		Water developments	D05	81	06	01	0508	3				Planned
05281	Briscoe	•		Water developments	D05	81	06	01	0508	3				Construction
05281	Briscoe	•		Natural fuel	P12	80	06	01	0508	200				Planning
05281	Briscoe	•		Natural fuel	P12	81	06	01	0508	50				Planning
05141	Thatcher		#	Timber Sale	E06	81	06	02	0508	351	2.4	7,900	100	630
05141	Thatcher		#	Fish hab.	C05	81	06	02	0508	10	2			Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	Hab. improvement	C04	81	06	02	0508	200				In Progress
05141	Thatcher		#	Fence springs	C04	81	06	02	0508	30				Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	Range improvement	D05	81	06	80	0508	6				Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	Range improvement	D03	81	06	02	0508	25				Implementation
05141	Thatcher		#	Fuel break	Z99	81	06	02	0508	200	5			Implementation
05141	Thatcher		#	Fuel break constr.	P13	81	06	02	0508	240				Implementation
05141	Thatcher		#	Fuel reduction	P12	81	06	02	0508	100				Implementation
05141	Thatcher		#	Fish impr.	C05	81	06	02	0508	10				Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	Wild impr.	C04	81	06	02	0508	200				Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	Fencing springs	C04	81	06	02	0508	30				Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	ORV trail rehab.	L21	81	06	02	0508		6			Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	Water system impr.	Z99	81	06	02	0508	1				Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	Fuel break mtce.	P12	81	06	02	0508	200				Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	Fuel break constr.	P13	81	06	02	0508	240				Planned
05141	Thatcher		#	Fish impr.	C05	82	06	02	0508	10				Planning
05141	Thatcher		#	Wild impr.	C04	82	06	02	0508	200				Planning
05141	Thatcher		#	Fences	D05	82	06	02	0508		4			Planning
05141	Thatcher		#	Fuel break mtce.	P12	82	06	02	0508	200				Planning
05141	Thatcher		#	Wild impr.	C04	83	06	02	0508	200				Planning
05141	Thatcher		#	Fuel break mtce.	P12	83	06	02	0508	200				Planning
05147	Sears Flat	•		Fuelbreak	C04	81	06	01	0509	8	8			Planning
05147	Sears Flat	•		Water Development	C04	81	06	01	0509	1				Construction
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Commercial Firewood	E06	80	06	01	0509	90		397	230	660
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Road Construction	L30	80	06	01	0509	3	1.5			Completed
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Road Construction	L30	80	06	01	0509	2	1			Constructed
05153	Mt. Vida	•		Reconstruction	L21	81	06	01	0509	2	4			Planning
05153	Mt. Vida	•		Non-energy	G06	81	06	01	0509	1				P
05155	Soldier	•		Lake City KGRA	G04	81	06	01	0509	660				P
05156	Powley	•		Lake City KGRA	G04	81	06	01	0509	1,340				P
05155	Soldier	•		Non-Competitive	G04	81	06	01	0509	120				P
05156	Powley	•		Non-competitive	G04	81	06	01	0509	3,380				P
B5160	Mill	•		Water Ditch	F05	81	06	01	0509		1			Existing
B5160	Mill	•		Access Road	L30	81	06	01	0509		1			Existing

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05162	Parsnip	•		Sagebrush Control	D03	80	06	01	0509	200				Complete
05162	Parsnip	•		Stock Pond Constr.	D05	80	06	01	0509	.1				Complete
05162	Parsnip	•		Stock Water Troughs	D05	81	06	01	0509	.01				Planning
B5706	Mt. Bidwell	•		Water Ditch	F05	81	06	01	0509		1.8			Existing
B5706	Mt. Bidwell	•		Access Road	L30	81	06	01	0509		4			Existing
05147	Sears Flat	•		Burn-Reseeding	D03	81	06	01	0509	4,000				Planning
05147	Sears Flat	•		Fence	D05	81	06	01	0509		8			Planning
05147	Sears Flat	•		Water Development	D05	81	06	01	0509	1				Planning
05149	Damon Butte	•		Brush Manipulation	C04	81	06	01	0509	100				Complete
05149	Damon Butte	•		Stock Ponds	D05	81	06	01	0509	1				Planning
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Buck	E06	81	06	01	0509	150		1,500	100	660
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Commercial Firewood	E06	81	06	01	0509	200		808	230	600
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Road Construction	L30	81	06	01	0509	2	1			Construct
05165	Steele Swamp	•		Stock Ponds	D05	81	06	01	0509	5				Planning
A5706	Mt. Bidwell	•		Sagebrush Control	D03	81	06	01	0509	200				Planning
A5706	Mt. Bidwell	•		Fence	D05	81	06	01	0509		5			Planning
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Commercial Firewood	E06	82	06	01	0509	200		1,000	230	600
C5152	Hat Mountain	•		Road Construction	L30	82	06	01	0509	3	1.5			Construct
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Commercial Firewood	E06	83	06	01	0509	200		1,000	230	600
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Road Construction	L30	83	06	01	0509	2	.5			Construct
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Commercial Firewood	E06	84	06	01	0509	200		1,000	230	600
05152	Hat Mountain	•		Road Construction	L30	84	06	01	0509	2	1.5			Construct
B5701	Siskiyou		#	Summit Ridge	E06	84	06	02	0510	1,700		17,000	100	600
05248	Monkey			Baker Flat	E06	80	06	02	0510	1,000		1	100	660
05248	Monkey			Collier	E06	81	06	02	0510	1,200		2,500	200	630
05248	Monkey			Patrick	E06	85	06	02	0510	1,500		7,000	100	600
05708	Packsaddle			Winchuck	E06	81	06	02	0510	700		4	100	630
N5079	Orleans Mtn.		#	Road	E06	81	06	02	0510	800		5,000	100	630
N5079	Orleans Mtn.		#	Corral	E06	84	06	02	0510	7,000		2,500	100	600
05251	Soldier	•		Soldier	E06	85	06	01	0510	8,900		10,000	100	620
05250	North Fork	•	#	Long Ridge	E06	83	06	01	0510	3,200		2,000	100	620
05252	Salt Creek	•		Cottonwood	E06	82	06	01	0510	2,500		8,000	100	600
05252	Salt Creek	•		Long Ridge	E05	83	06	01	0510	3,800		3,000	100	620
B5701	Siskiyou		#	Reforestation	E04	81	06	02	0510	27			431	620
B5701	Siskiyou		#	Reforestation	E04	85	06	02	0510	545			431	610
N5079	Orleans Mtn.		#	Reforestation	E04	85	06	02	0510	203			431	610
05237	Underwood	•	#	Reforestation	E04	85	06	01	0510	370			431	610
B5701	Siskiyou		#	Summit Ridge	L14	84	06	02	0510		10			Engineering
05248	Monkey			Baker Flat	LJ4	80	06	02	0510		3.4			Engineering
05248	Monkey			Collier	L14	82	05	02	0510		3			Engineering
05248	Monkey			Patrick	L14	84	06	02	0510		8			Engineering
05708	Packsaddle			Winchuck	L14	81	06	02	0510		5			Engineering
N5079	Orleans Mtn.		#	Road	L14	81	06	02	0510		4			Engineering
N5079	Orleans Mtn.		#	Corral	L14	83	06	02	0510		12.7			Engineering
05310	Pilot Creek			Happy Jack	L14	83	06	02	0510		6.7			Engineering

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05251	Soldier	•		Soldier	L14	84	06	01	0510		15			Engineering
05250	North Fork	•	#	Shannon	L14	82	06	01	0510		8.4			Engineering
05250	North Fork		#	Long	L14	83	06	01	0510		4.6			Engineering
05252	Salt Creek	•		Cottonwood	L14	82	06	01	0510		12.2			Engineering
05252	Salt Creek	•		Long	L14	83	06	01	0510		1.5			Engineering
N5079	Orleans Mtn.		#	Habitat Impr.	C02	81	06	02	0510	80				In Progress
05237	Underwood		#	Habitat Impr.	C02	80	06	02	0510	40				Completed
05308	Board Camp		#	Habitat Impr.	C02	80	06	02	0510	40				Completed
05251	Soldier	•		Habitat Impr.	C02	83	06	01	0510	40				Planning
05250	North Fork	•	#	Habitat Impr.	C02	81	06	01	0510	40				Planning
05250	North Fork	•	#	Habitat Impr.	C02	82	06	01	0510	40				Planning
05250	North Fork	•	#	Habitat Impr.	C02	83	06	01	0510	40				Planning
N5079	Orleans Mtn.		#	Bret Hole Ski Area	J01	81	06	02	0510	400				Planning
05308	Board Camp		#	Landline location	Z99	83	06	02	0510		12			Planning
05309	Mt. Lassic		#	Landline location	Z99	81	06	02	0510		10			Planning
05250	North Fork	•	#	Landline location	Z99	82	05	01	0510		15			Planning
05170	Grizzly Peak			Timber Sale	E06	88	06	01	0511	1,000		10,000	200	600
05175	San Sevaine			Cordwood (Mortality)	E06	80	06	35	0512	50		125	230	660 (125 MBF)
05175	San Sevaine			Reforestation	E04	81	06	35	0512	8			438	In progress
05175	San Sevaine			Cordwood (Mortality)	E06	81	06	35	0512	34		75	230	660
05176	Circle Mountain			Oil & Gas	G02	81	06	35	0512	4,273				E
05177	Cajon			Oil & Gas	G02	81	06	37	0512	1,477				E
05178	Deep Creek		#	Equestrian Camp	A05	81	06	37	0512	2				Planning
05178	Deep Creek		#	PCT Trail Camp	A05	81	06	37	0512	2				Planning
05178	Deep Creek		#	Dispersed Camp	A05	81	06	37	0512	2				Planning
05178	Deep Creek		#	Site prep	E04	81	06	37	0512	75			473	600
05178	Deep Creek		#	Planting	E04	81	06	37	0512	75			438	600
05178	Deep Creek		#	Horizontal Well	D05	81	06	37	0512	1				
05188	Cactus Springs			Timber Sale	E06	84	06	37	0512	2,000	1	300	200	600
05189	Pyramid Peak			Road Constr.	G06	81	06	37	0512	3	.3			E
05189	Pyramid Peak			Maintenance	D03	81	06	37	0512	50				Planning
05195	Rouse Hill			Fuelbreak Maintenance	P12	80	06	37	0512	5	.3			Completed
05195	Rouse Hill			Fuelbreak Maintenance	P12	81	06	37	0512	20	.9			Planning
05195	Rouse Hill			Prescribed Burning	P12	81	06	37	0512	600	9			Planning
05303	Heartbreak Ridge			Numerous Operations	G06	81	06	37	0512	300				E
05181	Mill Peak			Pipeline, sewer	J01	81	06	37	0512		2			Existing
05183	City Creek			Fuelbreak	P13	81	06	37	0512	120				Completed
05183	City Creek			Powerline	J01	81	06	37	0512		3			Existing
05204	Black Mtn.	•		Shaded fuel break	P13	81	06	18	0513	12	1			Planning
05213	Staff	•		Saddle Helicopter	E06	81	05	18	0513	280		6,000	230	630
05208	Rincon	•	#	Rattlesnake Burn	C04	81	06	18	0513	2,000				
05215	Greenhorn Creek	•		Wagy Salvage	E05	80	06	18	0513	1,200		1,500	230	660

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05208	Rincon	*	#	Lucky Stars claim	G06	81	06	18	0513	20				Not Active
05214	Mill Creek	*		Drill Site #9	G05	80	05	18	0513		.2			Complete
05208	Rincon	*	#	Burn Habitat impr.	C04	81	06	18	0513	700				
05208	Rincon	*	#	Bonita II North	E06	80	06	18	0513	3,182		6.9	250	660 (Complete)
05208	Rincon	*	#	Bonita II South	E06	81	06	18	0513	2,224		5	250	660 (Default)
05200	Jennie Lakes	*	#	Fox	E06	81	06	17	0513	30		300	200	660
05208	Rincon	*	#	Sand Hill Ridge	C04	81	06	18	0513	1,000				
05208	Rincon	*	#	Site hardening	A06	81	06	18	0513	25				
05208	Rincon	*	#	Microwave station	J01	81	06	18	0513	.1				Contracting
05214	Mill Creek	*		Squirrel	E06	81	06	18	0513	480	.6	2,800	230	630
B5213	Staff	*		Lookout Helicopter	E06	81	06	18	0513	1,460		7,000	230	630
05208	Rincon	*	#	3 Guzzlers	C04	81	06	18	0513	.5				
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Trail constr.	L21	81	06	18	0513		10			Planning
05200	Jennie Lakes	*	#	Trail const. & recons.	Z99	82	06	17	0513		21			
05204	Black Mt.	*		Shaded fuelbreak	P13	82	06	18	0513	160	5			Planning
05210	Chico	*		Owl	E06	82	06	18	0513	140		300	230	640
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Trail Cons. & Recons.	L21	81	06	18	0513		10			Planning
05211	Lyon Ridge	*		Pup	E06	83	06	18	0513	400		8,100	200	620
05214	Mill Creek	*		Munzer	E06	84	06	18	0513	600	.5	2,000	230	610
B5213	Staff	*		Bear Out	E06	82	06	18	0513	1,520	.5	1,000	230	630
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Trail Reconstr.	L21	83	06	18	0513	10				Planning
05208	Rincon	*	#	Bonita II North	E04	83	06	18	0513	400			430	
05205	Slate Mtn.	*		Bench	E06	87	06	18	0513	1,420	6	10,500	200	600 Postponed
05211	Lyon Ridge	*		Eagle	E06	84	06	18	0513	250		5,000	100	610
05211	Lyon Ridge	*		Lion	E06	84	06	18	0513	500		12,300	200	610
B5213	Staff	*		Woolstar	E06	84	06	18	0513	15,350	4	6,000	200	500
05215	Greenhorn Creek	*		Woodsey	E06	84	06	18	0513	400		500	230	600
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Hooker	E05	85	05	18	0513	4,700		12,000	200	610
05208	Rincon	*	#	Schaeffer	E06	84	05	18	0513	3,300		16,500	200	610
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Trail const. & reconst.	L21	84	06	18	0513		10			Planning
05208	Rincon	*	#	Bonita II North	E04	84	06	18	0513	260			430	
05208	Rincon	*	#	Bonita II South	E04	84	06	18	0513	200			430	
05208	Rincon	*	#	Bonita II South	E04	85	06	18	0513	[illegible]			430	
05029	South Sierra	*	#	Bull	E06	85	06	18	0513	3,[illegible]		10,000	200	610
05208	Rincon	*	#	Stoney	E06	86	06	18	0513	3,700		15,000	200	610 Planning
05210	Chico	*		Bull Run Presc. Burn	C04	82	06	18	0513	2,700				Planning
B5213	Staff	*		Woolstaff Presc. Burn	C04	82	06	18	0513	1,000				Planning
05215	Greenhorn Creek	*		Callioud Timber Sale	E06	82	06	18	0513	400	.5	1,000	230	630
05208	Rincon	*	#	W/L Habitat Impr.	C04	79	06	18	0513	350				Completed
05209	Cannell	*		W/L Habitat Impro.	C04	80	06	18	0513	350				Completed
05214	Mill Creek	*		Fence	D05	81	06	18	0513		3			
05133	Wells Mountain	*		Prescribed Burn	C02	81	06	01	0514	300				Plan made
B5218	Bell-Quimby	*	#	Bell Creek	E06	81	06	01	0514	350		7,000	100	630
05225	East Beegum	*	#	Fuelbreak	P13	81	06	01	0514	350				Plan made
05227	East Girard	*		Statutory Right Road	J01	81	06	01	0514	.6	.1			Permit 11/5/79

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05228	Little French Cr.	•	/	Fuelbreak	P13	81	06	01	0514					EA
05231	Mt. Shasta	•	/	Ski devel.	A05	81	06	01	0514	630				Draft EIS
05233	Pattison	•	/	Fuelbreak #560	P13	81	06	01	0514					EA
05233	Pattison	•	/	Fuelbreak #561	P13	81	06	01	0514		1.3			EA
05233	Pattison	•	/	Fuelbreak #732	P13	81	06	01	0514					Construct
05231	Mt. Shasta	•	/	Geothermal Lease	G04	81	06	01	0514	740				P
05233	Pattison	•	/	Twin Oly	E06	81	06	01	0514	1,500		14,000	100	630
05238	West Girard	•	/	Statutory Right Road	J01	81	06	01	0514	7.7	1.2			Easement
05238	West Girard	•	/	Statutory Right Road	J01	81	06	01	0514	1	.2			Permit
05238	West Girard	•	/	Statutory Right Road	J01	81	06	01	0514	1.2	.3			Easement
05221	Chinquapin	•	/	Rough	E06	81	06	01	0514	2,000		40,000	100	620
05225	East Beegum	•	/	Fuelbreak	P13	81	06	01	0514	200				Construct
05227	East Girard	•		Prospect	E06	81	06	01	0514	300		500	100	620
05227	East Girard	•		Prospect	E06	81	06	01	0514	250		500	200	620
05228	Little French Cr.	•	/	French Cr. Fuelbreak	P13	81	06	01	0514		2			Construct
05228	Little French Cr.	•	/	Hobo	E06	81	06	01	0514	300		5,000	200	630
05233	Pattison	•	/	Fuelbreak #560	P13	81	96	01	0514		.5			Continuation
05233	Pattison	•	/	Fuelbreak #561	P13	81	06	01	0514		5			Continuation
05233	Pattison	•	/	Fuelbreak #732	P13	81	06	01	0514		1.3			Continue
05238	West Girard	•	/	Road - Statutory Right	J01	81	06	01	0514	1	.2			Permit
05286	Salt Gulch	•		Gemill Gulch	E06	83	06	01	0514	1,000		3,000	100	630
05300	Eagle	•		Big Creek	E06	83	06	01	0514	1,000		3,000	100	620
05300	Eagle	•		Big Creek	E06	83	06	01	0514	750		1,000	200	620
05300	Eagle	•		Hocker	E06	84	06	01	0514	1.250		4,700	100	620
05300	Eagle	•		Hocker	E06	84	06	01	0514	1,200		1,900	230	620
05217	Bonanza King	•		Ramshorn	E06	84	06	01	0514	400		5,000	230	620
05217	Bonanza King	•		Cedar	E06	84	06	01	0514	450		7,000	100	620
05217	Bonanza King	•		Cedar	E06	84	06	01	0514	250		3,000	230	620
05227	East Girard	•		Beetledee	E06	84	06	01	0514	450		7,000	100	640
05227	East Girard	•		Beetledee	E06	84	06	01	0514	300		3,000	230	610
05227	East Girard	•		Beetledee	E06	84	06	01	0514	200		1,000	230	610
05224	Dog Creek	•		French	E06	84	06	01	0514	450		5,500	100	610
05224	Dog Creek	•		French	E06	84	06	01	0514	500		500	230	610
05235	Slate Creek	•		North Slate	E06	84	06	01	0514	500		5,500	100	610
05235	Slate Creek	•		North Slate	E06	84	06	01	0514	250		500	230	610
05133	Wells Mountain	•		China Gulch	E06	85	06	01	0514	400		3,000	200	600
05133	Wells Mountain	•		China Gulch	E06	85	06	01	0514	250		1,000	200	600
05133	Wells Mountain	•		China Gulch	E06	85	06	01	0514	200		1,000	230	600
05221	Chinquapin	•	/	Rough	E06	81	06	01	0514	1,550		31,000	100	630
05225	East Beegum	•	/	Prescribed Burn	P12	79	06	01	0514	350				Complete
05218	Bell Quimby	•	/	Bell Creek	E06	81	06	01	0514	350		7,000	100	630
05218	Bell Quimby	•	/	Salvage	E05	80	06	01	0514	40		800	230	660 (800 MBF)
05225	East Beegum	•	/	Fuel Break	P13	81	06	01	0514	350				Plan
05221	Chinquapin	•	/	Rough (Rds)	L14	81	06	01	0514		21			Survey
05227	East Girard	•		Permit Rd.	J01	81	06	01	0514		.1			Permit
05228	Little French Cr.	•	/	Fuel Break	P13	80	06	01	0514	300				Complete
05233	Pattison	•	/	Fuel Breaks	P13	81	06	01	0514		4			EA's
05233	Pattison	•	/	Fuel Breaks	P13	80	06	01	0514		1			Complete

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05231	Mt. Shasta	•	/	Geothermal	G04	81	06	01	0514	740				P
05233	Pattison	•	/	Twin Oly	E06	81	06	01	0514	700		14,000	100	630
05238	West Girard	•	/	Permit Rd.	J01	81	06	01	0514	7.7	1.2			Permit
05238	West Girard	•	/	Roads	J01	81	06	01	0514	2.2	.5			Permit
05133	Wells Mountain	•		China	E06	81	06	01	0514	580		11,600	100	620
05216	Backbone	•		Uraud	E06	81	06	01	0514	315		6,300	100	620
05217	Bonanza King	•		Permit Rd.	J01	81	06	01	0514		.3			Complete
05221	Chinquapin	•	/	Foss	E06	81	05	01	0514	200		4,000	100	610
05221	Chinquapin	•	/	Cable	E06	81	06	01	0514	225		4,500	100	610
05225	East Beegum	•	/	Fuel Break	P13	81	06	01	0514	200				Complete
05225	East Beegum	•	/	Prescribed Burn	P12	81	06	01	0514	50				Complete
05225	East Beegum	•	/	Prescribed Burn	P12	81	06	01	0514	39				EA
05227	East Girard	•		Prospect	E06	81	06	01	0514	45		500	200	620
05227	East Girard	•		Beetle Dee	E06	81	06	01	0514	954		10,500	100	620
05227	East Girard	•		Hawkin' Cr.	E06	81	06	01	0514	1,000		11,000	100	610
05228	Little French Ck.	•	/	Fuel Break	P13	81	05	01	0514		2			Complete
05228	Little French Ck.	•	/	Hobo	E06	81	06	01	0514	250		5,000	200	630
05230	Kettle Mtn.			Coop Rd (SP)	L14	81	06	01	0514		10			Plan
05231	Mt. Shasta		/	Ski Dev.	A05	81	06	01	0514	630				EIS
05232	Panther	•		Italian	E06	81	06	01	0514	430		8,600	100	610
05232	Panther	•		Eagle Rock	E06	81	06	01	0514	470		9,400	100	610
05233	Pattison	•	/	Fuel Breaks	P13	81	06	01	0514		6.8			Plan
05234	Penney Ridge	•	/	One Cent	E06	81	06	01	0514	210		4,200	100	650
05234	Penney Ridge	•	/	Jensen	E06	81	06	01	0514	250		5,000	100	610
05238	West Girard	•	/	Permit Rd.	J01	81	06	01	0514	1	.2			Complete
05239	West Beegum	•		Prescribed Burn	P12	81	06	01	0514	264				EA
05286	Salt Gulch	•		Salty Dog	L14	81	06	01	0514		6			Survey
05286	Salt Gulch	•		Salty Dog	E06	81	06	01	0514	150		3,000	100	620
05300	Eagle	•		Eagle	E06	81	06	01	0514	195		4,300	100	530
05300	Eagle	•		Big Creek	E06	81	06	01	0514	250		5,000	100	630
05241	Devil Gulch	•		Canty Miw(gold mine)	G06	80	06	15	0515	3,600	2			E
05241	Devil Gulch	•		Canty Mdw (gold Mine)	G06	81	06	15	0515	3,600	2			E
05241	Devil Gulch	•		Granite Ridge(Barite)	G06	80	06	15	0515	640				E
05241	Devil Gulch	•		Granite Ridge (Barite)	G06	81	06	15	0515	640				E
05246	Sycamore Springs	•		Dinkey Reservoir	J01	81	06	17	0515	250	2.5			FERC lic.
N5047	San Joaquin	•	/	Milleo Forks Reservoir	J01	85	06	15	0515	3,600				Application
N5047	San Joaquin	•	/	Granite Reservoir	J01	82	06	15	0515	1,920				Application
05243	Shuteye	•		Camino	E06	80	06	15	0515	400	3	3,000	200	660
05246	Sycamore Springs	•		Low Fence	E06	80	06	17	0515	120		100	230	660 (100 MBF)
N5047	San Joaquin	•	/	Cattle	E06	82	06	15	0515	4,500	15	25,000	100	620
05243	Shuteye	•		Little Shuteye	E06	84	06	15	0515	1,200	5	5,000	100	610
N5047	San Joaquin	•	/	Crater	E06	86	06	17	0515	5,000	10	21,000	100	500
N5047	San Joaquin	•	/	Tennesse Point	E06	87	06	17	0515	2,500	5	15,000	100	600
N5047	San Joaquin	•	/	Rattlesnake (green sale)	E06	87	06	17	0515	1,000		6,800	100	610
N5047	San Joaquin	•	/	Switch Back	E06	84	06	15	0515	1,000	3	1,200	100	610
05243	Shuteye	••		Morgan	E06	86	06	15	0515	500	1	700	100	600

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N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Corral Mow.	E06	86	06	17	0515	3,500	8	16,000	100	600
N5047	San Joaquin	*	#	Buchanan	E06	86	06	15	0515	700		1,000	100	600
05255	Mt. Reba	*		Larkspur eradication	D03	80	06	14	0516	780				Completed
A5986	Carson Iceberg	*	#	Fence Reconstr.	D05	81	06	14	0516		1			Plan
05811	Bell Meadow	*	#	Stream channel	F05	81	06	14	0516	2				Plan
05811	Bell Meadow	*	#	Reservoir feasibility	F05	81	05	14	0516	1,000				Plan
05818	Dome	*		Dome II	E06	81	06	14	0516	563	3.8	500	200	620
05812	Water House	*		Wire	E06	82	06	14	0516	36		100	200	620
05255	Mt. Reba	*		Fence reconstr.	D05	81/	06	14	0516		1.5			Plan
05255	Mt. Reba	*		Stock water	D05	83	05	14	0516	700				Plan
A5986	Carson Iceberg	*	#	Bummer	E06	83	06	14	0516	1,400	10	3,500	100	600
05818	Dome	*		Long	E06	83	06	14	0516	12		100	200	610
05257	Trumbull Pk.	*		Timber Sale	E06	83	06	15	0516	200		300	100	610
05812	Water House	*		Goose	E06	84	06	14	0516	73	1	500	200	610
05818	Dome	*		Sardine	E06	84	06	14	0516	228	1.7	700	200	610
05255	Mt. Reba	*		Moore Creek	E06	84	06	14	0516	1,700	3	3,000	200	600
A5986	Carson Iceberg	*	#	Rattlesnake	E06	84	06	14	0516	800	3	1,200	100	600
A5986	Carson Iceberg	*	#	Poison Springs	E06	84	06	14	0516	220	2	2,100	200	610
05810	Cherry Lake	*		Timber Sale	F05	84	06	14	0516	650		2,500	100	600
05811	Bell Meadow	*	#	Bourland	E06	85	06	14	0516	78		500	230	600
05811	Bell Meadow	*	#	Clear Lake (1/3)	E06	86	06	14	0516	321		1,500	230	600
05811	Bell Meadow	*	#	Clear Lake (2/3)	E06	86	06	14	0516	321		1,000	100	600
05811	Bell Meadow	*	#	Clear Lake (3/3)	E06	86	06	14	0516	321		100	200	600
05259	Duncan Canyon	*		Sunflower	E06	87	06	01	0517	3,200	14	15,000	100	600
05259	Duncan Canyon	*		Tunnel	Z99	81	06	01	0517		1.5			Existing
05259	Duncan Canyon	*		Road	J01	81	06	01	0517	5.6	1.3			Existing
05260	Grouse Lakes	*		Fishery (Non structural)	C05	82	06	01	0517	520				Planning
05260	Grouse Lakes	*		Fishery	C05	83	06	01	0517	520				Planning
05260	Grouse Lakes	*		Fishery	C05	84	06	01	0517	520				Planning
05265	NF-MF American	*		Last Chance	E06	82	06	01	0517	350		1,000	100	620
05265	NF-MF American	*		American Hill	E05	85	06	01	0517	800	2.5	7,000	100	610
05259	Duncan Canyon	*		Red Star-Anort	E06	81	06	01	0517	575	1.5	4,000	100	620
05259	Duncan Canyon	*		Grey Eagle	E05	81	06	01	0517	450		2,000	100	620
05259	Duncan Canyon	*		Reforestation backlog	E04	84	06	01	0517	14			438	
05259	Duncan Canyon	*		T.S.I. backlog	E05	85	06	01	0517	220			521	
05259	Duncan Canyon	*		Duncan	E06	85	06	01	0517	2,500	13	12	100	610
05265	NF-MF American	*		Telephone line	J01	81	06	01	0517	2	1			Existing
05265	NF-MF American	*		Trail construction	L21	82	06	01	0517	2.5	2.5			Planning
05265	NF-MF American	*		Op Plans	G06	81	06	01	0517	1,500				Planning
05981	Bald Mtn.	*		Washoe Pines RNA	Z99	80	06	01	0517	900				Planning
05261	Granite Chief	*		ORV Trail	L21	82	06	01	0519	20	1			Planning
05261	Granite Chief	*		Downhill Skiing	A06	85	06	01	0519	400				Planning

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06194	Bend Watershed	Bridge Cr	E06	80	41	02	0601	740		9,700	230	660 (Completed)
06108	Maiden Peak	Moore Rock	E06	82	41	02	0601	1,900		7,200	100	620
B6111	Odell	Track	E06	83	41	02	0601	5,050		12,000	100	620
06106	Waldo	Humming Bird	E06	84	41	02	0601	500		3,500	100	600
06194	Bend Watershed	3 heli. spots	Z99	81	41	02	0601	3				Construct
B6192	Sisters	6 applications	G04	81	41	02	0601	1,800				P
06195	West&South Bachelor	2 applications	G04	81	41	02	0601	4,000				P
06196	North Paulina	21 applications	G04	81	41	02	0601	11,000				P
06197	South Paulina	6 applications	G04	81	41	02	0601	2,000				P
06198	Mt. Jefferson	4 applications	G04	81	41	02	0601	1,300				P
06194	Bend Watershed	Bridge Cr. Fire Salv. #2	E04	81	41	02	0601	235			431	Completed
06194	Bend Watershed	Bridge Cr. Fire Salv. #2	E04	82	41	02	0601	505			431	Planned
06107	Charlton	Charley's Bugs L.P. Salv.	E06	81	41	02	0601	2,560		500	100	630
06108	Maiden Peak	Skalkam	E06	85	41	02	0601	650		700	100	600
06108	Maiden Peak	Charlton	E06	85	41	02	0601	2,240		6,000	100	600
06192	Sisters	Lucky #2 LP	E06	85	41	02	0601	1,280		1,500	100	600
06191	Metolius Breaks	3 Applicants	G04	81	41	02	0601	4,000				P
06193	Bearwallow	2 Applicants	G04	81	41	02	0601	2,200				P
06103	Mt. Washington	3 Applicants	G04	81	41	02	0601	500				P
06221	Antler	Cahill	E06	84	41	02	0602	1,000	2.5	3,000	200	610
06222	Hanan Trail	Witham LP	E06	80	41	02	0602	975	1	2,200	100	660
06226	Coleman Rim	Gan	E06	81	41	02	0602	350	3	5,100	200	640
06226	Coleman Rim	Coleman Skyline	E06	85	41	02	0602	500	20	8,000	100	610
06705	Crane Mtn.	Dismal	E06	81	41	02	0602	100	1.7	1,100	100	640
06705	Crane Mtn.	Red Willow	E06	83	41	02	0602	100	.5	1,200	100	610
06705	Crane Mtn.	Harmon	E06	84	41	02	0602	60	.3	500	100	610
06224	Deadhorse Rim	Fence Constr.	D05	80	41	02	0602		.5			Completed
06223	Brattain Butte	Two Spring Devel.	F05	83	41	02	0602	.2				
06226	Coleman Rim	Pending lease	G04	81	41	02	0602	2,491				P
06705	Crane Mtn.	Pending lease	G04	81	41	02	0602	8,772	.8			P
06705	Crane Mtn.	Kelley Ck.-Fence	D05	81	41	02	0602	8,200				
06705	Crane Mtn.	Cogswell Ck.-Fence	D05	81	41	02	0602	2,400	.3			
06705	Crane Mtn.	Crane Mtn.-T.S.	E06	85	41	02	0602	1,500		11,200	100	610
06227	Drake-McDowell	McDowell Twelvemile	E06	86	41	02	0602	2,000		14,000	100	610
06221	Antler	Jawbone	E06	83	41	02	0602	300	.5	540	200	610
06221	Antler	Cinder Pit	G06	81	41	02	0602	2	.5			In Progress
06221	Antler	Camping Permits (Ind.)	J01	81	41	02	0602	2	.3			In Progress
06226	Coleman Rim	Picture	E06	82	41	02	0602	30		200	100	620
06226	Coleman Rim	Bring	E06	86	41	02	0602	2,000	5	8,000	100	610
06224	Deadhorse Rim	Augur	E06	84	41	02	0602	1,500	6	12,000	100	610
06224	Deadhorse Rim	Back	E06	86	41	02	0602	1,600	6	8,000	100	610

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06062	Sawtooth	Catt Nisqually	E06	83	53	03	0603	600	2	9,000	100	620
B6063	Tatoosh	Boundary Horse	E06	83	53	03	0603	60		2,600	100	630
06065	Davis Mtn.	Skyo Willame	E06	84	53	03	0603	900	2	1,000	100	610
06077	Big Lava Bed	Lynx	E06	82	53	04	0603	500		4,000	100	620
06078	Bear Creek	Junco	E06	81	53	04	0603	650	5	8,600	200	630
06078	Bear Creek	Fargo	E06	83	53	04	0603	500	3	8,000	100	620
06077	Big Lava Bed	Geothermal	G04	81	53	04	0603	7,500				P
B6069	Mt. Adams	Geothermal	G04	81	53	04	0603	5,400				P
06461	Horseshoe	Geothermal	G04	81	53	04	0603	7,640				P
B6032	Cougar Lakes	Geothermal	G04	81	53	03	0603	11,715				P
B6036	Goat Rocks	Geothermal	G04	81	53	04	0603	200				P
06078	Bear Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	53	04	0603	3,840				P
06079	Silver Star	Oil & Gas	G02	81	53	04	0603	7,700				P
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Minerals-Nonenergy	G06	81	53	04	0603	200				E-In progress
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Temporary Road	L30	81	53	04	0603	30	2			Approved plan
06078	Bear Creek	Spearfish	E06	84	53	04	0603	200	1	4,000	100	610
06077	Big Lava Bed	Mongoose	E06	84	53	04	0603	150	1.5	3,300	100	610
06078	Bear Creek	Nymore	E06	85	53	04	0603	300	6	12,000	100	600
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Declaration VS	E06	82	53	04	0603	200	3	3,900	100	620
B6069	Mt. Adams	Mt. Adams West	E06	85	53	04	0603	600	4	13,000	100	600
B6069	Mt. Adams	Well	E06	85	53	04	0603	800	5	14,000	100	610
B6069	Mt. Adams	No Name	E06	84	53	04	0603	100	1	1,600	100	610
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Bismark-Straw VS	E06	80	53	04	0603	200	1	4,000	100	660 (300 MBF)
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Polar Quartz VS	E06	80	53	04	0603	300	3	8,000	100	660
06970	Strawberry	Beech-Quartz VS	E06	81	53	04	0603	900		16,000	100	640
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Bismark-Ryan VS	E06	81	53	04	0603	200	2.2	4,900	100	640
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Polar-Star VS	E06	82	53	04	0603	200	2.3	8,000	100	620
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Bismark-Ghost VS	E06	82	53	04	0603	300	1.8	12,000	100	630
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Bismark-100 VS	E06	82	53	04	0603	100		3,200	100	610
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Bismark-Blue VS	E06	82	53	04	0603	600	2.2	20,000	100	630
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Bismark-Grizzly VS	E06	82	53	04	0603	900	3.1	40,000	100	630
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Bismark-Mine VS	E06	82	53	04	0603	1,000	3.5	38,000	100	610
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Polar 2	E06	85	53	04	0603	200	2.5	7,500	100	610
B6071	Mt. Margaret	Vanson-2	E06	85	53	03	0603	100	.5	4,300	100	610
B6032	Cougar Lakes	Soda-Cracker	E06	83	53	03	0603	200		5,600	100	620
B6032	Cougar Lakes	Soda-Horse	E06	83	53	03	0603	50	.2	500	100	600
B6032	Cougar Lakes	Yellow-Jacket	E06	84	53	03	0603	300	5	11,000	100	610
06062	Sawtooth	Berry-Mesatchee	E06	84	53	03	0603	50	2	1,900	100	610
06065	Davis Mtn.	Davis-Quarry	E06	84	53	03	0603	200	4	5,500	100	610
B6036	Goat Rocks	Mission-Johnson	E06	85	53	03	0603	100	1	2,400	100	610
06065	Davis Mtn.	Skyo-Lester	E06	85	53	03	0603	200	4	8,000	100	610
B6061	Glacier View	Copper-North	E06	85	53	03	0603	100	.5	3,000	100	610
B6036	Goat Rocks	Jordon Creek	E06	85	53	03	0603	100	1.8	3,000	100	610
B6032	Cougar Lakes	Soda-Camp	E06	85	53	03	0603	200	3	8,400	100	610
B6032	Cougar Lakes	Courtwright-Cougar	E06	85	53	03	0603	200	7	7,000	100	610

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06238	Strawberry Mtn.	Canyon - 6,800 MBF	E06	80	41	02	0604	600		3,300	100	660
06232	Myrtle-Silvies	Cooley - 12,700 MBF	E06	80	41	02	0604	320		1,400	100	660
06237	McClellan Mtn.	Hanscock - 6,000 MBF	E06	82	41	02	0604	560		2,000	100	630
06232	Myrtle-Silvies	Rawhide - 3,000 MBF	E06	81	41	02	0604	320		1,100	100	660
06241	NoFkMalheur River	Skagway - 6,600 MBF	E06	81	41	02	0604	400		2,800	100	640
06234	Malheur River	Sunshine - 4,800 MBF	E06	81	41	02	0604	500		1,700	100	660
06239	Glacier Mtn.	Exchange III	E06	81	41	02	0604	720		3,000	100	620
06241	NoFkMalheur River	Halfway - 8,000 MBF	E06	82	41	02	0604	200		1,400	100	620
06232	Myrtle-Silvies	Wisfull - 14,400 MBF	E06	83	41	02	0604	2,800		3,500	100	620
06240	Monument Rock	Bearrun - 16,000 MBF	E06	83	41	02	0604	600		5,400	100	620
06241	NoFkMalheur River	Rim - 5,000 MBF	E06	83	41	02	0604	150		1,000	100	610
06237	McClellan Mtn.	Riley - 11,000 MBF	E06	84	41	02	0604	1,000		5,000	100	610
06231	Utley Butte	Spoon Alder - 13,400 MBF	E06	84	41	02	0604	7,400		10,000	100	610
06232	Myrtle-Silvies	Burnt Mtn. 7,200 MBF	E06	84	41	02	0604	100		1,200	100	610
06252	Greenhorn Mtn.	Lt. Boulder Cr. - 14,000 MBF	E06	84	41	02	0604	1,000		4,000	100	610
06245	Fox Creek	Fox Cr.	E06	84	41	02	0604	7,500		8,000	100	610
06240	Monument Rock	Squaw Camp - 1',000 MBF	E06	84	41	02	0604	300		2,200	100	610
06239	Glacier Mtn.	West Crane - 5,000 MBF	E06	84	41	02	0604	150		1,000	100	610
06232	Myrtle-Silvies	Fence Constr.	D05	80	41	02	0604		1			Constructed
06241	NoFkMalhour River	Sagebrush Control	D03	80	41	02	0604	500				Contracted
06241	NoFkMalheur River	Fence Constr.	D05	80	41	02	0604		7			Constructed
06241	NoFkMalheur River	Dozer Ponds (10ea.)	D05	80	41	02	0604	3				Constructed
06238	Strawberry Mtn.	Fence Constr.	D05	81	41	02	0604		5			Planning
06233	Aldrich Mtn.	Range Reseed	D03	80	41	02	0604	50				Completed
06233	Aldrich Mtn.	Fence Constr.	D05	80	41	02	0604		3			Constructed
06245	Fox Creek	Dozer Ponds (2ea.)	D05	80	41	02	0604	1				Constructed
06243	Dixie Mtn.	Fence Constr.	D05	80	41	02	0604		1.5			Constructed
06236	Dry Cabin	Todd	E06	85	41	02	0604	1,200		10,000	100	610
06234	Malheur River	Cliff - 8,000 MBF	E06	85	41	02	0604	1,500		2,600	100	610
06246	Flag Creek	Phone -10,000 MBF	E06	85	41	02	0604	1,200		8,000	100	610
06241	No. Fk. Malheur River	Fence Constr.	D05	81	41	02	0604		4			Planning
06238	Strawberry Mtn.	Fence Constr.	D05	81	41	02	0604		5			Planning
06233	Aldrich Mtn.	Fence Constr.	D05	81	41	02	0604		2			Planning
06252	Greenhorn Mtn.	Mining (3)	G06	81	41	02	0604	10				
06041	Mt. Baker	Question	E06	80	53	02	0605	10		530	100	660 (800 MBF)
06041	Mt. Baker	Two Timber	E06	80	53	02	0605	20		2,700	100	660
06041	Mt. Baker	Elbow Salvage	E06	80	53	02	0605	5	.2	570	230	660 (800 MBF)
06041	Mt. Baker	Bug Salv.	E06	80	53	02	0605	24	.5	2,000	100	660
06041	Mt. Baker	Silver BDS	E06	80	53	02	0605	115	.8	5,000	100	660
06048	Pressentin	Gee Whiz Salv.	E06	79	53	02	0605	3		500	100	660 (700 MBF)
06048	Pressentin	Same BDS	E06	80	53	02	0605	28		1,100	100	660 (1,100 MBF)
06048	Pressentin	Buck BDS	E06	80	53	02	0605	21		350	100	660 (700 MBF)
06048	Pressentin	Swamp Salv.	E06	80	53	02	0605	58		2,000	100	660
I6031	Glacier Peak	Yellow BDS	E06	80	53	02	0605	150	1.7	5,500	100	660 (300 MBF)
I6031	Glacier Peak	High Rise (1/2)	E06	80	53	02	0605	58		2,200	100	660 (2,000 MBF)

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

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RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06049	Higgins Mtn.	Helicopter (2/2)	E06	80	53	02	0605	21		800	100	660 (800 MBF)
06049	Higgins Mtn.	Bridge BUS	E06	80	53	02	0605	43	1.5	1,300	100	660
06060	Prairie Mtn.	Prairie Mtn.	E06	80	53	02	0605	25	.6	7,900	100	660
06060	Prairie Mtn.	High Ridge	E06	80	53	02	0605	53		4,200	100	660
06055	Clearwater	Forth Round Salv.	E06	80	53	03	0605	31		1,600	100	660 (1,200 MBF)
06056	Tolmie Creek	Poch Peak West	E06	82	53	03	0605	110	4	5,000	100	620
06060	Prairie Mtn.	Black Diamond	E06	83	53	02	0605	170	2.2	7,500	100	620
06060	Prairie Mtn.	Prairie SU	E06	83	53	02	0605	120	2.1	5,000	100	620
06057	Lonesome Lake	High Mule	E06	83	53	03	0605	150	1.2	7,000	100	610
06058	Sun Top	Skookum Doe	E06	83	53	03	0605	200	4.5	8,000	100	610
06058	Sun Top	Sun Top West	E06	84	53	03	0605	200	4.5	8,000	100	600
06034	Norse Peak	Snoquera	E06	84	53	03	0605	240	5.5	10,000	100	610
06049	Higgins Mtn.	Pintail	E06	85	53	02	0605	345	5	10,000	100	610
06049	Higgins Mtn.	Round Mtn.	E06	84	53	02	0605	64	.9	3,200	100	610
06048	Pressentin	Pressentin	E06	85	53	02	0605	360	4.5	10,000	100	600
16031	Glacier Peak	La Rush	E06	84	53	02	0605	260	3.5	9,000	100	600
J6031	Glacier Peak	Circle	E06	84	53	02	0605	257	4.1	11,600	100	600
06050	Boulder River	Upper Clear	E06	84	53	02	0605	160	.1	4,100	100	600
06034	Norse Peak	Maggie Creek	E06	85	53	03	0605	375	6	14,500	100	610
06034	Norse Peak	Dry Ranger	E06	84	53	03	0605	280	7	15,000	100	600
06058	Sun Top	Lost Creek	E06	84	53	03	0605	130	1.6	5,000	100	600
J6031	Glacier Peak	Geothermal Lease Appl	G04	81	53	02	0605	3,400				P
06034	Norse Peak	Geothermal Lease Appl	G04	81	53	03	0605	1,300				P
06041	Mt. Baker	Geothermal Lease Appl	G04	81	53	02	0605	1,400				P
06055	Clearwater	Geothermal Lease Appl	G04	81	53	03	0605	14,690				P
06057	Lonesome Lake	Geothermal Lease Appl	G04	81	53	03	0605	110				P
06058	Sun Top	Geothermal Lease Appl	G04	81	53	03	0605	900				P
06041	Mt. Baker	Operating Plan	G04	81	53	02	0605	1				E
06055	Clearwater	Operating Plan	G04	81	53	03	0605	1				P
06034	Norse Peak	Sn al Site - Corral Pass	J01	81	53	04	0605	1				In Place
06050	Boulder River	Maint. of historic site	J01	81	53	02	0605	.1				Permit pending
06041	Mt. Baker	Road to Private land	J01	81	53	02	0605		2			Permit Pending
06041	Mt. Baker	Geothermal Lease App.	G04	81	53	02	0605	3,920				P
06058	Sun Top	Little Buck	E06	81	53	03	0605	38		1,600	100	660
06060	Prairie Mountain	Fire	E06	81	53	02	0605	5		1,500	100	660
06060	Prairie Mountain	Conrad	E06	81	53	02	0605	20		1,500	100	630
06041	Mt. Baker	Scar Face	E06	82	53	02	0605	190	2	5,830	100	630
16031	Glacier Peak	Kincade	E06	83	53	02	0605	37	.5	1,130	100	630
16031	Glacier Peak	White Creek	E06	84	53	02	0605	200	.8	6,600	100	630
06041	Mt. Baker	Beyond Privy	E06	83	53	02	0605	15		500	100	610
06041	Mt. Baker	I Spy	E06	85	53	02	0605	90	.8	3,000	100	600
06048	Pressentin	Cougar	E06	84	53	02	0605	190	1.2	6,000	100	610
06041	Mt. Baker	3-mile	E06	84	53	02	0605	217	2.5	7,400	100	610
06034	Norse Peak	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	03	0605	4,580				P
06058	Sun Top	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	03	0605	1,280				P
06034	Norse Peak	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	03	0605	82,944				P
06034	Norse Peak	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	04	0605	9,216				P
06034	Norse Peak	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	03	0605	92,160				P
06034	Norse Peak	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	03	0605	2,016				P
06034	Norse Peak	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	04	0605	224				P

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06058	Sun Top	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	03	0605	2,880				P
06055	Clearwater	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	03	0605	120				P
06056	Tolmie Creek	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	53	03	0605	220				P
06041	Mt. Baker	Little John	E06	81	53	02	0605	34		1,520	100	660
06041	Mt. Baker	Shan	E06	83	53	02	0605	134	1	4,830	100	610
06041	Mt. Baker	Sand Top	E06	83	53	02	0605	18		450	100	610
06041	Mt. Baker	Hi Boy	E06	84	53	02	0605	70	.3	2,000	100	600
06055	Clearwater	Side burn	E06	85	53	02	0605	30	.9	1,500	100	600
06048	Pressentin	East Entry	E06	85	53	02	0605	110	.7	3,000	100	600
I6031	Glacier Peak	Indian Point	E06	85	53	02	0605	230	2.5	7,000	100	600
06050	Boulder River	Iron Mtn.	E06	85	53	02	0605	110	.9	5,500	100	600
06050	Boulder River	Section 36	E06	85	53	02	0605	90	1	5,000	100	600
J6031	Glacier Peak	Upper Grade	E06	85	53	02	0605	130	4	4,000	100	600
06048	Pressentin	DeForest Bottom	E06	80	53	02	0605	53	.5	1,300	100	660 (60 MBF)
06055	Clearwater	S. Chenuis	E06	86	53	02	0605	210	5.3	15,000	100	600
06055	Clearwater	Upper Viola	E06	86	53	02	0605	150	2	5,000	100	600
06055	Clearwater	Upper Pinochle	E06	86	53	02	0605	200	3	9,000	100	600
06034	Norse Peak	G[illegible]rge Leave	E06	86	53	02	0605	150	1	7,000	100	600
06050	Boulder River	Tupso Pass	E06	86	53	02	0605	120	1.8	4,500	100	600
06050	Boulder River	Goodman Ridge	E06	86	53	02	0605	120	1.9	6,000	100	600
J6031	Glacier Peak	Johnson Ridge	E06	86	53	02	0605	110	2.6	5,000	100	600
J6031	Glacier Peak	Harriet Creek	E06	86	53	02	0605	158	3.7	13,400	100	600
J6031	Glacier Peak	Huckleberry Flat	E06	86	53	02	0605	98	2.1	6,900	100	600
I6031	Glacier Peak	Upper Slope	E06	86	53	02	0605	265	4	8,000	100	600
06049	Higgins Mtn.	Higgins	E06	86	53	02	0605	145	3.1	8,700	100	600
06048	Pressentin	O'Toole Skyline	E06	86	53	02	0605	280	4	8,000	100	600
06041	Mt. Baker	Silvertone	E06	86	53	02	0605	180	2	6,000	100	600
06041	Mt. Baker	Tip Top	E06	86	53	02	0605	75	.7	2,000	100	600
06041	Mt. Baker	Warm Wallace	E06	86	53	02	0605	350	6	15,200	100	600
B6097	Badger Creek	Highland	E06	81	41	02	0606	200	1.7	5,000	100	630
B6097	Badger Creek	Cabin	E06	81	41	02	0606	330	3.5	6,000	100	630
B6097	Badger Creek	Fret	E06	82	41	02	0606	250	4	8,000	100	610
B6097	Badger Creek	Solstice	E06	83	41	02	0606	275	4	8,300	100	610
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Baldy	E06	80	41	02	0606	500	8.2	15,000	100	660 (995 MBF)
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Reach	E06	81	41	02	0606	200	2	6,000	100	620
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Salmon River	E06	82	41	02	0606	240	3.5	9,000	100	620
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Warbler	E06	82	41	02	0606	80	3.5	3,000	100	620
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Bozo	E06	82	41	02	0606	260	6	11,000	100	600
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Eager	E06	82	41	02	0606	100	2	2,000	100	620
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Cool Creek	E06	83	41	02	0606	215	4.5	10,700	100	610
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Veda	E06	83	41	02	0606	90	6	4,000	100	610
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Fir Tree	E06	83	41	02	0606	50	1	2,000	100	610
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Bear Creek	E06	83	41	02	0606	140	2	2,000	100	610
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	View	E06	80	41	02	0606	60		1,800	100	660

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Lawrence Salvage	E06	80	41	02	0606	48		100	230	660 (393 MBF)
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Passline	E06	80	41	02	0606	45	.9	2,000	100	660 (773 MBF)
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Alpine	E06	80	41	02	0606	23	2.3	400	100	660
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Busheler's	E06	84	41	02	0606	120	.7	2,900	100	600
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Tonto	E06	80	41	02	0606	50	2.5	2,000	100	660
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Papoose	E06	81	41	02	0606	135	.8	1,000	100	630
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Squire	E06	83	41	02	0606	100	.1	900	100	600
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Nance	E06	83	41	02	0606	50	.8	3,000	100	610
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Hornblow	E06	82	41	02	0606	80	2	3,000	100	600
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Ducky	E06	83	41	02	0606	230	2.5	7,500	100	600
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Arete	E06	83	41	02	0606	130	3	3,000	100	600
06091	Lake	Otter Creek	E06	80	41	02	0606	60	3.3	1,200	100	660 (1,166 MBF)
06091	Lake	Barium	E06	80	41	02	0606	35		1,800	100	660 (1,069 MBF)
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Geothermal	G04	81	41	02	0606	14,750				P
06094	Wind Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	41	02	0606	2,150				P
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Geothermal	G04	81	41	02	0606	1,950				P
06096	Twin Lakes	Geothermal	G02	81	41	02	0606	2,900				P
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Oil and Gas	G04	81	41	02	0606	4,250				P
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Geothermal drilling	G04	81	41	02	0606	16				E
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Geothermal drilling	G04	81	41	02	0606	4				P
B6097	Badger Creek	Ball	E06	85	41	02	0606	2,520	6.5	5,700	100	600
B6097	Badger Creek	Eastjord	E06	83	41	02	0606	1,400	6.3	4,000	100	600
B6097	Badger Creek	Solstice	E06	83	41	02	0606	275	7.8	8,300	100	600
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Topless	E06	85	41	02	0606	200	5	10,000	100	600
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Scifi	E06	85	41	02	0606	120	2	8,000	100	600
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Veda	E06	85	41	02	0606	250	1	9,000	100	600
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Green Canyon	E06	84	41	02	0606	60	.5	2,500	100	600
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Bold	E06	84	41	02	0606	225	3	9,000	100	600
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Bighorn	E06	84	41	02	0606	200	5	8,000	100	600
B6095	Salmon Huckleberry	Lynx	E06	82	41	02	0606	340	2.2	7,000	100	600
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Schreiner	E06	83	41	02	0606	115	3	8,000	100	600
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Janus Butte	E06	84	41	02	0606	150	4	11,000	100	600
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Doris	E06	85	41	02	0606	150	3	13,000	100	600
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Pasola	E06	85	41	02	0606	100	1.5	7,000	100	600
B6093	Mt. Hood Additions	Pigeon	E06	81	41	02	0606	60	3.6	2,100	100	630
B6093	Mt. Hood Additions	Bypass	E06	81	41	02	0606	8	.5	8,000	100	620
B6093	Mt. Hood Additions	Pawn	E06	83	41	02	0606	350		1,200	100	600
B6093	Mt. Hood Additions	Enola	E06	83	41	02	0606	65		1,500	100	600
B6093	Mt. Hood Additions	Chance	E06	83	41	02	0606	75		3,000	100	600
B6093	Mt. Hood Additions	Bonnet	E06	85	41	02	0606	800	1	2,600	100	600
B6093	Mt. Hood Additions	Short Creek	E06	85	41	02	0606	350	5	5,000	100	600
B6093	Mt. Hood Additions	Beaver	E06	85	41	02	0606	45	1	500	100	600
06091	Lake	Loader	E06	82	41	02	0606	50	6	1,900	100	600
06213	Bridge Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	41	02	0607	100	.3	500	100	620
06215	Rock Creek	Pole Patch	E06	86	41	02	0607	3,600	11	10,000	100	610
06215	Rock Creek	Chrome Dome	E06	86	41	02	0607	2,720	9	12,500	100	610
06215	Rock Creek	Camel	E06	81	41	02	0607	169	1	1,000	100	610
06219	Broadway	Kenton	E06	85	41	02	0607	1,920	16	18,000	100	620

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06211	Green Mountain	Water dev.	D05	81	41	02	0607	1	1			Prop.
06211	Green Mountain	Trail	L21	82	41	02	0607		1.5			Design
06212	Mill Creek	Water dev.	D05	80	41	02	0607	1	1			Prop.
06212	Mill Creek	Trail Survey (Twin Pillars)	L21	81	41	02	0607		2			Planning
06212	Mill Creek	Trail Survey (Wildcat)	L21	82	41	02	0607					Planning
06212	Mill Creek	Trail Survey (E. Fork Mill Cr.)	L21	83	41	02	0607		3.5			Planning
06213	Bridge Creek	Maxwell Diversion Ditch	J01	81	41	02	0607	1				Maintenance
06215	Rock Creek	2 Diversions 1 Ditch	J01	81	41	02	0607	1	.6			Existing
06211	Green Mountain	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	41	02	0607	6,630				P
06212	Mill Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	41	02	0607	15,950				P
06214	Lookout Mtn.	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	41	02	0607	13,440				P
06218	Silver Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	41	02	0607	640				P
06218	Silver Creek	Fawn Spring	E06	80	41	02	0607	240	.4	2,500	200	660
06220	Canyons	Battle Timber Sale	E06	84	41	02	0607	3,360	17	15,000	100	610
06215	Rock Creek	Hibernation Timber Sale	E06	87	41	02	0607	1,500	6	10,000	100	610
06220	Canyons	Hacienda Timber Sale	E06	87	41	02	0607	5,140	7	10,000	100	610
06213	Bridge Creek	Heavy Milk	E06	84	41	02	0607	1,200	2	2,000	100	600
06213	Bridge Creek	North Side #2	E06	82	41	02	0607	180	5	300	100	600
06018	Granite Mtn.	Kitten Sale	E06	80	53	04	0608	1,400	16	10,400	100	660 (100 MBF)
06018	Granite Mtn.	Radar Sale	E06	81	53	04	0608	900	1.8	9,500	100	640
06018	Granite Mtn.	Danial II Sale	E06	80	53	04	0608	600		5,400	200	660
B6023	Long Draw	Toats Sale	E06	84	53	04	0608	400		2,000	230	610
B6024	Long Swamp	Toats Sale	E06	84	53	04	0608	400		2,000	230	610
06018	Granite Mtn.	N.G. Sale	E06	84	53	04	0608	1,500	3	3,500	100	610
06018	Granite Mtn.	Buck-Beaver	E06	83	53	04	0608	1,600	5	4,000	100	610
06022	Dugout	Dugout	E06	82	53	05	0608	2,800	15	10,000	100	630
06003	Clackamas Mtn.	Maple	E06	83	53	05	0608	800	5	4,000	100	620
06021	Mt. Bonaparte	Spur	E06	84	53	05	0608	1,000	2	4,000	100	620
06021	Mt. Bonaparte	Roggow	E06	84	53	05	0608	1,000	4	4,000	100	620
06021	Mt. Bonaparte	Rosi	E06	80	53	05	0608	100	.5	300	100	660
06001	Jackson Creek	Cedar	E06	84	53	05	0608	1,000	6	6,000	100	620
C6027	Sawtooth	nny	E06	80	53	04	0608	400		4,300	200	660 (200 MBF)
06018	Granite Mtn.	bble	E06	80	53	04	0608	425		5,700	200	660
06018	Granite Mtn.	Stone	E06	80	53	04	0608	180	5	7,000	220	660
C6027	Sawtooth	Lucky Jim	E06	80	53	04	0608	65		2,200	200	660 (100 MBF)
B6024	Long Swamp	Alex Timber Sale	E06	80	53	04	0608	400		2,600	200	660
06026	Liberty Bell	Lost River	E06	81	53	04	0608	300		5,000	200	630 (appealed)
B6024	Long Swamp	East Chewack	E06	81	53	04	0608	200		9,100	200	640
A6027	Sawtooth	Varden Creek	E06	82	53	04	0608	1,900		6,000	200	630
A6027	Sawtooth	Looney	E06	82	53	04	0608	600	1	1,000	200	620
C6027	Sawtooth	Graff	E06	83	53	04	0608	500	1	1,000	200	610
C6027	Sawtooth	Hornet II	E06	80	53	04	0608	1,370	15	8,500	200	660
C602	Sawtooth	Raven	E06	84	53	04	0608	192	3.6	6,000	300	630
C6027	Sawtooth	Bridge	E06	82	53	04	0608	2,015	17	7,400	200	630
06016	Black Canyon	Black I	E06	85	53	04	0608	720	13.8	4,700	200	630
C6027	Sawtooth	North-South	E06	83	53	04	0608	1,890		7,000	200	610

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06017	South Ridge	Wolf	E06	84	53	04	0608	1,300	10	6,200	200	630
06018	Granite Mtn.	Blue Fly	E06	84	53	04	0608	4,000	20	8,000	200	620
06017	South Ridge	Kite Sale	E06	80	53	04	0608	31	1.9	240	100	660 (240 MBF)
C6027	Sawtooth	Butte 2 Sale	E06	80	53	04	0608	475	1.6	4,400	200	660
06018	Granite Mtn.	Volstead Sale	E06	84	53	04	0608	300	3	5,000	100	620
06015	Hungry Ridge	Bernie (thinning)	E05	80	53	04	0608	182			521	under contract
06015	Hungry Ridge	Chocolate Drop	E05	80	53	04	0608	71			521	under contract
06016	Black Canyon	Black Canyon	E05	80	53	04	0608	48			521	under contract
C6027	Sawtooth	Sheep Camp	E05	80	53	04	0608	60			521	under contract
06015	Hungry Ridge	McFarland	E05	81	53	04	0608	100			521	Planning
A6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	J01	81	53	04	0608					Permit approved
B6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	J01	81	53	04	0608					Permit approved
C6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	J01	81	53	04	0608					Permit approved
06026	Liberty Bell	Helicopter Skiing	J01	81	53	04	0608					Permit approved
06025	Pasayten Rim	X-Country Touring	J01	81	53	04	0608					Application
A6027	Sawtooth	Trail constructing	L21	81	53	04	0608		1.5			Projects appr.
B6027	Sawtooth	Trail constructing	L21	81	53	04	0608		14.5			Projects appr.
C6027	Sawtooth	Trail constructing	L21	81	53	04	0608		19			Projects appr.
06001	Jackson Creek	Core drilling	G05	81	53	05	0608	240				F
06002	Bodie Mtn.	Core drilling	G05	81	53	05	0608	720				F
06002	Bodie Mtn.	Mining, Letter of Intent	Z99	81	53	05	0608	160				Approved
06003	Clackamas Mtn.	Core drilling	G05	81	53	05	0608	1,000				F
06015	Hungry Ridge	Core drilling	G06	81	53	04	0608	200				Approved
06015	Hungry Ridge	Core drilling	J01	80	53	04	0608	1				Approved
06018	Granite Mtn.	Core drilling	G06	81	53	04	0608	1,280				Approved
06019	Tiffany	Road to patented claim	J01	80	53	04	0608	18	2.5			F
B6024	Long Swamp	Core drilling	G06	81	53	04	0608	4,000				Approved
06025	Pasayten Rim	Core drilling	G06	81	53	04	0608	180				Approved
06025	Pasayten Rim	Mining, Letters of Intent	G06	81	53	04	0608	340				Approved
06026	Liberty Bell	Mining, Letter of Intent	G06	81	53	02	0608	700				Approved
06026	Liberty Bell	Core drilling	G06	81	53	02	0608	1,040				Approved
06026	Liberty Bell	Operating Plans	G06	80	53	02	0608	400				Approved
06026	Liberty Bell	Trail or road access	J01	80	53	02	0608	4				F
A6027	Sawtooth	Core drilling	G06	81	53	04	0608	480				Approved
A6027	Sawtooth	Trail access	J01	80	53	04	0608	5				Approved
A6027	Sawtooth	Mining, Letters of Intent	G06	81	53	04	0608	260				Approved
A6027	Sawtooth	Access trail	J01	80	53	04	0608	1				Under Const.
C6027	Sawtooth	Exploration	G06	81	53	04	0608	400				Approved
C6027	Sawtooth	Access trail	J01	80	53	04	0608	1				Under Const.
A6027	Sawtooth	Access trail	J01	80	53	04	0608	1				Constructed
A6027	Sawtooth	Mining, Letters of Intent	G06	81	53	04	0608	300				F
C6027	Sawtooth	Bride Sale	E06	83	53	04	0608	437		4,500	100	610
06019	Tiffany	Isabel - 1,100 MBF	E06	83	53	04	0608	(100)		500	200	610
06018	Granite Mtn.	Strip - 4,000 MBF	E06	83	53	04	0608	(175)		500	200	620
B6024	Long Swamp	L.P.	E06	84	53	04	0608	400		2,000	100	610
B6024	Long Swamp	Banney	E06	84	53	04	0608	2,500		12,000	200	610
B6024	Long Swamp	Claw - 4,500 MBF	E06	84	53	04	0608	1,500		3,500	200	610
06019	Tiffany	Rainy Point-5,000 MBF	E06	85	53	04	0608	(300)		2,500	200	600
06021	Mt. Bonaparte	Jungle - 2,000 MBF	E06	85	53	04	0608	(400)		1,000	200	600
C6027	Sawtooth	Ridge	E06	85	53	04	0608	1,600		9,000	100	600
B6024	Long Swamp	Dodd - 6,500 MBF	E06	85	53	04	0608	1,000		3,000	100	600
C6027	Sawtooth	McKinney - 11,000 MBF	E06	85	53	04	0608	(200)		1,000	200	600

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

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B6085	Mildred Lakes	Klone	E06	81	53	03	0609	70	1.5	4,200	100	650
B6084	The Brothers	Tyee	E06	83	53	03	0609	51	.2	7,500	100	610
B6085	Mildred Lakes	Hyak	E06	83	53	03	0609	170	2	9,800	100	620
B6085	Mildred Lakes	Sidehill	E06	82	53	03	0609	50	.5	12,000	100	610
B6085	Mildred Lakes	Lilliwaup Ridge	E06	82	53	03	0609	83	.7	5,800	100	610
B6084	The Brothers	Suicide	E06	84	53	03	0609	130	1.2	8,000	100	610
B6085	Mildred Lakes	K.R.	E06	84	53	03	0609	85		5,000	100	610
B6084	The Brothers	Dose South	E06	86	53	03	0609	125	1.5	3,000	100	600
06088	McDonald	Big Buck	E06	84	53	03	0609	8		2,000	100	610
06082	Mt. Zion	North Zion	E06	84	53	03	0609	88	1.7	4,000	100	610
06082	Mt. Zion	Small Sales	E06	81	53	03	0609	200		400	230	600
06082	Mt. Zion	Small Sales	E06	82	53	03	0609	200		400	230	600
06082	Mt. Zion	Small Sales	E06	83	53	03	0609	200		400	230	660 (320 MBF)
06082	Mt. Zion	Small Sales	E06	84	53	03	0609	200		400	230	600
06083	Green Mtn.	Small Sales	E06	81	53	03	0609	100		100	230	660 (25 MBF)
06083	Green Mtn.	Small Sales	E06	82	53	03	0609	100		100	230	600
06083	Green Mtn.	Small Sales	E06	83	53	03	0609	100		100	230	600
06083	Green Mtn.	Small Sales	E06	84	53	03	0609	100		100	230	600
B6081	Quilcene	Small Sales	E06	81	53	03	0609	150		1,500	230	660 (1,350 MBF)
B6081	Quilcene	Small Sales	E06	82	53	03	0609	150		1,500	230	600
B6081	Quilcene	Small Sales	E06	83	53	03	0609	150		1,500	230	600
B6081	Quilcene	Small Sales	E06	84	53	03	0609	150		1,500	230	600
B6081	Quilcene	Reforestation	E04	83	53	03	0609	15			431	
B6084	The Brothers	Lena Lake Site	A06	81	53	03	0609	5				Under Const.
06082	Mt. Zion	Blowdown Timber Sale	E06	79	53	03	0609	11	.1	300	230	660 (300 MBF)
06082	Mt. Zion	Blowdown Timber Sale	E06	79	53	03	0609	30	.2	600	230	660
B6081	Quilcene	Blowdown Timber Sale	E06	79	53	03	0609	15		400	230	660
B6081	Quilcene	Blowdown Timber Sale	E06	79	53	03	0609	10		50	230	660
B6081	Quilcene	Blowdown Timber Sale	E06	79	53	03	0609	50		100	230	660 (100 MBF)
06053	Green Mtn.	Blowdown Timber Sale	E06	79	53	03	0609	5		100	230	660 (100 MBF)
B6081	Quilcene	Blowdown Timber Sale	E06	79	53	03	0609	80		80	230	620
B6081	Quilcene	Nard	E06	85	53	03	0609	50		2,000	100	600
B6081	Quilcene	Rubber Chicken	E06	85	53	03	0609	50		2,000	100	600
B6081	Quilcene	South Green	E06	85	53	03	0609	25		1,000	100	600
06083	Green Mtn.	Sleepy Hole	E06	85	53	03	0609	100		4,000	100	600
06083	Green Mtn.	Plumb Tuckered	E06	85	53	03	0609	225		9,000	100	600
B6081	Quilcene	Gray Wolf Trail	L22	81	53	03	0609	3	3			In Progress
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Copper Butte Salv.	E06	81	06	01	0610	80		440	230	640
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Bean Gulch Retreat	E06	81	06	01	0610	50		645	100	640
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Middle Salv.	E06	81	6	01	0610	100		900	230	640
06147	Little Grayback	Papoose Salv.	E06	81	41	04	0610	39		440	230	660 (200 MBF)
06147	Little Grayback	Charlie Buck Salv.	E06	80	41	04	0610	20		56	230	660 (100 MBF)
06147	Little Grayback	Slick Ear	E06	80	41	04	0610	158		3,260	100	660
N6703	Kangaroo	Fish Pond	E06	80	41	04	0610	97	2.5	950	100	660
06148	Kinney	Kanaka Gulch	E06	80	41	04	0610	97	2.5	1,440	100	660 (1,400 MBF)
06148	Kinney	Kinney Salv.	E06	81	41	04	0610	10		40	230	620

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N6703	Kangaroo	Swan	E06	80	41	04	0610	176		3,340	100	660 (2,000 MBF)
06147	Little Grayback	Construction	L12	80	41	04	0610	10	1			Completed
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Planting Middle Forks	E04	81	06	01	0610	10			449	Completed
N6703	Kangaroo	Deer Creek #2 (Release)	E05	82	41	04	0610	16			511	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Green Valley	E05	82	41	04	0610	32			511	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Sturgis Frk #3	E05	81	41	04	0610	22			511	Completed
N6703	Kangaroo	Iron Mtn. Creek	E05	82	41	04	0610	20			511	Planning
06148	Kinney	Kinney 5A	E05	84	41	04	0610	22			511	Planning
06147	Little Grayback	Beaver Creek	E05	80	41	04	0610	30			511	Completed
N6703	Kangaroo	Yewwood	E05	81	41	04	0610	26			512	Completed
06147	Little Graybeck	Charlie Buck	E05	80	41	04	0610	85			521	Completed
06147	Little Grayback	Baldy	D03	82	41	04	0610	45			521	Programmed
06148	Kinney	Brush	E05	83	41	04	0610	10			512	Planning
06148	Kinney	Kinney Mt. Brush Field	E05	86	41	04	0610	28			512	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Lewis Creek #1	E05	82	41	0	0610	16			512	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Rockspine #4	E05	82	41	04	0610	20			521	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	O'Brien Brush	E05	83	41	04	0610	50			512	Planning
06147	Little Grayback	Hanley Haskins #2	E05	80	41	04	0610	30			512	Completed
06148	Kinney	Dark Canyon	E06	81	41	04	0610	10	.5	50	100	640
06148	Kinney	Waters Gulch	E06	81	41	04	0610	20		430	100	640
06148	Kinney	Humpy Retreat	E06	81	41	04	0610	60	.5	800	100	640
N6703	Kangaroo	Sugar Loaf	E06	82	41	04	0610	10		1,500	100	630
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Progeny #1	E06	83	06	01	0610	10		350	100	610
N6703	Kangaroo	Sturgis Salv.	E06	81	41	04	0610	15		500	230	630
06147	Little Graybeck	Baldy CC#3	E05	81	41	04	0610	81			521	Completed
N6703	Kangaroo	Green Valley 7A	E05	81	41	04	0610	19			512	Completed
N6703	Kangaroo	Green Valley 2	E05	81	41	04	0610	12			511	Completed
06147	Little Grayback	Hanley Gulch #1	E05	83	41	04	0610	21			512	Planned
N6703	Kangaroo	Green Valley #1	E05	81	41	04	0610	7			521	Completed
06147	Little Grayback	Hanley	E06	82	41	04	0610	80	.5	750	100	640
06148	Kinney	Kinney Creek	E06	83	41	04	0610	100	1	3,000	100	630
N6703	Kangaroo	Low Gap	E06	82	41	04	0610	200	4	3,000	100	620
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Progeny #2	E06	82	06	01	0610	10		350	100	610
06147	Little Grayback	Lake Salvage	E06	82	41	04	0610	30		50	230	620
06147	Little Grayback	Charles	E06	82	41	04	0610	150	.5	2,500	100	630
N6703	Kangaroo	Lewis Creek #2	E05	82	41	04	0610	10			521	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Iron Mtn. 1&2	E05	82	41	04	0610	42			512	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Sturgis	E06	85	41	04	0610	200		2,000	100	610
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Misc. Salv. Echo	E06	83	06	01	0610	100	.5	1,000	230	600
N6703	Kangaroo	Dawson	E06	85	41	04	0610	40	2	1 00	100	600
N6703	Kangaroo	Green Valley 3	E05	81	41	04	0610	6			512	Completed
N6703	Kangaroo	Knobby Swan	E06	84	41	04	0610	1,800	2	4,000	100	620
06147	Little Grayback	Misc. Salv.	E06	84	41	04	0610	100	.5	1,000	230	600
N6703	Kangaroo	Reforestation-Green Valley 7B	E04	84	41	04	0610	12			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	O'Connell #6	E05	84	41	04	0610	10			521	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Brush Field Yewwod	E04	85	41	04	0610	174			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Brush Field O'Brien	E04	85	41	04	0610	158			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Brushfield Sturgis	E04	85	41	04	0610	306			448	Planning

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N6703	Kangaroo	Brushfield Elkhorn	E04	85	41	04	0610	28			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Brushfield Little Craggy	E04	85	41	04	0610	214			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Brushfield Steve Pk.	E04	85	41	04	0610	740			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Brushfield Craggy Mtn.	E04	85	41	04	0610	60			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Brushfield Steve	E04	85	41	04	0610	1,085			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Brushfield Lake Peak	E04	85	41	04	0610	281			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Knox Gulch	E04	85	06	01	0610	234			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Brushfield Whiskey Peak	E04	85	41	04	0610	252			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Phantom	E04	85	06	01	0610	354			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Whiskey	E04	85	06	01	0610	200			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Windy Pk.	E04	85	06	01	0610	235			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Butte	E04	85	06	01	0610	99			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Fruit	E04	85	06	01	0610	80			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Goff	E04	85	06	01	0610	213			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Rattlesnake	E04	85	06	01	0610	594			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Towhead	E04	85	06	01	0610	89			448	Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Brushfield Park Gulch #2	E04	85	06	01	0610	190			448	Planning
06148	Kinney	Pending Operating Plan	G06	84	41	04	0610	4				P
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Pending Operating Plan	G06	81	06	01	0610	3				P
N6703	Kangaroo	Approved Operating Plan	G06	81	41	04	0610	1				E
N6703	Kangaroo	Approved Operating Plan	G06	81	41	04	0610	1				E
06147	Little Grayback	Rockpit	J01	83	41	04	0610	1				Planning
06148	Kinney	Trail Construction	L21	80	41	04	0610	1.5	3			Completed
N6703	Kangaroo	Trail Construction (O'Brien)	L21	81	41	04	0610	1	2			Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Trail Construction (Sturgis)	L21	81	41	04	0610	.5	1			Planning
06148	Kinney	Wildlife	C04	80	41	04	0610	60				Completed
06147	Little Grayback	Wildlife	C04	83	41	04	0610	63				Planning
06147	Little Grayback	Wildlife	C04	81	41	04	0610	70				Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Fish	C05	83	41	04	0610	2				Planning
N6703	Kangaroo * #	Fish	C05	83	06	01	0610	2				Planning
06145	Brown Mountain	Corridor	E06	81	41	02	0610	70		350	100	660
06146	McDonald Peak	Water Dev.	F05	80	41	04	0610	1				Completed
06146	McDonald Peak	Water Dev.	F05	81	41	04	0610	1				Completed
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Ruff Removal	E06	81	41	04	0610	100		1,700	100	620
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Hersh X-ing	E06	84	41	04	0610	300	1	8,000	100	610
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Meander	E06	83	41	04	0610	100	.4	2,000	100	610
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Reforestation	E04	80	41	04	0610	5			473	Completed
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Reforestation	E04	81	41	04	0610	5			439	Completed
06144	Bitter Lick	Bitter	E06	83	41	04	0610	330	1	6,000	100	610
06144	Bitter Lick	Machine pile burn	P11	80	41	04	0610	130				Completed
06144	Bitter Lick	Plant Vulture	E04	81	41	04	0610	130			438	Completed
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Gas & Oil Lease	G02	80	41	04	0610	10,740				EA Prepared
06148	Kinney	Wildlife Mitigation	C04	80	41	04	0610	50				Completed
06148	Kinney	Wildlife Mitigation	C04	81	41	04	0610	50				Completed
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Ice Creek	E06	84	41	04	0610	500	1	2,000	100	610
06136	Sherwood	Sherwood	E06	84	41	04	0610	1,000	2	3,000	100	610
06147	Little Grayback	Handy Dandy	E06	81	41	04	0610	10	.5	250	100	640

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
N6703	Kangaroo	Iron Mtn.	E06	85	41	04	0610	1,000	4.5	4,000	100	610
N6703	Kangaroo	Rock Spine	E06	85	41	04	0610	1,000	4	6,000	100	610
N6703	Kangaroo	Moga Salvage	E06	81	41	04	0610	170		220	230	660 (200 MBF)
N6703	Kangaroo	Knobcone	E06	80	41	04	0610	200	6.5	3,000	100	660 (3,000 MBF)
N6703	Kangaroo	Trail Reconstr.	L21	85	41	04	0610	4	4			Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Trail Reconst.	L21	84	41	04	0610	3	3			Planning
N6703	Kangaroo	Sugar Lark	E06	84	41	04	0610	350	4	5,000	100	610
06148	Kinney	Burnt Peak	E06	84	41	04	0610	50	.5	1,000	100	610
06148	Kinney	Steamboat Brush	E05	81	41	04	0610	150			521	Planning
06147	Little Grayback	Doe Hollow	E06	86	41	04	0610	110	1.5	2,000	100	610
06147	Little Grayback	Baldy Peak	C04	82	41	04	0610	40				Programed
N6703	Kangaroo	Hinkle	E06	86	41	04	0610	350	3.5	6,000	100	610
N6703	Kangaroo	Brown Town	E06	86	41	04	0610	200	2.5	5,000	100	610
06173	Rogue	Devil's Canyon	E06	80	41	04	0611	200	4.5	9,900	100	660
06176	No. Kalmiopsis	Lazy Bluff	E06	80	41	04	0611	60	1.5	8,100	100	660
06173	Rogue	Source	E06	81	41	04	0611	200	5	9,700	100	660
06176	No. Kalmiopsis	Chinaman Hat	E06	82	41	04	0611	100	5	4,000	100	620
06178	Briggs	Briggs Ridge	E06	83	41	04	0611	100	1	4,200	100	620
06173	Rogue	Big Bear	E06	84	41	04	0611	215	1	7,600	100	610
06175	Shasta Costa	Squirrel Camp	E06	84	41	04	0611	115	3	6,000	100	610
06179	Squaw Mtn.	Spaulding	E06	80	41	04	0611	200	2.9	4,500	100	660
06179	Squaw Mtn.	Snailback	E06	85	41	04	0611	2,100	.3	7,000	100	610
N6703	Kangaroo	Sugarloaf	E06	84	41	04	0611	2,600	4	6,900	100	610
N6703	Kangaroo	Yew Sucker	E06	82	41	04	0611	1,400	2	6,900	100	630
N6703	Kangaroo	Tannen Sucker	E06	84	41	04	0611	1,500	3	9,500	100	610
N6703	Kangaroo	Deep Left	E06	83	41	04	0611	2,200	2	7,400	100	620
N6703	Kangaroo	Trail Sucker	E06	93	41	04	0611	200		4,000	100	620
N6703	Kangaroo	Far Left	E06	85	41	04	0611	2,100	.5	5,000	100	610
06180	Windy Valley	Mineral	E06	80	41	04	0611	190	4.1	5,900	100	660 (250 MBF)
06180	Windy Valley	Grizzly Bear	E06	81	41	04	0611	90		3,300	100	660
06180	Windy Valley	Lower Mineral	E06	92	41	04	0611	226	2.8	3,600	100	630
06708	Packsaddle	Bear Ridge	E06	84	41	04	0611	273	2.3	8,300	100	620
06708	Packsaddle	Sankey	E06	82	41	04	0611	184	3	4,700	100	620
06708	Packsaddle	Rowdy	E06	81	41	04	0611	75	1.2	1,340	100	630
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Bear Wallow	E06	80	41	04	0611	202	4.3	4,700	100	660 (150 MBF)
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Smith's Horse	E06	80	41	04	0611	90	3	4,400	100	660
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Firecracker	E06	80	41	04	0611	84	1.2	5,000	100	660
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Sourdough Smith	E06	80	41	04	0611	72	1.3	2,600	100	660
06709	South Kalmiopsis	North Fork July	E06	83	41	04	0611	128	1.6	2,300	100	610
N6703	Kangaroo	Boundary Sucker	E06	85	41	04	0611	1,800	2	9,400	100	610
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Hungary	E06	83	41	04	0611	1,200	2	3,000	100	620
06171	Copper Mountain	Copper Iron	E06	81	41	04	0611	18	.5	1,200	100	650
06171	Copper Mountain	Dixie Knot	E06	81	41	04	0611	13	.5	520	100	640
06173	Rogue	Upper Billings	E06	80	41	04	0611	103	2.9	9,700	100	660 (440 MBF)
06174	Potato Mountain	Upper Stonehouse	E06	80	41	04	0611	150	2.7	4,650	100	660
06174	Potato Mountain	Sunrise	E06	83	41	04	0611	300		10,000	100	620

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06175	Shasta Costa	Whitten Prairie	E06	82	41	04	0611	300	3	11,600	100	620
06177	Quosatana	Skookum house	E06	84	41	04	0611	270	4.9	10,500	100	610
06176	No. Kalmiopsis	South Indigo	E06	83	41	04	0611	300	5	11,900	100	610
06176	No. Kalmiopsis	Snail Basin	E06	85	41	04	0611	150	3	7,000	100	610
06176	No. Kalmiopsis	Brush Field	E04	85	41	04	0611	28			430	Planned
06176	No. Kalmiopsis	Brush Field	E04	85	41	04	0611	118			430	Planned
06176	No. Kalmiopsis	Jolly Lawson	E06	84	41	04	0611	300	7	9,000	100	610
06174	Potato Mountain	Waters Creek	E06	84	41	04	0611	150	2.5	6,000	100	610
06175	Shasta Costa	South Shasta	E06	84	41	04	0611	170	4	7,000	100	610
06176	No. Kalmiopsis	Windy Ridge	E06	84	41	04	0611	200	3	8,000	100	610
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	81	41	04	0611	22			471	In process
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	81	41	04	0611	60			471	In process
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	81	41	04	0611	30			471	In process
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	81	41	04	0611	33			471	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	57			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	41			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	15			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	20			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	55			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	42			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	153			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	80	41	04	0611	78			438	Completed
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	106			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	48			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	80	41	04	0611	17			438	Completed
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	109			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	82	41	04	0611	61			471	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	82	41	04	0611	33			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	20			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	140			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	222			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	81	41	04	0611	100			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	67			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	76			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	83	41	04	0611	62			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	120			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	74			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	58			438	Planned
06180	Windy Valley	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	250			438	Planned
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	98			438	Planned
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	342			438	Planned
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	171			438	Planned
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	83			438	Planned
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	81	41	04	0611	91			435	Completed
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	218			438	Planned
06183	Kalmiopsis Additions	Site Prep	E04	83	41	04	0611	42			435	Planned
06183	Kalmiopsis Additions	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	140			438	Planned
06183	Kalmiopsis Additions	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	294			438	Planned

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	81	41	04	0611	108			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	82	41	04	0611	38			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	44			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	78			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	20			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	60			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	84	41	04	0611	41			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	179			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	140			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	98			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	40			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	100			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	108			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	20			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	84	41	04	0611	44			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	48			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	58			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	75			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	40			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	24			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	81	41	04	0611	27			438	Completed
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	133			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	51			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	83	41	04	0611	34			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	51			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	88			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	115			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	143			438	Planned
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	272			438	Planned
06184	Mt. Emily	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	80			438	Planned
06184	Mt. Emily	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	180			438	Planned
06708	Packsaddle	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	54			438	Planned
06708	Packsaddle	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	12			438	Planned
06708	Packsaddle	Site Prep	E04	84	41	04	0611	42			438	Planned
06708	Packsaddle	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	192			438	Planned
06708	Packsaddle	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	14			438	Planned
06708	Packsaddle	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	50			438	Planned
06708	Packsaddle	Site Prep	E04	81	41	04	0611	47			438	Planned
06708	Packsaddle	Site Prep	E04	85	41	04	0611	60			438	Planned
06178	Briggs	Fish	C05	81	41	04	0611		2			[illegible]
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Cabin Permit	J01	81	41	04	0611	5				[illegible]
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Trailhead Construction	A05	81	41	04	0611	6				Planning
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Trail Construction	L21	81	41	04	0611		6			Planning
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Flat Top Road	L08	82	41	04	0611	25	7.5			Engineering
N6703	Kangaroo	Livestock Fence	D05	81	41	04	0611	25	1			Completed
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Wildlife Habitat	C04	80	41	04	0611	41				Completed
06184	Mt. Emily	Fish Habitat	C05	81	41	04	0611	4				Planned
06174	Potato Mtn.	Wildlife Habitat	C04	81	41	04	0611	250				Planned

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06709	South Kalmiopsis	Smith Family Operation	G06	81	41	04	0611	10				Approved Plan
05709	South Kalmiopsis	Nickols	G06	81	41	04	0611	10				Approved Plan
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Explor Nickle Laterites	G06	81	41	04	0611	170				Approved
05177	Quosatana	Butte Skyline	E06	81	41	04	0511	195	3.9	6,500	100	620
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Mining Claim (4 claims)	G05	80	41	04	0611	40				Approved Plans
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Mining Claim	G06	81	41	04	0611	10				Approved Plan
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Mining Claim	G06	79	41	04	0611	10				Approved Plan
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Quosatana Helicopter	E06	80	41	04	0611	320	1.6	7,270	100	560
06171	Copper Mtn.	Legal Salmon	E06	86	41	04	0611	163	4.7	6,000	100	610
06175	Shasta Costa	Burnt Prarie	E06	85	41	04	0611	110	5	6,000	100	610
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Lawson Saddle	E06	86	41	04	0611	250	6	10,600	100	610
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Collier	E06	85	41	04	0611	125	1.1	4,500	100	610
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Indigo Ridge	E06	86	41	04	0611	200	2.5	9,000	100	610
06175	North Kalmiopsis	Snail Creek	E06	85	41	04	0611	440	5	10,000	100	610
06176	North Kalmiopsis	Bald Mountain	E06	86	41	04	0611	195	10.9	11,700	100	620
06178	Briggs	Cavyell	E06	85	41	04	0611	108	3.3	1,900	100	610
06180	Windy Valley	Upper Mineral	E06	86	41	04	0611	107	2.5	2,000	100	610
05184	Mt. Emily	Emma	E06	85	41	04	0611	199	1.5	3,100	100	510
06703	Kangaroo	Sugar	E06	86	41	04	0611	171	1	6,000	100	610
06703	Kangaroo	Diamond	E06	85	41	04	0611	265		5,000	100	610
06703	Kangaroo	Swan Mtn.	E06	86	41	04	0611	257	4	5,000	100	610
06709	South Kalmiopsis	Winsmuk	E06	85	41	04	0611	180	2.2	3,900	100	610
06151	Hebo 1A	Powder Creek	E06	80	41	01	0612	25	.1	1,000	100	660
06151	Hebo 1A	Niagara Salvage	E06	81	41	01	0612	13		180	230	640 Active
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Little Trout Salvage	E06	80	41	01	0612	13		300	230	660 (200 MBF)
06157	Smith-Umpqua	Wassen Ranch	E06	82	41	04	0612	190		8,000	100	510
06153	Hebo 1C	Arterial Road	L04	81	41	01	0612		5.8			Survey
06151	Hebo 1A	USAF Radar Site	J01	81	41	01	0612	5	.5			In Progress
06152	Hebo 1B	USAF Radar Site	J01	81	41	01	0612	5	.5			In Progress
06155	Cummins Creek	Pipeline	J01	81	41	04	0612	.1	.2			
06158	Woahink	Dune Buggy Rides	J01	81	41	04	0612	800				
06158	Woahink	Beachgrass Nursery	J01	81	41	04	0612	5				
06161	Tenmile	Research	J01	81	41	04	0612	640				
05161	Tenmile	Water Wells	J01	81	41	04	0612	51				
06161	Tenmile	Powerlines	J01	81	41	04	0512	Various				
06157	Smith-Umpqua	R/W Agreements	J01	81	41	04	0612	2	.3			
06151	Hebo 1A	Oil & Gas	G02	81	41	01	0612	15,899				P
06152	Hebo 1B	Oil & Gas	G02	81	41	01	0612	6,617				P
06153	Hebo 1C	Oil & Gas	G02	81	41	01	0612	8,083				P
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	41	01	0612	11,260				P
06155	Cummins Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	41	04	0612	9,278				P
06157	Smith-Umpqua	Oil & Gas	G02	81	41	04	0612	7,230				P
06158	Woahink	Oil & Gas	G02	81	41	04	0612	5,100				P
06159	Tahkenitch	Oil & Gas	G02	81	41	04	0512	4,799				P
06161	Tenmile	Oil & Gas	G02	81	41	01	0612	7,798				P
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Drift Creek (Planning)	E06	81	41	01	0612	9,000	20	1,000	100	600

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

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06159	Tahkenitoh	Rec. VIS-Observ. Site	A05	81	41	04	0612	70				In Progress
06158	Woahink	ORV Campground	A06	81	41	04	0612	40				In Progress
06155	Cummins Creek	Cummins Creek (Planning)	E06	81	41	01	0612	9,000	20	1,000	100	600
06152	Hebo 1-B	Cedar Pollard Road Constr.	L04	81	41	01	0612	15	3			Design
06152	Hebo 1-B	Lawrence Basin Road Constr.	L04	81	41	01	0612	14	3.1			Survey
06159	Tahkenitoh	Rec. VIS - Observ. Site	A06	81	41	01	0612	70				In Progress
06152	Hebo 1-B	Lawrence Three Road Constr.	L04	82	41	01	0612	18	5.5			Design
06152	Hebo 1-B	Cedar North Road Constr.	L04	82	41	01	0612	10	2.7			Design
06151	Hebo 1-A	Niagara Shelter	E06	82	41	01	0612	127	2.5	5,400	100	630
06153	Hebo 1-C	Louie Creek	E06	82	41	01	0612	265	7.8	3,200	100	620
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Trout 722	E06	82	41	01	0612	87	.1	7,000	100	640
06152	Hebo 1-B	edar Pollard	E05	83	41	01	0612	269	5.2	7,100	100	630
06152	Hebo 1-B	awrence Basin	E06	83	41	01	0612	210	1.4	10,700	100	630
05151	Hebo 1-A	Foland	E05	84	41	01	0612	275	4.7	14,800	100	630
06152	Hebo 1-B	Lawrence Three South	E06	84	41	01	0612	223	.6	3,800	100	620
06152	Hebo 1-B	Cedar North	E06	84	41	01	0612	255		5,100	100	620
06151	Hebo 1-A	Boulder Alder Road Constr.	L04	84	41	01	0612	10.5	2.1			Plan
06153	Hebo 1-C	Happy Buck Road Constr.	L04	84	41	01	0612	11.5	2.3			Plan
06153	Hebo 1-C	Crazy Buck Road Constr.	L04	84	41	01	0612	34	6.9			Plan
06151	Hebo 1-A	Foland Tony Road Constr.	L04	84	41	01	0612	25	5			Plan
06151	Hebo 1-A	Powder Bridge Road Constr.	L04	84	41	01	0612	10	2.5			Plan
05151	Hebo 1-A	Niagara Point 510	E06	85	41	01	0612	750	3	12,500	200	600
06151	Hebo 1-A	Niagara Branch 517	E06	85	41	01	0612	260	1	10,800	100	600
06151	Hebo 1-A	Boulder Alder 615	E06	86	41	01	0612	420	3	6,300	100	600
06151	Hebo 1-A	Foland Tony 612	E06	86	41	01	0612	370	5	11,000	100	600
06151	Hebo 1-A	Powder Bridge 616	E06	85	41	01	0612	175		6,300	100	600
06151	Hebo 1-A	Niagara Thin	E06	86	41	01	0612	246	1.9	2,700	200	600
06152	Hebo 1-B	Crazy Rivers 518	E06	85	41	01	0612	380	1.8	11,500	100	600
06152	Hebo 1-B	Crazy Buck 609	E06	86	41	01	0612	800	7.4	14,000	100	600
06152	Hebo 1-B	Happy Buck 614	E06	85	41	01	0612	230	2.3	4,500	100	600
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Horseridge Salvage	E05	81	41	01	0612	45		170	210	660 (170 MBF)
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Cougar 603	E05	84	41	01	0612	140	2.6	8,100	100	620
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Trout 525	E05	85	41	01	0612	110		7,200	100	620
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Table 503	E06	85	41	01	0512	110		4,000	100	620
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Tidewater 505	E06	85	41	01	0612	100	1	6,000	100	620
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Beaver 601	E06	85	41	01	0612	138		6,900	100	610
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Trout 602	E06	86	41	01	0612	98		6,500	100	610
06155	Cummins Cr.	Cummins 421	E06	81	41	04	0612	255	12	12,200	100	620
06155	Cummins Cr.	Ten Mile 422	E06	85	41	04	0512	55	.5	3,300	100	610
06155	Cummins Cr.	Ten Mile 521	E06	85	41	04	0512	120		7,300	100	610
06155	Cummins Cr.	Cummins 608	E06	86	41	04	0612	93	1.2	4,900	100	610
06261	Hellhole	3 Applications	G02	80	41	02	0614	25,665				Completed
06267	Grande Ronde	Water Development	D05	80	41	02	0614	.25				Completed
06564	Cross Canyon	Water development	D05	81	41	02	0514	.25				Proposed
06268	Wells Half Acre	Fence Reconstr.	D05	80	41	02	0614	3	1			Completed
06561	Bologna Basin	Reconstruct Spring	D05	84	41	02	0514	.25				Proposed

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06561	Balogna Basin	Water Development	D05	82	41	02	0614	2				Proposed
06256	Tower	President Trout	C05	86	41	02	0614	3	1			
06256	Tower	Noxious Weed	D03	82	41	02	0614	4				
06256	Tower	Noxious Weed	D03	81	41	02	0614	4				
06253	No. Fork John Day	Kelsey LP	E06	80	41	02	0614	76		1,800	100	660 (.300 MBF)
06258	Texas Butte	Mallory LP	E06	80	41	02	0614	130		1,200	230	660
06258	Texas Butte	Scattered LP	E06	80	41	02	0614	120		814	230	660 (100 MBF)
06258	Texas Butte	Hunter II	E06	80	41	02	0614	1,960		1,200	230	660 (500 MBF)
06268	Hells Half Acre	Hunter II	E06	80	41	02	0614	560		250	230	660
06257	Kelly Prairie	Hunter II	E06	80	41	02	0614	1,680		2,000	230	660 (1300 MBF)
06270	Skookum	Hunter II	E06	80	41	02	0614	1,040		300	230	660
06562	Jaussaud Corral	Fortynine	E06	81	41	02	0614	1,980	7.7	14,900	100	650
06254	Battle Creek	Skinner Creek	E06	83	41	02	0614	560	12	4,000	100	620
06263	No. Fork Umatilla	Nine mile	E06	82	41	02	0614	320	.3	500	100	620
06265	Big Sink	Sinks	E06	81	41	02	0614	1,075	10.2	19,700	100	630
06256	Tower	North Hidaway	E06	81	41	02	0614	200		2,800	230	620
06563	Bear Canyon	Bear Flat	E06	82	41	02	0614	1,720	5.6	13,700	100	620
06267	Grande Ronde	Meadow 2	E06	82	41	02	0614	1,320	6	7,800	100	620
06564	Cross Canyon	Cross Canyon	E06	82	41	02	0614	1,590	8.5	6,800	100	620
06253	No. Fork John Day	Lawton	E06	83	41	02	0614	3,240	18	9,100	100	610
06253	No. Fork John Day	Oregon Gulch	E06	84	41	02	0614	3,240	15	11,400	100	610
06258	Texas Butte	Texas	E06	83	41	02	0614	2,680	23.7	21,000	100	620
06255	South Fork	South Cable	E06	83	41	02	0614	1,880	9.5	8,000	100	610
06562	Jaussaud Corral	Corral	E06	83	41	02	0614	2,160	7.2	15,000	100	610
06264	Lookingglass	Eagle-Cabin	E06	83	41	02	0614	1,480	3	4,900	100	600
06561	Bologna Basin	Putnam	E06	85	41	02	0614	1,280	8	5,000	100	610
06253	No. Fork John Day	Lower Winom	E06	85	41	02	0614	840		10,000	100	610
06253	No. Fork John Day	Chrome Spring	E06	84	41	02	0614	3,160	4	4,600	100	600
06270	Skookum	Skookum	E06	85	41	02	0614	3,800	12	5,000	100	600
06268	Hells Half Acre	Herren	E06	84	41	02	0614	4,000	12.8	5,000	100	600
06260	Horseshoe Ridge	Meacham	E06	84	41	02	0614	750		4,000	100	600
06184	Mt. Emily	Dry Creek	E06	84	41	02	0614	1,320	6	5,500	100	600
06261	Hellhole	Bobsled #2	E06	84	41	02	0614	900	10.8	8,000	100	600
06261	Hellhole	Thimbleberry	E06	85	41	02	0614	1,090	13	9,000	100	600
06253	No. Fork John Day	Raspberry Creek	E06	84	41	02	0614	900	5	11,500	100	600
06252	Greenhorn Mountain	Ruby Creek	E06	85	41	02	0614	2,300	5	7,000	100	600
06257	Kelly Prairie	Hunter Salv.	E06	79	41	02	0614	10		100	230	660 (100 MBF)
06258	Texas Butte	Hunter Salv.	E06	79	41	02	0614	40		500	230	660 (500 MBF)
06270	Skookum	Hunter Salv.	E06	79	41	02	0614	10		100	230	660 (100 MBF)
06253	No. Fork John Day	Lake Larch	E06	79	41	02	0614	220		300	230	660 (150 MBF)
06253	No. Fork John Day	Cougar	E06	80	41	02	0614	11		270	230	660 (270 MBF)
06253	No. Fork John Day	Martin	E06	80	41	02	0614	12		150	230	660 (150 MBF)
06253	No. Fork John Day	520 LP	E06	81	41	02	0614	70	.6	1,700	230	660
06253	No. Fork John Day	Shakey Salv.	E06	80	41	02	0614	50		600	230	660
06251	Jump-Off Joe	Junkens LP	E06	80	41	02	0614	12		124	230	660 (90 MBF)
06251	Jump-Off Joe	Stringer LP	E06	80	41	02	0614	2		19	230	660 (19 MBF)
06252	Greenhorn Mtn.	Ruby LP	E06	81	41	02	0614	70	.8	1,170	230	660
06253	No. Fork John Day	Misc. LP (9 sales)	E06	81	41	C2	0614	150		2,030	230	630

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06254	Rattle Creek	Thinned LP	E06	81	41	02	0614	.5		50	230	630
06258	Texas Butte	Jackpot LP	E06	81	41	02	0614	70		1,367	230	660
06257	Kelly Prairie	Sugar Daddy LP	E06	81	41	02	0614	17		207	230	660
06268	Hells Half Acre	Sugar Daddy LP	E06	81	41	02	0614	94		1,167	230	660
06261	Hellhole	Pot	E06	81	41	02	0614	5		50	230	660
06262	N. Mt. Emily	Pot	E06	80	41	02	0614	3		25	230	660
06262	N. Mt. Emily	Deadman Salv.	E06	80	41	02	0614	5		60	230	660
06601	Squaw	H52A LP	E06	81	41	02	0614	20		200	230	630
06251	Jump-Off Joe	Junkens II	E06	81	41	02	0614	20		250	230	630
06251	Jump-Off Joe	Kenney LP	E06	8	41	02	0614	40		500	230	630
06251	Jump-Off Joe	Hodge LP	E06	81	41	02	0614	35		400	230	630
06252	Greenhorn Mtn.	Rabbit	E06	81	41	02	0614	35		400	230	610
06252	Greenhorn Mtn.	Sheep	E06	81	41	02	0614	20		250	230	610
06251	Jump-Off Joe	Misc. Saw Tbr. Sales	E06	82	41	02	0614	100		1,000	230	600
06252	Greenhorn Mtn	Salv. Sale	E06	82	41	02	0614	30		300	230	600
06253	No. Fork John Day	8 Misc. Salv. Sales	E06	82	41	02	0614	300		3,000	230	600
06257	Kelly Prairie	Brush	E06	82	41	02	0614	20		250	230	620
06257	Kelly Prairie	Prairie	E06	82	41	02	0614	70		900	230	620
06601	Squaw	Salv. Sale	E06	82	41	02	0614	75		1,000	230	600
06251	Jump-Off Joe	Misc. Salv. Sale (5)	E06	83	41	02	0614	60		700	230	600
06252	Greenhorn Mtn.	Salv. Sale	E06	83	41	02	0614	30		300	230	600
06253	No. Fork John Day	Misc. Salv. Sales (10)	E06	83	41	02	0614	320		4,000	230	600
06256	Tower	Reno	E06	83	41	02	0614	680	6.3	5,000	100	610
06257	Kelly Prairie	Misc. Salv. Sales (2)	E06	83	41	02	0614	150		1,770	230	600
06258	Texas Butte	Misc. Salv.	E06	83	41	02	0614	20		200	230	600
06259	Owsley	Wells 2	E06	83	41	02	0614	500	7.8	5,000	100	610
06267	Grande Ronde	Fry Creek	E06	83	41	02	0614	145	1	1,000	100	610
06565	WT-Three	James	E06	83	53	05	0614	160	1.9	1,000	100	610
06251	Jump-Off Joe	Misc. Salv. (3)	E06	84	41	02	0614	30		300	230	600
06252	Greenhorn Mtn.	Misc. Salv. (2)	E06	84	41	02	0614	40		500	230	600
06253	No. Fork John Day	Misc Salv. (10)	E06	84	41	02	0614	320		4,000	230	600
06256	Tower	Fork , Horn	E06	84	41	02	0614	200	4	2,000	100	600
06256	Tower	Winom	E06	84	41	02	0614	1,050	10	10,000	100	600
06257	Kelly Prairie	Misc. Salv. (2)	E06	84	41	02	0614	245		2,900	230	600
06565	WT-Three	Burnt Canyon	E06	84	41	02	0614	400	5.9	3,000	100	600
06601	Squaw	Misc. Salv.	E06	84	41	02	0614	20		300	230	600
06251	Jump-Off Joe	Misc. Salv. Sales (3)	E06	85	41	02	0614	30		300	230	600
06252	Greenhorn Mtn.	Misc. Salv.	E06	85	41	02	0614	30		300	230	600
06253	No. Fork John Day	Paradise	E06	85	41	02	0614	6,000	20	15,000	100	600
06253	No. Fork John Day	Misc. Salv. (10)	E06	85	41	02	0614	300		3,000	230	600
06258	Texas Butte	Misc. Salv.	E06	85	41	02	0614	20		240	230	600
06262	N. Mt. Emily	Thimbleberry	E06	85	41	02	0614	100		1,000	100	600
06261	Hellhole	Water Dev.	D05	85	41	02	0614	1				Proposed
06261	Hellhole	Fence Develop.	D05	85	41	02	0614	10	5			Proposed
06268	Hells Half Acre	O&G Lease Applic.	G02	81	41	02	0614	2,420				P
06258	Texas Butte	O&G Lease Applic.	G02	81	41	02	0614	4,640				P
06252	Greenhorn Mtn.	Oper. Plan Explor.	G06	81	41	02	0614	2,100				Approved
06260	Horseshoe Ridge	O&G Lease Applic.	G02	81	41	02	0614	7,840				P
06261	Hellhole	O&G Lease Applic.	G02	81	41	02	0614	24,300				P

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

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06128	Last Creek	Glade Salv. Sale	E06	79	41	04	0615	52		600	230	660 (600 MBF)
06136	Sherwood	T.S.I	E05	80	41	04	0615	8			520	Completed
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Abbott Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	128		550	230	660 (275 MBF)
06133	Donegan	Abbott Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	128		550	230	660 (275 MBF)
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Cow Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	215		1,120	230	660
06127	Dumont Creek	Smith Ridge	E06	80	41	04	0615	16		900	230	660 (900 MBF)
06126	Calf-Copeland	Dane Salv. Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	243		1,800	230	660
06126	Calf-Copeland	Weeping Salv. Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	273		900	230	660
06110	Bulldog Rock	Bulldog Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	20		700	100	660
06110	Bulldog Rock	Faller	E06	80	41	04	0615	98		2,900	100	600
06126	Calf-Copeland	Knee Salv. Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	243		900	230	660 (1,000 MBF)
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Happy Canyon	E06	80	41	04	0615	30	.2	1,500	100	660
06110	Bulldog Rock	Ranger Thinning	E06	80	41	04	0615	113		1,800	200	660
06128	Last Creek	Quart Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	35	.4	2,300	100	630
06110	Bulldog Rock	Bristow Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	50		2,500	100	660
06110	Bulldog Rock	Wash Sale	E06	81	41	04	0615	140	2.4	4,000	100	630
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	No.Johnson Sale	E06	81	41	04	0615	184	3	7,500	100	640
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Upper So.Fork Sale	E06	81	41	04	0615	100	1.9	5,000	100	660
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	F'gowee Sale	E06	81	41	04	0615	175	1.1	5,800	100	660
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	L glemon Sale	E06	81	41	04	0615	130		15,300	100	660
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Falcon Salv. Sale	E06	81	41	04	0615	100		600	230	660 (300 MBF)
06127	Dumont Creek	Smith-Stone	E06	81	41	04	0615	20		300	100	660 (150 MBF)
06127	Dumont Creek	Smith-Stone	E06	81	41	04	0615	68		900	100	660 (450 MBF)
06129	Quartz Creek	Slick	E06	81	41	04	0615	139	2	7,300	100	630
06128	Last Creek	Boulder Salvage (1/2)	E06	81	41	04	0615	10		.5	230	660
06127	Dumont Creek	Boulder Salvage (2/2)	E06	81	41	04	0615	20		.5	230	660
06127	Dumont Creek	South Scope	E06	82	41	04	0615	6		54	100	630
06128	Last Creek	Quart Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	35	.4	1,000	100	630
06121	Fairview	Dogfish Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	194	4.6	8,400	100	630
06126	Calf-Copeland	Shank Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	267	10	11,500	100	630
06126	Calf-Copeland	Rhodo Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	200	5	8,000	100	630
06127	Dumont Creek	Sundown Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	52	.8	2,300	100	630
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	McKinley Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	200	5.2	5,000	100	630
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Cancoot Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	170	1.3	4,000	100	620
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Twin Rocks Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	100	2.2	3,000	100	630
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Steelhead Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	150	4.7	3,500	100	620
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Cedar Ridge Sale	E05	82	41	04	0615	175	6.5	2,000	100	630
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Seven Sticks Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	140	2.5	2,400	100	630
06129	Quartz Creek	Middle Quartz	E06	82	41	04	0615	333	3.3	16,200	100	620
06129	Quartz Creek	North Quartz Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	334	3.4	2,800	100	630
06129	Quartz Creek	East Quartz Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	333	3.3	1,000	100	620
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Puddin Too Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	162	1.5	6,000	100	630
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Saddle Camp Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	160	4	7,000	100	630
06131	Mt. Bailey	East Lost Bear Sale	E06	82	41	04	0615	200	5	5,600	100	630
06126	Calf-Copeland	OK Butte Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	145	3	7,800	100	630
06126	Calf-Copeland	Calfhead Sale	E06	84	41	04	0615	105	2	4,700	100	610
06126	Calf-Copeland	Mule Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	32	1.4	2,200	100	630
06128	Last Creek	Mineral Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	200	2	8,200	100	610

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06110	Bulldog Rock	Bullbend Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	100	1	500	100	600
06110	Bulldog Rock	No. Bend Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	150	1.8	7,100	100	600
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Little Rock Creek Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	85		3,500	100	620
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	So. Chilcoot Sale	E06	84	41	04	0615	75	2.8	4,000	100	600
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Sharp-Spoon Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	50		1,500	100	600
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Blackbird Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	130	5.9	11,300	100	600
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Lion Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	150	6	8,400	100	600
06128	Last Creek	Reforestation	E04	83	41	04	0615	41			430	
06121	Fairview	Cat Mtn. Sale	E06	84	41	04	0615	210	5	4,700	100	610
06110	Bulldog Rock	Lost Bull Sale	E06	84	41	04	0615	100	1.5	13,100	100	600
06124	Boulder Creek	Medic	E06	84	41	04	0615	150	1.5	3,200	100	600
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Saddle Sale	E06	84	41	04	0615	115		3,000	100	600
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	South Cedar Sale	E06	84	41	04	0615	160	4.5	2,500	100	600
06128	Last Creek	Last sale	E06	84	41	04	0615	333	5	10,000	100	600
06128	Last Creek	Malt Sale	E06	84	41	04	0615	334	5	10,000	100	600
06126	Calf-Copeland	Little Oak Sale	E06	84	41	04	0615	75	1.5	2,000	100	610
06126	Calf-Copeland	Helicopter	E06	84	41	04	0615	245	1	10,000	100	600
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Fish Thin	E06	84	41	04	0615	200	.8	800	200	610
06127	Dumont Creek	Winter Wren	E06	84	41	04	0615	510	1.5	8,800	100	600
06129	Quartz Creek	West Quartz	E06	84	41	04	0615	218	6.2	5,800	100	600
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	41	04	0615	40,368				P
06133	Donegan	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	41	04	0615	360				P
06105	Hardesty Mtn.	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	81	41	04	0615	1,800				P
06127	Dumont Creek	Dumont Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	650	8.5	13,000	100	600
06124	Boulder Creek	Low Lette Lakes	E06	83	41	04	0615	130		8,000	100	610
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Middle Johnson Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	195	1.7	3,000	100	600
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Yellow West Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	230	5.6	9,500	100	600
06131	Mt. Bailey	Lost Bean Sale	E06	83	41	04	0615	348	5	8,800	100	600
06121	Fairview	Adam West Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	200		5,000	100	600
06121	Fairview	White Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	400		8,500	100	600
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Coothead Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	192	1.7	3,900	100	600
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Monte Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	440	4.1	10,500	100	600
06136	Sherwood	Sherwood Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	127	3.5	4,000	100	600
06126	Calf-Copeland	Copeland Connect Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	169	2	7,000	100	600
06130	Rogue-Umpqua Divide	Rattle Gap Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	297	2	4,500	100	600
06129	Quartz Creek	Four Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	58	1.9	1,700	100	600
06129	Quartz Creek	South Quartz Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	269	6.9	7,500	100	600
06133	Donegan	Shorthair Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	605	2	15,400	100	600
06127	Dumont Creek	Abes Wren Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	515	2	8,000	100	600
06128	Last Creek	Last I Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	442	4	11,200	100	600
06128	Last Creek	Last II Sale	E06	85	41	04	0615	443	4	11,200	100	600
06127	Dumont Creek	Boulder Wren Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	300	6.9	5,000	100	600
06128	Last Creek	Malt Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	600	12.5	15,200	100	600
06130	Rogue-Umpqua Divide	Skim Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	220	3.3	5,600	100	600
06130	Rogue-Umpqua Divide	Paradise Two Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	766	12.5	21,000	100	600
06124	Boulder Creek	Boulder #1 Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	200	2	8,000	100	600
06124	Boulder Creek	Reforestation	E04	82	41	04	0615	30			443	
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Feet [illegible] Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	117	.7	4,100	100	600

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RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06110	Bulldog Rock	Last Pyramid Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	135	1.4	5,300	100	600
06126	Calf-Copeland	Twin Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	146	3	6,100	100	600
06121	Fairview	Judson Rock Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	100	2.8	6,000	100	600
06121	Fairview	Lobster Thin Sale	E06	86	41	04	0615	500	1.5	1,900	200	600
06129	Quartz Creek	Precommercial Thinning	E05	82	41	04	0615	40			520	
06128	Last Creek	Precommercial Thinning	E05	82	41	04	0615	8			520	
06128	Last Creek	Reforestation	E04	82	41	04	0615	36			443	
06128	Last Creek	Reforestation	E04	83	41	04	0615	31			443	
06129	Quartz Creek	Reforestation	E04	83	41	04	0615	19			443	
06129	Quartz Creek	Release	E05	84	41	04	0615	6			510	
06129	Quartz Creek	Reforestation	E04	84	41	04	0615	168			443	
06127	Dumont Creek	Release	E05	84	41	04	0615	40			510	
06130	Rogue-Umpqua Divide	Reforestation	E04	84	41	04	0615	59			443	
06129	Quartz Creek	Reforestation	E04	85	41	04	0615	168			443	
06127	Dumont Creek	Reforestation	E04	85	41	04	0615	220			443	
06127	Dumont Creek	Reforestation	E04	86	41	04	0615	500			443	
06129	Quartz Creek	Reforestation	E04	86	41	04	0615	250			443	
											443	
06601	Squaw	Lookout	E06	83	41	02	0616	1,200		2,400	100	620
06601	Squaw	Herder	E06	84	41	02	0616	3,800		1,600	100	610
06601	Squaw	High Fly	E06	82	41	02	0616	900		1,600	100	610
A6273	Twin Mountain	North Wind	E06	85	41	02	0616	1,200		1,800	100	610
A6273	Twin Mountain	Cable L.P.	E06	82	41	02	0616	2,400		7,500	100	620
A6273	Twin Mountain	Little Antone	E06	80	41	02	0616	986		5,508	200	660 (279 MBF)
06240	Monument Rock	Lookout Salvage	E06	81	41	02	0616	250		200	200	610
06240	Monument Rock	Cow	E06	85	41	02	0616	2,400		7,000	200	600
06240	Monument Rock	Payton Gulch Salv.	E06	81	41	02	0616	300		250	230	610
06601	Squaw	White Salvage	E06	80	41	02	0616	92		3,865	100	660
B6273	Twin Mountain	Ski Development	J01	81	41	02	0616	200				Planned
A6273	Twin Mountain	Trail Constr.	L21	81	41	02	0616	2.7	3.7			Under Const.
A6273	Twin Mountain	Trail Constr.	L21	81	41	02	0616	3.8	5.2			Under Const.
06289	Huckleberry	Timber Sale	E06	80	41	02	0616	40		690	100	660 (690 MBF)
B6273	Twin Mountain	Ski Run Sale	E06	81	41	02	0616	200		370	100	660 (370 MBF)
06282	Boulder Park	West Eagle	E06	83	41	02	0616	160		200	100	620
A6273	Twin Mountain	Rock Willow	E06	86	41	02	0616	4,450		8,500	100	600
A6273	Twin Mountain	Muddy Creek	E06	86	41	02	0616	1,380		5,000	100	600
06271	Marble Point	Ragged Marble	E06	84	41	02	0616	2,560		6,000	100	610
06286	Little Sheep	Cabin Creek	E06	85	41	02	0616	1,920		1,250	100	600
06240	Monument Rock	Reservoir	F05	79	41	02	0616	10				Permit
06240	Monument Rock	Johns Manville-Exp.	G06	81	41	02	0616	4,480				P
A6273	Twin Mountain	Johns Manville-Exp.	G06	81	41	02	0616	2,560				P
A6273	Twin Mountain	Orgonaut Mine T8537E-SA	G06	81	41	02	0616	100				Operating
A6273	Twin Mountain	Labelievue Mine WA Bowes	G06	81	41	02	0616	1,280				P
06282	Boulder Park	Big Dyke Mine RO Montague	G06	81	41	02	0616	120				Developing
06282	Boulder Park	Goloking Mine-Cecil Craig	G06	81	41	02	0616	60				Developing
06282	Boulder Park	Goloking Mine-Bosum	G06	81	41	02	0616	60				Developing
06283	Little Eagle Mea.	Easy Money Mine-Carter	G06	81	41	02	0616	20				Developing

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06284	Reservoir	Range Water-Spg. Dev. FS	D05	81	41	02	0616	10				Operating
06290	Lake Fork	S.U.Ditch Mtce. Hooker Flat	J01	81	41	02	0616	10				Operating
06290	Lake Fork	S.U. Ditch Mtce. -Lk. Fork	J01	81	41	02	0616	10				Operating
06038	Lion Rock	Crystal-Ellensburg	E06	80	53	04	0617	2,424	18	26,700	100	660
06037	Bethel	Goose-Tieton	E06	80	53	04	0617	10		100	200	660 (2,700 MMBF)
06035	Blue Slide	Grey Bear-Tieton	E06	80	53	04	0617	50		900	100	660
D6032	Cougar Lakes	Morgan Draw-Naches	E06	80	53	04	0617	40		400	200	660 (100 MMBF)
06034	Norse Peak	West Crow-Naches	E06	80	53	04	0617	42		890	100	660
D6032	Cougar Lakes	Saddle Camp-Naches	E06	80	53	04	0617	52		1,000	100	660
06039	Naneum	Haney Sal.-Ellensburg	E06	81	53	04	0617	304	.5	800	230	610
06034	Norse Peak	County Cr.-Naches	E06	81	53	04	0617	450	6	12,000	100	620
06034	Norse Peak	Fawn-Naches	E06	81	53	04	0617	400	3	6,000	100	620
06033	Quartz Mtn.	Jungle Ridge-Naches	E06	82	53	04	0617	630	3.5	9,000	100	620
06035	Blue Slide	Buck Butte-Tieton	E06	81	53	04	0617	400	1.8	8,500	200	640
06035	Blue Slide	Blue Two-Tieton	E06	82	53	04	0617	150		4,000	200	620
06035	Blue Slide	Narrowneck-Tieton	E06	83	53	04	0617	100	.3	4,000	200	610
06034	Norse Peak	Lookout-Naches	E06	84	53	04	0617	600	5.4	12,000	100	610
06035	Blue Slide	Bakeoven-Tieton	E06	85	53	04	0617	700	5	8,000	200	610
06033	Quartz Mtn.	Top Four-Naches	E06	81	53	04	0617	140		785	100	660
06033	Quartz Mtn.	Kaner Ridge-Naches	E06	82	53	04	0617	500	5	8,000	100	610
06033	Quartz Mtn.	Cub Creek-Naches	E06	82	53	04	0617	520	10.5	10,000	100	610
06034	Norse Peak	Sandy-Naches	E06	83	53	04	0617	200	2.5	3,000	100	610
06037	Bethel	Bethel-Tieton	E06	83	53	04	0617	150	1	3,000	100	610
06033	Quartz Mtn.	Panther-Naches	E06	83	53	04	0617	667	4.6	10,000	100	610
C6031	Glacier Peak	Upper Huck Wenatchee	E06	81	53	04	0617	200	1	1,000	100	600
06039	Naneum	N Lodge Pole-Ellensburg	E06	83	53	04	0617	250		500	100	620
06038	Lion Rock	Snow Boulder-Ellensburg	E06	83	53	04	0617	1,200	3.5	6,000	100	600
06037	Bethel	S.F. Snake-Tieton	E06	81	53	04	0617	198	2.8	4,400	200	660
B6031	Glacier Peak	Lake Wenatchee-14 mile resale	E06	80	53	04	0617	43	.5	1,500	100	660
D6032	Cougar Lakes	Red Wolf-Tieton	E06	83	53	04	0617	40		500	100	610
F6031	Glacier Peak	Snotel Constr.	J01	81	53	04	0617	1				Construction
C6031	Glacier Peak	Trail Reconstr. O.R.V.	L21	81	53	04	0617	3	3			Construction
C6031	Glacier Peak	Trail Construction	L21	81	53	04	0617	29	30			Planning
06038	Lion Rock	Reveg.	D03	83	53	04	0617	150				Planning
06038	Lion Rock	Fence	D05	83	53	04	0617	1	.5			Planning
06039	Naneum	Noxious Weed	D03	81	53	04	0617	75				Planning
06034	Norse Peak	Arterial Road Constr.	L04	81	53	04	0617	16	2			Design Comp.
D6032	Cougar Lakes	Trail #961-O.R.V.	L21	81	53	04	0617	3	2.7			Design Comp.
06034	Norse Peak	Trail #952-O.R.V.	L21	81	53	04	0617	1	.2			Design Comp.
06033	Quartz Mtn.	Trail #949-O.R.V.	L21	81	53	04	0617	2	1.5			Planning
C6031	Glacier Peak	Trail	L21	81	53	04	0617	3	3			Design Comp.
C6032	Cougar Lakes	Geothermal	G04	81	53	04	0617	13,500				P
06033	Quartz Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	53	04	0617	1,400				E
D6032	Cougar Lakes	Gopher-Naches	E06	84	53	04	0617	200		1,500	100	610
D6032	Cougar Lakes	Skeleton-Naches	E06	85	53	04	0617	1,500	4	8,500	100	610
06034	Norse Peak	Gap-Naches	E06	85	53	04	0617	400	3	8,000	100	610

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B6031	Glacier Peak	Lake Creek-Lake Wenatchee	E06	85	53	04	0617	700	4	12,000	100	610
B6031	Glacier Peak	Fish Fall-Lake Wenatchee	E06	84	53	04	0617	700	5	12,000	100	610
C6031	Glacier Peak	Basalt Rk.-Lk. Wenatchee	E06	83	53	04	0617	300	4	7,000	100	610
C6031	Glacier Peak	E. Chikamin-Lk. Wenatchee	E06	85	53	04	0617	900	9	13,000	100	610
06034	Norse Peak	Middle Ridge-Naches	E06	85	53	04	0617	300	1	4,800	100	610
06033	Quartz Mtn.	High Pile-Naches	E06	85	53	04	0617	200	1	1,000	100	610
06038	Lion Rock	Crystal-Ellensburg	E06	79	53	04	0617	2,424	18	26,700	100	660 (300 MBF)
06038	Lion Rock	ORV Trail Reconst.	L21	79	53	04	0617		10			Complete
06031	Glacier Peak	Snotel Construction	J01	81	53	04	0617	1				Planning
06034	Norse Peak	Aterial Road Constr.	L04	81	53	04	0617		2			Planning
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Misc. Salvage	E06	80	41	02	0618	10		20	230	660 (20 MBF)
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Cedar Cr. Leave	E06	81	41	02	0618	15	.1	200	100	630
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Opal Creek	E06	82	41	02	0618	197	7.3	12,400	100	620
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Stony Extension	E06	84	41	02	0618	220	2.8	10,400	100	600
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Humbug Basin	E06	84	41	02	0618	235	3.2	7,000	100	600
06101	Mt. Jefferson WSA	Grizz	E06	84	41	04	0618	100	2	6,000	100	600
06929	Middle Santiam	Donaca Salvage	E06	79	41	04	0618	14		670	100	660 (140 MBF)
06929	Middle Santiam	Jude Bear	E06	81	41	04	0618	9		500	100	660 (840 MBF)
06929	Middle Santiam	Soar Lake II	E06	80	41	04	0618	55	.6	2,900	100	660
06929	Middle Santiam	Trail South	E06	80	41	04	0618	163	3.5	10,500	100	660
06929	Middle Santiam	Beabe Knob	E06	80	41	04	0618	239	6.6	12,800	100	660
06929	Middle Santiam	Tree Planting(M-1)	E04	80	41	04	0618	116			438	Contract Comp.
06929	Middle Santiam	Daly East	E06	81	41	04	0618	104	1.1	9,000	100	660
06929	Middle Santiam	Donaca Gordon	E06	81	41	04	0618	145	3.5	8,700	100	630
06929	Middle Santiam	Soar Parrish	E06	82	41	04	0618	45	.7	2,390	100	620
06929	Middle Santiam	Trail Single	E06	84	41	04	0618	160	3	8,000	100	600
06929	Middle Santiam	Trail Creek	E06	84	41	04	0618	160	3.5	8,000	100	600
06105	Hardesty Mtn.	Schweitzer Ridge	E06	81	41	04	0618	160	3.3	9,600	100	630
06106	Waldo	Misc. Salvage	E06	80	41	04	0618	175		500	230	660 (500 MBF)
06106	Waldo	Helen Cr. Leave	E06	80	41	04	0618	125		11,000	100	660
06106	Waldo	Skookum Creek	E06	80	41	04	0618	20	.3	6,275	100	660
06106	Waldo	Ranger Leave	E06	81	41	04	0618	15		7,000	100	660
06106	Waldo	Steep Row	E06	82	41	04	0618	74	1.5	4,000	100	620
06106	Waldo	Stag Horn	E06	82	41	04	0618	204	2	14,000	100	620
06106	Waldo	Reverse Bench	E06	81	41	04	0618	160	1.8	14,000	100	620
06106	Waldo	Tree Planting	E04	81	41	04	0618	56			432	Planning
06106	Waldo	Brush Control	E05	81	41	04	0618	101			512	Planning
06106	Waldo	Cayuse Cr.	E06	83	41	04	0618	130	2	11,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	North Ridge	E06	82	41	04	0618	337	3	13,500	100	620
06106	Waldo	Tree Planting	E04	82	41	04	0618	92			432	Planning
06106	Waldo	Grass Control	E04	82	41	04	0618	33			512	Planning
06106	Waldo	Brush Control	E05	82	41	04	0618	39			512	Planning
06106	Waldo	Cayuse Head	E06	84	41	04	0618	166	6.5	15,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Lower Koch	E06	82	41	04	0618	62	.8	2,500	100	610
06106	Waldo	North Fisher	E06	86	41	04	0618	104	3.5	6,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Precommercial Thinning	E05	83	41	04	0618	41			521	Planning

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06106	Waldo	Hi Koch	E06	83	41	04	0618	140	4	12,500	100	610
06106	Waldo	Lower Edna	E06	83	41	04	0618	75	.3	5,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Upper Salmon	E06	84	41	04	0618	85	1.6	6,500	100	610
06106	Waldo	Precommercial Thinning	E05	84	41	04	0618	137			521	Planning
06110	Bulldog Rock	Dirty Dog	E06	80	41	04	0618	45		30	230	660 (25 MBF)
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Gold Cr. Rd.-Special Use	J01	81	41	02	0618	3	1			Reconstruction
06101	Mt. Jefferson WSA	Presor. Burning-Minto Mdws.	C04	81	41	04	0618	60				Completed
06929	Middle Santiam	Road Right of Way	J01	80	41	04	0618	1	.1			Completed
06105	Hardesty Mtn.	Trail Construction	L21	81	41	04	0618		4.3			
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Geothermal Lease App.	G04	81	41	02	0618	300				P
06101	Mt. Jefferson WSA	Geothermal Lease App.	G04	81	41	04	0618	1,900				P
06101	Mt. Jefferson WSA	Geothermal Lease App.	G04	81	41	02	0618	600				P
06105	Hardesty Mtn.	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	81	41	04	0618	640				P
06106	Waldo	Geothermal Lease App.	G04	81	41	04	0618	6,500				P
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Mining Claims	G06	81	41	02	0618	87				
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Road	J01	81	41	02	0618	70	9			Existing
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Mill Site	G06	81	41	02	0618	15				Existing
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Occupancy Tresspass	G06	80	41	02	0618	20				Completed
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Reforestation	E04	81	41	02	0618	32			438	Completed
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Reforestation	E04	81	41	02	0618	40			439	Completed
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Mineral Prospecting	G06	81	41	02	0618	10				In progress
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Staked Unverified Min. Cl.	G06	81	41	02	0618	6,000				E
B6098	Bull of the Woods	FS Radio Relay Site	J01	81	41	02	0618	1				Planned
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Stony Ridge Salvage	E06	81	41	02	0618	10		30	230	660
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Marten Buttes Salvage	E06	81	41	02	0618	15		50	230	640
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Reforestation	E04	82	41	02	0618	10			438	Planned
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Jawbone Salvage	E06	82	41	02	0618	20		500	230	610
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Upper Gold	E06	85	41	02	0618	200	3.1	10,000	100	600
B6098	Bull of the Woods	Lower Beach	E06	85	41	02	0618	140	2.2	6,900	100	600
06101	Mt. Jefferson WSA	Mid Minto	E06	85	41	04	0618	140	2.3	7,000	100	600
06101	Mt. Jefferson WSA	Pot Hole	E06	85	41	02	0618	10	100	.1	100	600
06101	Mt. Jefferson WSA	Upper Willis	E06	86	41	04	0618	30	.5	2,000	100	600
06929	Middle Santiam	Elor River	E06	81	41	04	0618	48	.5	3,800	100	630
06929	Middle Santiam	Pyramid	E06	81	41	04	0618	228	3.8	8,100	100	630
06929	Middle Santiam	Soar West	E06	82	41	04	0618	299	6.5	12,700	100	620
06929	Middle Santiam	Jude Santiam	E06	83	41	04	0618	289	5.6	9,700	100	620
06929	Middle Santiam	Soar Trapper	E06	83	41	04	0618	190	3.8	11,500	100	620
06929	Middle Santiam	Savage Gregg	E06	85	41	04	0618	250	2	8,000	100	600
06929	Middle Santiam	Elor Santiam	E06	85	41	04	0618	120	2	7,000	100	600
06929	Middle Santiam	Jude Boundary	E06	85	41	04	0618	120	1.5	6,000	100	600
06105	Hardesty Mtn.	Schweitzer West	E06	82	41	04	0618	100	2.7	6,000	100	630
06105	Hardesty Mtn.	Schist	E06	84	41	04	0618	90	.5	4,800	100	620
06109	Cowhorn	Juno Salvage	E06	80	41	04	0618	10		5	230	660
06109	Cowhorn	Trail Construct.	L21	80	41	04	0618	2				Completed
06109	Cowhorn	Campground Restor.	A06	81	41	04	0618	5				Continuing
06106	Waldo	Cornpatch	E06	83	41	04	0618	105	2	10,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Alley	E06	84	41	04	0618	81	2.5	8,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Slew Foot	E06	83	41	04	0618	50		4,000	100	610

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06106	Waldo	Lower Brock	E06	83	41	04	0615	25		2,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Skookum Rim	E06	84	41	04	0618	60	2	5,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Long Shot	E06	85	41	04	0618	320	1.5	16,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Etta Prairie	E06	85	41	04	0618	130	1.5	6,400	100	610
06106	Waldo	Blair Flats	E06	85	41	04	0618	80	3	4,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Highline	E06	85	41	04	0618	90		5,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Mid Fisher	E06	85	41	04	0618	160	3	7,900	100	610
06106	Waldo	North Gander	E06	84	41	04	0618	140	1	7,200	100	610
06106	Waldo	South Cupit	E06	85	41	04	0618	40	2.5	2,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Little Gem Thin	E06	85	41	04	0618	50	.5	2,500	100	610
06106	Waldo	Table Top	E06	85	41	04	0618	120	2.5	6,000	100	610
06106	Waldo	Neatoma	E06	85	41	04	0618	170	1	8,600	100	610
06005	Twin Sisters	North Deadman	E06	81	53	05	0621	1,799	10.9	19,100	100	660
06004	Profanity	Ryan	E06	81	53	05	0621	174	5	1,700	100	660
06007	Bald Snow	Hobo II	E06	81	53	05	0621	321	3	2,500	100	660
06008	Thirteen Mile	Holon	E06	83	53	05	0621	1,146	12.5	6,000	100	620
D6981	Salmo-Priest	Thunder-Mankato	E06	82	53	05	0621	170	3.5	3,880	100	630
06012	Harvey Creek	Goat-Cato	E06	81	53	05	0621	17	.5	508	100	640
06013	Dry Canyon Breaks	Goat-Cato	E06	81	53	05	0621	12	.3	447	100	640
06005	Twin Sisters	Betty	E06	81	53	05	0621	743	13.4	9,800	100	620
06005	Twin Sisters	Alligator	E06	82	53	05	0621	456	8.3	8,000	100	610
B6981	Salmo-Priest	Threemile	E06	82	53	05	0621	420	17	7,050	100	610
06004	Profanity	Karamip	E06	84	53	05	0621	202	7.4	2,700	100	620
06004	Profanity	Belcher	E06	84	53	05	0621	790	10	4,500	100	600
06012	Harvey Creek	Onata	E06	83	53	05	0621	150	3.3	3,750	100	610
06982	Grassy Top	Planting	E04	81	53	05	0621	15			438	
06012	Harvey Creek	"Snotel" Site	J01	81	53	05	0621	12				
06012	Harvey Creek	Road Construction	L14	81	53	05	0621		12			Cost Share
06007	Bald Snow	Trail Construction	L21	81	53	05	0621		3.3			
06004	Profanity	Trail Reconstruction	L21	81	53	05	0621		12			
06011	Abercrombie Hooknose	Russian Ridge	E06	84	53	05	0621	43	.5	500	100	610
06982	Grassy Top	Noisy-Divide	E06	84	53	05	0621	250	2	3,200	100	610
C6981	Salmo-Priest	Leola-Sullivan	E06	83	53	05	0621	30	1	750	100	610
D6981	Salmo-Priest	Leola-Sullivan	E06	84	53	05	0621	60	1	1,500	100	610
06982	Grassy Top	John's Pass	E06	85	53	05	0621	90	1.3	1,800	100	610
06004	Profanity	Midgian	E06	82	53	05	0621	470	5.6	7,000	100	600
06007	Bald Snow	Buttes	E06	84	53	05	0621	185	4.3	3,000	100	600
06005	Twin Sisters	U.S. Lodgepole	E06	81	53	05	0621	470	5.4	7,000	100	660
06009	S. Huckleberry	Lake Ellen	E06	80	53	05	0621	40	.8	400	100	660
06005	Twin Sisters	King Creek Post & Poles	E06	79	53	05	0621	4		10	100	660 (10 MBF)
06006	Hoodoo	Post & Poles	E06	80	53	05	0621	1		8	100	660 (8 MBF)
06005	Twin Sisters	King Mtn. Wood	E06	80	53	05	0621	10		50	100	660 (50 MBF)
06004	Profanity	Cooper Water Dev.	D05	80	53	05	0621		.3			
06005	Twin Sisters	High Bridge Water Dev.	D05	80	53	05	0621		.1			
06005	Twin Sisters	Cougar Camp	D05	80	53	05	0621		.1			
06005	Twin Sisters	King Camp	D05	80	53	05	0621		.1			
06004	Profanity	Petes	E06	84	53	05	0621	90		1,800	100	600
06004	Profanity	Timbrack	E06	84	53	05	0621	160		1,900	100	600

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08064	Perry Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	81	01	07	0801	286		816	200	620
08064	Perry Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	81	01	07	0801	472		2.5	200	620
08064	Perry Mountain	W/L Opening Maintenance	C04	82	01	07	0801	2				
08064	Perry Mountain	Natural Pine Reforestation	E04	83	01	07	0801	96			491	
08064	Perry Mountain	Precommerical Pine Thinning	E05	83	01	07	0801	35			521	
08064	Perry Mountain	C.U.S. Burn	E05	83	01	07	0801	414			541	Planned
08064	Perry Mountain	Permanent Rd. Constr.	L14	84	01	07	0801	6	1.2			Planned
08064	Perry Mountain	Temporary Rd. Constr.	L30	81	01	07	0801	2	1.9			
08064	Perry Mountain	Fuel Reduction Burn	P12	83	01	07	0801	214				Planned
08064	Perry Mountain	Wildlife Prescribe Burn	C04	80	01	07	0801	1,700				Completed
08065	Dugger Mountain	Timber Sale (C-9,C-10)	E06	81	01	03	0801	373		1,380	200	630 (on going)
08065	Dugger Mountain	Timber Sale	E05	83	01	03	0801	637		2,356	281	620
08065	Dugger Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	82	01	03	0801	165		587	223	620
08065	Dugger Mountain	Road Construction	L12	81	01	03	0801		4.6			(60% complete)
08065	Dugger Mountain	Reforestation	E04	81	01	03	0801	373			491	Complete
08065	Dugger Mountain	Temporary Road	L30	82	01	03	0801		3.5			Planned
08065	Dugger Mountain	Temporary Road	L30	83	01	03	0801		7			Planned
08065	Dugger Mountain	Construct W/L Opening	C04	85	01	03	0801	2				Planned
08066	Blue Mountain	Land Exchange	Z99	81	01	03	0801	160				Current
08066	Blue Mountain	Trail Construction	L21	80	01	03	0801		5			Complete
08066	Blue Mountain	Fuel Treatment Burn	P11	81	01	03	0801	100				Complete
08212	Big Bay	W/L Food Plot Maintenance	C04	81	01	02	0801	7				Completed
08212	Big Bay	Prescribe Burn	P12	80	01	02	0801	484				Completed
08212	Big Bay	Powerline R/W	J01	81	01	02	0801	3	.5			Existing
08212	Big Bay	Timber Sale(1/2)	E06	82	01	02	0801	34		219	100	620
08212	Big Bay	Timber Sale(2/2)	E06	82	01	02	0801	257		484	200	620
08212	Big Bay	Timber Sale	E06	84	01	02	0801	45		100	100	620
08212	Big Bay	Reforestation	E04	84	01	02	0801	34			490	Planned
08212	Big Bay	Temporary Roads	L30	82	01	02	0801		2			Planned
08212	Big Bay	Temporary Roads	L30	84	01	02	0801		1			Planned
08212	Big Bay	W/L Food Plot Constr.	C04	83	01	02	0801	4				Planned
08212	Big Bay	Mineral Leases	G02	81	01	02	0801	1,040				E
08212	Big Bay	Mineral Applications	G02	81	01	02	0801	1,646				P
08216	Choctafaula	Timber Sale	E06	80	01	03	0801	45		374	100	660
08216	Choctafaula	Timber Sale	E06	80	01	03	0801	24		122	230	660
08216	Choctafaula	Treatment of Natural Fuel	P12	82	01	03	0801	200				Planned
08216	Choctafaula	W/F Opening Maint.	C04	80	01	03	0801	14				Completed
08216	Choctafaula	W/F Opening Maint.	C04	81	01	03	0801	3				Completed
08216	Choctafaula	W/F Opening Maint.	C04	82	01	03	0801	17				Planned
08216	Choctafaula	W/F Opening Maint.	C04	83	01	03	0801	3				Planned
08216	Choctafaula	W/F Opening Maint.	C04	84	01	03	0801	17				Planned
08216	Choctafaula	W/F Opening Maint.	C04	85	01	03	0801	3				Planned
08216	Choctafaula	W/F Opening Constr.	C04	82	01	03	0801	2				Planned
08216	Choctafaula	Fuel Reduction	P12	80	01	03	0801	300				Completed
08216	Choctafaula	Fuel Reduction	P12	81	01	03	0801	580				Completed
08216	Choctafaula	Fuel Reduction	P12	83	01	03	0801	150				Planned
08216	Choctafaula	Fuel Reduction	P12	84	01	03	0801	400				Planned
08216	Choctafaula	Fuel Reduction	P12	85	01	03	0801	100				Planned

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08216	Choctafaula	Timber Sale	E06	80	01	03	0801	25		100	230	660
08216	Choctafaula	Timber Sale	E06	84	01	03	0801	13		50	100	620
08216	Choctafaula	Timber Sale	E06	84	01	03	0801	74		293	200	620
08216	Choctafaula	Reforestation	E04	81	01	03	0801	24			490	
08216	Choctafaula	Reforestation	E04	82	01	03	0801	25			490	
08216	Choctafaula	Reforestation	E04	85	01	03	0801	13			470	
08216	Choctafaula	Stand Improvement	E05	85	01	03	0801	51			520	
08216	Choctafaula	Temp. Road Constr.	L30	82	01	03	0801	1	1			Planning
08216	Choctafaula	Temp. Road Constr.	L30	84	01	03	0801	1	1			Planning
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Timber Sale	E06	80	21	05	0802	120		881	110	660 (300 MBF)
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Reforestation	E04	80	21	05	0802	88			431	Completrd
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Timber Sale	E06	80	21	05	0802	135		1,206	110	660 (400 MBF)
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Reforestation	E04	81	21	05	0802	71			472	Completed
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Timber Sale	E06	82	21	05	0802	229		1,600	110	600
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Reforestation	E04	81	21	05	0802	111			431	Completed
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Release	E05	79	21	05	0802	26			511	Completed
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Site Prep	E04	80	21	05	0802	39			472	Completed
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Site Prep	E04	80	21	05	0802	48			473	Completed
08160	Cave Creek Cave	Release	E05	81	21	05	0802	28			511	Completed
08142	Mountain Town	Mineral Lease	G02	`81	13	09	0803	2,760				P
08220	Springer Mountain	Mineral Lease	G02	81	13	09	0803	10,840				P
08222	Blackwell	Mineral Lease	G02	81	13	09	0803	2,600				P
H8028	Raven Cliff	Mineral Lease	G02	81	13	09	0803	3,240				P
B8025	Southern Nantahala	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C04	81	13	09	0803	15				
B8028	Raven Cliff	Release	E05	80	13	09	0803	21			511	Completed
B8028	Raven Cliff	Release	E05	81	13	09	0803	50			511	Completed
H8028	Raven Cliff	Release	E05	81	13	09	0803	88			511	Completed
B8028	Raven Cliff	Timber Sale	E06	81	13	09	0803	334		850	100	660
B8031	Ellicott Rock Ext.	Reforestation	E04	80	13	09	0803	70			492	Completed
B8031	Ellicott Rock Ext.	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	7		44	100	660
B8031	Ellicott Rock Ext.	Timber Sale	E06	81	13	09	0803	32		200	100	660
B8031	Ellicott Rock Ext.	Reforestation	E04	81	13	09	0803	42			472	Completed
B8031	Ellicott Rock Ext.	Reforestation	E04	81	13	09	0803	85			431	Completed
B8031	Ellicott Rock Ext.	Temporary Roads	L30	81	13	09	0803		1			
08142	Mountain Town	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	81	13	09	0803	37			511	Completed
08142	Mountain Town	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	81	13	09	0803	89			521	Completed
08144	Mill Creek	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	653		1,360	100	660
08144	Mill Creek	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	80	13	09	0803		1.6			Completed
08145	Board Camp	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	74		228	100	660
08145	Board Camp	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	83		821	100	660
08145	Board Camp	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	80	13	09	0803		1.2			
08220	Springer Mountain	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	80	13	09	0803	32			512	Completed

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08221	Licklog	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	101		421	100	660
08221	Licklog	Site Preparation	E04	81	13	09	0803	92			493	Completed
08221	Licklog	Reforestation	E04	80	13	09	0803	27			431	Completed
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	140		364	100	660
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	628		1,624	100	660
08221	Licklog	Site Preparation	E04	81	13	09	0803	47			493	Completed
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	81	13	09	0803		3.3			
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	81	13	09	0803		1.2			
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	81	13	09	0803		6			
08223	Buzzard Knob	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	85		172	100	660
08223	Buzzard Knob	Reforestation	E04	80	13	09	0803	35			493	Completed
08224	Worley Ridge	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	80	13	09	0803	40			511	Completed
08224	Worley Ridge	Road Construction	L04	81	13	09	0803		4.5			
08224	Worley Ridge	Timber Sale	E06	81	13	09	0803	84		250	100	660
08224	Worley Ridge	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	81	13	09	0803		1.5			
08224	Worley Ridge	Temporary Roads	L30	81	13	09	0803		.8			
08225	Anna Ruby	Rec. Site Constr.	A06	81	13	09	0803	3				
08225	Anna Ruby	Trail Construction	L21	80	13	09	0803		3			Completed
08226	Little Rock	Timber Sale	E06	81	13	09	0803	283		1,193	100	630
08226	Little Rock	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	81	13	09	0803		3.2			
B8028	Raven Cliff	Wildlife Openings	C04	80	13	09	0803	2	.50			Completed
B8028	Raven Cliff	Fish	C05	80	13	09	0803	1				Completed
08145	Board Camp	Wildlife	C04	80	13	09	0803	2	.50			Completed
08145	Board Camp	Fish	C05	81	13	09	0803	1				
08147	Rabun Bald	Wildlife	C04	81	13	09	0803	4	.25			
08147	Rabun Bald	Fish	C05	81	13	09	0803	4				
08220	Springer Mountain	Wildlife	C04	81	13	09	0803	2	.25			
08220	Springer Mountain	Fish	C05	81	13	09	0803	2				
08226	Little Rock	Wildlife	C04	81	13	09	0803	2	.25			
08226	Little Rock	Fish	C05	81	13	09	0803	2				
B8028	Raven Cliff	Wildlife Openings	C04	81	13	09	0803	2	.25			Completed
B8028	Raven Cliff	Release	E05	81	13	09	0803	37			510	Completed
B8028	Raven Cliff	Fish	C05	81	13	09	0803	2				
B8028	Raven Cliff	Reforestation	E04	82	13	09	0803	250			431	Pending
08145	Board Camp	Wildlife	C04	81	13	09	0803	2	.50			
08145	Board Camp	Fish	C05	81	13	09	0803	2				
08147	Rabun Bald	Wildlife	C04	81	13	09	0803	4	.25			
08147	Rabun Bald	Fish	C05	81	13	09	0803	2				
08220	Springer Mountain	Wildlife	C04	81	13	09	0803	2	.25			
08220	Springer Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	81	13	09	0803	29		290	100	660
08220	Springer Mountain	Fish	C05	81	13	09	0803	4				
08226	Little Rock	Wildlife	C04	81	13	09	0803	2	.25			
08226	Little Rock	Fish	C05	81	13	09	0803	2				
08222	Blackwell	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	104		560	100	660
08147	Rabun Bald	Reforestation	E04	80	13	09	0803	106			431	Completed
08147	Rabun Bald	Timber Stand Improvement	E05	80	13	09	0803	10			511	Completed
08147	Rabun Bald	Timber Sale	E06	81	13	09	0803	205		1,500	100	660

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08147	Rabun Bald	Timber Sale	E06	81	13	09	0803	489		1,280	200	660
08147	Rabun Bald	Timber Sale Road Const.	L14	81	13	09	0803		5.5			Design
08147	Rabun Bald	Temporary Roads	L30	81	13	09	0803		4.1			Planned
08147	Rabun Bald	Timber Sale Road Const.	L14	81	13	09	0803		1.9			Design
08147	Rabun Bald	Timber Stand Improvement	E05	80	13	09	0803	75			511	Completed
08272	Big Laurel Branch	Appalachian Trail Maint.	L21	82	47	01	0804	6	15			
08271	Hickory Flat Br.	Appalachian Trail Maint.	L21	82	47	01	0804	6	15			
08033	Beaverdam Creek	Appalachian Trail Maint.	L21	82	47	01	0804	6	15			
08033	Beaverdam Creek	C83 Daylite road	C04	80	47	01	0804	5	1			Completed
08033	Beaverdam Creek	Woodduck Boxes	C04	80	47	01	0804	6				Completed
08150	Iron Mountain	Old Mine Site	F05	80	47	01	0804	3				Complete
08150	Iron Mountain	Water Lines	J01	80	47	01	0804	8				Completed
08150	Iron Mountain	Apiaries	J01	80	47	01	0804	2				Completed
08150	Iron Mountain	Residence	J01	80	47	01	0804	1				Completed
08150	Iron Mountain	Electric Line	J01	80	47	01	0804	1				Completed
08032	Rogers Ridge	Barn	J01	80	47	01	0804	1				Completed
08033	Beaverdam Creek	Water Line	J01	80	47	01	0804	1				Completed
08150	Iron Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	81	47	01	0804	1,166		5,000	100	630
08150	Iron Mountain	W/L Habitat	C04	81	47	01	0804	12				
08150	Iron Mountain	Fisheries	C05	82	47	01	0804					
08150	Iron Mountain	Road Contruction	L14	81	47	01	0804		5			
08150	Iron Mountain	Temp. Road	L30	81	47	01	0804		4			
08150	Iron Mountain	Site Prep.	E04	84	47	01	0804	282			470	
08150	Iron Mountain	Precom. Thin.	E05	81	47	01	0804	653			521	
08150	Iron Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	80	47	01	0804	204		1,600	220	660 (600 MBF)
08150	Iron Mountain	Site Prep.	E04	81	47	01	0804	26			493	
08150	Iron Mountain	Temp. Roads	L30	81	47	01	0804		2			Current
08150	Iron Mountain	Maintenance	L21	81	47	01	0804	7	18			
08271	Hickory Flat Br.	Water Lines	J01	81	47	01	0804	3				In place
08272	Big Laurel Br.	Water Lines	J01	81	47	01	0804	5				In Place
08032	Rogers Ridge	Minerals Held	G06	81	47	01	0804	40				K
08271	Hickory Flat Branch	Temp. Roads	L30	82	47	01	0804		1			
08271	Hickory Flat Branch	Minerals Held	G06	81	47	01	0804	633				
08271	Hickory Flat Branch	Timber Sale	E06	82	47	01	0804	92		400	220	630
08271	Hickory Flat Branch	Site Prep.	E04	84	47	01	0804	20			470	
08272	Big Laurel Branch	Minerals Held	G06	81	47	01	0804	828				
08036	Jennings Creek	Minerals Held	G06	82	47	01	0804	2,204				
08036	Jennings Creek	Minerals Held	G06	81	47	01	0804	10,317				ES
08276	Devil's Backbone	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	47	01	0804	5,720				E & ES
08033	Beaverdam Creek	ES 18766	G02	81	47	01	0804	535				E & ES
08150	Iron Mountain	ES 18793	G02	81	47	01	0804	1,150				E & ES
08150	Iron Mountain	Minerals Held	G06	82	47	01	0804	13				
08150	Iron Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	85	47	01	0804	184		3,000		600
08150	Iron Mountain	Site Prep.	E04	85	47	01	0804	184			470	
08150	Iron Mountain	Site Prep.	E04	81	47	01	0804	42			470	Completed

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08150	Iron Mountain	W/L Habitat	C04	81	47	01	0804	8				Completed
08150	Iron Mountain	W/L Habitat	C04	81	47	01	0804	6				Completed
08150	Iron Mountain	Site Prep.	E04	81	47	01	0804	63			470	Completed
08036	Jennings Creek	Fish Structures	C05	81	47	01	0804	8				
08202	Nolichucky	Erosion Control	F05	81	47	01	0804		2			
08274	Laurel Fork	Maintenance of openings	C02	81	47	01	0804	6				Annually
08279	Brushy Ridge	Opening maintenance	C04	81	47	02	0804	5				
08279	Brushy Ridge	Trail reconstruction	L21	81	47	02	0804		3			
08279	Brushy Ridge	Trail Maintenance	L23	81	47	02	0804		10			Completed
08279	Brushy Ridge	Trail Reconstruction	L21	81	47	02	0804		3.9			
08279	Brushy Ridge	Trail reconstruction	L21	81	47	02	0804		3			
08279	Brushy Ridge	Trail reconstruction	L21	81	47	02	0804		1.6			
08279	Brushy Ridge	Stream Habitat	C05	81	47	02	0804		2.5			
08270	Upper Bald River	Trail Reconstr.	L21	80	47	02	0804		4.7			
08270	Upper Bald River	Trail Maintenance	L23	81	47	02	0804		2.6			Completed
08270	Upper Bald River	Trail Reconstr.	L21	80	47	02	0804		3			Completed
08270	Upper Bald River	Trail Constr.	L21	81	47	02	0804		8			
08270	Upper Bald River	Trail Constr.	L21	82	47	02	0804		8			
08270	Upper Bald River	Opening maintenance	C04	81	47	02	0804	15				
08270	Upper Bald River	Stream Habitat	C05	81	47	02	0804		3.5			
08270	Upper Bald River	Stream Habitat	C05	81	47	02	0804		4.5			
08270	Upper Bald River	Stream Habitat	C05	81	47	02	0804		2			
08270	Upper Bald River	Stream Habitat	C05	81	47	02	0804		2.8			
08270	Upper Bald River	Stream Habitat	C05	81	47	02	0804		3.5			
08270	Upper Bald River	Stream Habitat	C05	81	47	02	0804		1.8			
08270	Upper Bald River	Stream Habitat	C05	81	47	02	0804		2.3			
08270	Upper Bald River	Trail head parking	L21	81	47	02	0804	1				
08270	Upper Bald River	Timber Sales	E06	81	47	02	0804	365		1,500	200	610
08270	Upper Bald River	Timber Sales	E06	81	47	02	0804	190		500	200	610
08270	Upper Bald River	Timber Sales	E06	81	47	02	0804	483		1,000	200	610
08270	Upper Bald River	Roads	L14	81	47	02	0804		2			
08270	Upper Bald River	Roads	L14	82	47	02	0804		2			
08270	Upper Bald River	Roads	L14	81	47	02	0804		2			
08270	Upper Bald River	Roads	L14	82	47	02	0804		2			
08270	Upper Bald River	Roads	L14	81	47	02	0804		1			
08270	Upper Bald River	Roads	L14	82	47	02	0804		1			
08270	Upper Bald River	Site Preparation	E04	82	47	02	0804	215			493	
08270	Upper Bald River	Site Preparation	E04	83	47	02	0804	215			493	
08270	Upper Bald River	Site Preparation	E04	82	47	02	0804	40			493	
08270	Upper Bald River	Site Preparation	E04	83	47	02	0804	40			493	
08270	Upper Bald River	Site Preparation	E04	82	47	02	0804	80			493	
08270	Upper Bald River	Site Preparation	E04	83	47	02	0804	80			493	
08036	Jennings Creek	Fuelwood Sales	E06	82	47	01	0804	111		100	200	620
08036	Jennings Creek	Fuelwood Sales	E06	80	47	01	0804	15		40	100	660 (100 MBF)
08036	Jennings Creek	Fuelwood Sales	E06	81	47	01	0804	20		20	200	620
08036	Jennings Creek	Stand Improvement	E05	81	47	01	0804	30			511	Complete
08036	Jennings Creek	Wildlife Opening Constr.	C04	81	47	01	0804	2				Planning

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DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08036	Jennings Creek	Trail Construction	L21	82	47	01	0804		7			In progress
08036	Jennings Creek	Rough Fish Barrier	C05	82	47	01	0804	1	1			
08036	Jennings Creek	Rough Fish Removal	C05	82	47	01	0804	1	1			In Progress
08036	Jennings Creek	Stock Native Brook Trout	C05	80	47	01	0804	1	1			Complete
08036	Jennings Creek	Stock Native Brook Trout	C05	81	47	01	0804	1	1			Complete
08036	Jennings Creek	Stock Native Brook Trout	C05	81	47	01	0804	1	1			Complete
08276	Devil's Backbone	Stand Improvement	E05	81	47	01	0804	172			511	Design
08274	Laurel Fork	Opening Maintenance	C02	81	47	01	0804	6				Completed
08107	Impassible Bay	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	6,860				ES
08107	Impassible Bay	Prescribe Burn	P12	81	12	02	0805	116	.8			Completed
08107	Impassible Bay	Prescribe Burning	P12	80	12	02	0805	1,997	19.5			Complete
08107	Impassible Bay	Prescribe Burn	P12	81	12	02	0805	761	4.8			Completed
08107	Impassible Bay	Reforestation	E04	84	12	02	0805	180			431	
08107	Impassible Bay	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	260		2,140	100	660
08107	Impassible Bay	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	274		427	200	660
08107	Impassible Bay	Timber Sale	E06	82	12	02	0805	540		1,400	100	620
08107	Impassible Bay	Timber Sale	E06	84	12	02	0805	300		1,300	100	610
08107	Impassible Bay	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	80	12	02	0805		.5			
08107	Impassible Bay	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	82	12	02	0805		1			
08307	Baptist Lake	Mineral Leasing	G02	80	12	05	0805	7,740				Closed
08307	Baptist Lake	Reforestation	E04	80	12	05	0805	777			411	Completed
08307	Baptist Lake	Reforestation	E04	82	12	05	0805	200			411	
08307	Baptist Lake	Reforestation	E04	84	12	05	0805	1,100			411	
08307	Baptist Lake	Reforestation	E04	84	12	05	0805	360			418	
08307	Baptist Lake	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	05	0805	146		1,086	100	660
08307	Baptist Lake	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	05	0805	462		4,895	100	660
08307	Baptist Lake	Timber Sale	E06	82	12	05	0805	150		1,000	100	620
08307	Baptist Lake	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	81	12	05	0805		4.4			
08102	Bay Creek	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	5,250				E
08102	Bay Creek	Timber Sale	E06	83	12	02	0805	115		800	100	620
08102	Bay Creek	Timber Sale	E06	84	12	02	0805	200		1,400	100	610
08100	Post Office Bay	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	6,570				E
08100	Post Office Bay	Prescribe Burning	P12	80	12	02	0805	3,310	9			Completed
08100	Post Office Bay	Reforestation	E04	84	12	02	0805	280			431	
08100	Post Office Bay	Prescribe Burn	E05	81	12	02	0805	150	3		540	Completed
08100	Post Office Bay	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	698		2,413	100	660 (633 MBF)
08100	Post Office Bay	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	81	12	02	0805		1			
08104	Long Bay	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	950				E
08104	Long Bay	Prescribe Burn	P12	81	12	02	0805	28				Completed
08104	Long Bay	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	6,870				E
08104	Long Bay	Prescribe Burn	P12	80	12	02	0805	1,547	6.5			Completed
08104	Long Bay	Reforestation	E04	84	12	02	0805	200			431	
08104	Long Bay	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	609		1,878	100	660 (490 MBF)
08104	Long Bay	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	81	12	02	0805		1.7			

NAME II NUMBER	NAME II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08103	Providence	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	1,680				ES
08103	Providence	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	6,360				E
08103	Providence	Prescribe Burning	P12	80	12	02	0805	1,600	1.8			Completed
08103	Providence	Timber Sale	E06	81	12	02	0805	700		2,600	100	620
08103	Providence	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	81	12	02	0805		4.5			
08101	Black Creek Island	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	680				ES
08101	Black Creek Island	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	7,200				E
08101	Black Creek Island	Prescribe Burn	P12	80	12	02	0805	1,115	3.5			Completed
08101	Black Creek Island	Prescribe Burn	C04	80	12	02	0805	1,212	5			Completed
08101	Black Creek Island	Prescribe Burn	E04	80	12	02	0805	476	10		480	Completed
08101	Black Creek Island	Reforestation	E04	84	12	02	0805	200			431	
08101	Black Creek Island	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	241		1,436	100	660
08101	Black Creek Island	Timber Sale	E06	81	12	02	0805	200		1,549	100	640
08101	Black Creek Island	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	80	12	02	0805		4.2			Completed
08101	Black Creek Island	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	81	12	02	0805		3.3			
08105	Gum Bay	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	12	02	0805	8,950				E
08105	Gum Bay	Prescribe Burn	E05	81	12	02	0805	85	2.8		550	Completed
08105	Gum Bay	Timber Sale	E06	82	12	02	0805	200		1,200	100	620
08105	Gum Bay	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	82	12	02	0805		1.5			
08120	Cunningham Brakes	Oil/Gas	G02	81	22	05	0806	2,100				ES
08121	Saline Bayou	Oil/Gas	G02	81	22	05	0806	528				ES
08121	Saline Bayou	Seed Tree Removal	E06	80	22	05	0806	120	1	350	100	660
08121	Saline Bayou	Seed Tree Regular Cut	E06	82	22	05	0806	35	1.5	300	100	630
08121	Saline Bayou	Clear cut	E06	82	22	05	0806	58	.5	480	100	630
08121	Saline Bayou	Hardwood Site Prep.	E04	81	22	05	0806	50			493	
08121	Saline Bayou	Temp. Road	L30	81	22	05	0806		1			
08121	Saline Bayou	Seed Tree Regular Cut	E06	82	22	05	0806	15		100	132	630
08121	Saline Bayou	Seed Tree Removal	E06	81	22	05	0806	106		300	142	660
08121	Saline Bayou	Seed Tree Regular Cut	E06	83	22	05	0806	48		432	132	610
08121	Saline Bayou	Seed Tree Regular Cut	E06	83	22	05	0806	76	.75	380	132	610
08121	Saline Bayou	Seed Tree Regular Cut	E06	83	22	05	0806	60	1	300	132	610
08043	Crawford Mountain	Reforestation	E04	81	51	05	0808	45			493	
08043	Crawford Mountain	Timber Sale (1/2)	E06	80	51	06	0808	48		502	230	660
08043	Crawford Mountain	Site Prep	E04	82	51	06	0808	48			493	
08172	Elliott Knob	Timber Sale (2/2)	E06	80	51	06	0808	23		237	230	660
08172	Elliott Knob	Site Prep	E04	82	51	06	0808	23			493	Planned
08043	Crawford Mountain	Temporary Road (1/2)	L30	81	51	06	0808		1			Engineering
08172	Elliott Knob	Temporary Road (2/2)	L30	80	51	06	0808		.3			Complete
08047	Big Schloss	Timber Sale	E06	84	51	07	0808	325		3,000	230	620
08047	Big Schloss	Local Road	L12	84	51	07	0808		2.5			
08047	Big Schloss	Site Preparation	E04	84	51	07	0808	325			493	
08170	Dry River	Trail Construction	L21	80	54	02	0808		2.5			Completed
08046	Little River	Mineral Leasus	G02	81	51	06	0808	5,560				E

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08046	Little River	Mineral Leases	G02	81	51	06	0908	500				P
08043	Crawford Mountain	Mineral Leases	G02	81	51	06	0909	18,700				P
08043	Crawford Mountain	Mineral Leases	G02	81	51	06	0808	3,200				E
08172	Elliott Knob	Mineral Leases	G02	91	51	06	0908	500				E
08045	Laurel Fork	Mineral Leases	G02	81	51	06	0808	10,965				E
08193	Barbours Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	51	06	0908	3,400				P
08184	Hoop Hole	Mineral Leases	G02	81	51	06	0808	520				E
08047	Big Schloss	Mineral Leases	G02	91	51	07	0908	26,000				E
08170	Dry River	Mineral Leases	G02	91	54	02	0908	7,600				P
08045	Laurel Fork	Timber Sale	E06	79	51	06	0908	100		41	230	660
08043	Crawford Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	80	51	06	0808	45		533	230	660 (450 MBF)
08043	Crawford Mountain	Site Prep	E04	79	51	06	0808	18			493	
08043	Crawford Mountain	Temporary Road	L10	79	51	06	0809		1			
08047	Big Schloss	Timber Sale	E06	91	54	02	0909	115		1,012	100	660 (100 MBF)
08047	Big Schloss	Temporary Road	L30	82	54	02	0808		1.3			
08047	Big Schloss	Site Prep	E04	84	54	02	0909	115			493	
08047	Big Schloss	Timber Sale	E06	81	54	02	0808	165		1,233	100	660
08047	Big Schloss	Temporary Road	L30	91	54	02	0908		3			
08047	Big Schloss	Permanent Road	L12	81	54	02	0808		.5			
08047	Big Schloss	Site Prep	E04	93	54	02	0909	139			493	
08172	Elliott Knob	Site Prep	E04	79	51	06	0808	13			493	Complete
08172	Elliott Knob	Timber Sale	E06	85	51	06	0808	150		1,434	493	500
08172	Elliott Knob	Local Road Construction	L12	85	51	06	0809		1			
08172	Elliott Knob	Temporary Road	L30	85	51	05	0808		2			
08172	Elliott Knob	Site Prep	E04	97	51	06	0809	150			493	
08047	Big Schloss	Timber Sale	E06	94	54	02	0808	142		1,200	100	600
08047	Big Schloss	Local Road	L12	94	54	02	0808		2			
08047	Big Schloss	Site Prep	E04	84	54	02	0908	98			493	
08047	Big Schloss	Temporary Road	L30	84	54	02	0808		1.4			
08047	Big Schloss	Temporary Road	L30	94	51	07	0908		4.5			
08170	Dry River	W/L Habitat Improvement	C03	92	54	02	0808	28				Planned
08047	Big Schloss	W/L Habitat Improvement	C06	81	51	07	0808	.5				Completed
08172	Elliott Knob	W/L Habitat Improvement	C06	80	51	06	0808	.5				Completed
08043	Crawford Mountain	W/L Habitat Improvement	C06	91	51	06	0908	.5				Completed
08172	Elliott Knob	Mineral Leases	G02	81	51	06	0808	11,575				P
08086	Beech Creek	Timber Sales	E06	85	40	03	0909	150		1,300	100	500
08086	Beech Creek	Timber Sales	E06	83	40	03	0809	118		675	100	600
08086	Beech Creek	Road Construction	L14	93	40	02	0809	20	1			
08080	Bread Creek	Timber Sales	E06	94	05	02	0909	152		878	100	620
08006	Bear Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	80	05	03	0809	97		450	510	660 (450 MBF)
08006	Bear Mountain	Road Construction	L14	80	05	03	0809	5	.5			Completed
08080	Bread Creek	Habitat Improvement	C05	90	05	02	0909	3				Completed
08080	Bread Creek	Timber Sale	E06	90	05	02	0809	35		150	200	660
08080	Bread Creek	Reforestation	E04	80	05	02	0809	300			430	Completed
08082	Blue Mountain	Trail Construction	L21	90	05	03	0809		10			Completed

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

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08082	Blue Mountain	Oil & Gas Leasing	G02	81	05	03	0809	4,222				E
08082	Blue Mountain	Oil & Gas Leasing	G02	81	05	03	0809	1,200				P
08086	Beech Creek	Oil & Gas Leasing	G02	81	40	03	0809	2,400				P
L8090	Bushheap	Unpatented Claims	G06	81	05	03	0809	160				
08085	Rich Mountain	Oil & Gas Leasing	G02	81	05	03	0809	1,260				E
08085	Rich Mountain	Oil & Gas Leasing	G02	81	05	03	0809	900				P
08006	Bear Mountain	Quarts Crystal	G06	81	05	03	0809	2				Completed
08086	Beech Creek	Oil & Gas Leasing	G02	81	40	03	0809	11,870				E
08071	Dismal Creek	Timber Sale(1/2)	E06	81	05	03	0810	501		200	100	620
08071	Dismal Creek	Timber Sale(2/2)	E06	81	05	03	0810	501		250	100	620
08071	Dismal Creek	Boundary Line Survey	Z99	81	05	03	0810		1			
08071	Dismal Creek	Site Prep and Planting	E04	80	05	03	0810	86			449	Completed
08071	Dismal Creek	Wildlife Openings	C04	80	05	03	0810	35				Completed
08071	Dismal Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	440				ES
08071	Dismal Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	6,930				E
08071	Dismal Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	560				P
08071	Dismal Creek	Site Prep	E04	83	05	03	0810	96			440	Planned
08071	Dismal Creek	Site Prep	E04	80	05	03	0810	86			440	Completed
08072	Gee Creek	Prescribed Burning	C04	80	05	03	0810	72				Completed
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale(1/2)	E06	81	05	03	0810	498		708	230	630
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale(2/2)	E06	81	05	03	0810	498		450	230	630
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale/Rd Const.	L14	81	05	03	0810		3.6			
08072	Gee Creek	Trail Construction	L21	80	05	03	0810		3.5			Completed
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale(1/2)	E06	81	05	03	0810	470		650	230	630
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale(2/2)	E06	81	05	03	0810	470		390	200	630
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale/Rd Constr.	L14	81	05	03	0810		4.3			
08072	Gee Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	150				P
08072	Gee Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	1,926				ES
08072	Gee Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	5,445				E
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale	L14	83	05	03	0810		1.5			
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale	E06	83	05	03	0810	174		540	100	610
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale	E05	83	05	03	0810	200		230	200	610
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale	E06	83	05	03	0810	200		300	200	610
08072	Gee Creek	Site Prep & Plant	E04	83	05	03	0810	37			440	Planned
08072	Gee Creek	Site Prep & Plant	E04	85	05	03	0810	174			440	Planned
08072	Gee Creek	Prescribe burn	C04	85	05	03	0810	387				Planned
08072	Gee Creek	Pine Release	E05	83	05	03	0810	54			510	Planned
08072	Gee Creek	Noncommercial Thinning	E05	83	05	03	0810	375			520	Planned
08072	Gee Creek	W/L Pond Construction	C04	85	05	03	0810	6				Planned
08072	Gee Creek	W/L Opening Constr.	C04	85	05	03	0810	4				Planned
08072	Gee Creek	W/L Pond Constr.	C04	84	05	03	0810	6				Planned
08072	Gee Creek	W/L Opening Constr.	C04	94	05	03	0810	10				Planned
08072	Gee Creek	Prescribe Burn	C04	84	05	03	0810	345				Planned
08072	Gee Creek	Noncommercial thinning	E05	94	05	03	0810	400			520	Planned
08072	Gee Creek	Pine Release	E05	85	05	03	0810	15			510	Planned

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08002	Leatherwood	Timber Sale	E06	80	05	03	0810	127		425	100	660
08002	Leatherwood	Site Preparation	E04	83	05	03	0810	127			440	Planned
08002	Leatherwood	Wildlife Improvement	C04	81	05	03	0810	10				Planned
08070	Indian Creek	Wildlife Improvement	C04	81	05	03	0810	70				Planned
08070	Indian Creek	Trail Construction	L21	82	05	03	0810		3			Planned
08070	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	1,000				ES
08070	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	300				E
08079	Clifty Canyon	Trail Construction	L21	81	05	01	0810		2.5			1 comp.
08078	Devil's Canyon	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	1,540				ES
08078	Devil's Canyon	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	10				E
08078	Devil's Canyon	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	330				P
08076	East Fork	Timber Sale	E06	82	05	03	0810	805		1,215	100	620
08076	East Fork	Timber Sale	E06	82	05	03	0810	805		703	200	620
08076	East Fork	Timber Sale	E06	82	05	03	0810	886		775	100	620
08076	East Fork	Timber Sale	E06	82	05	03	0810	886		965	200	620
08076	East Fork	Timber Sale	E06	82	05	03	0810	243		855	100	620
08076	East Fork	Timber Sale	E06	82	05	03	0810	243		628	100	620
08076	East Fork	Timber Sale/Rd Const.	L14	82	05	03	0810		3			
08076	East Fork	Site Preparation	E04	83	05	03	0810	235			473	
08076	East Fork	Planting	E04	83	05	03	0810	235			431	
08076	East Fork	Release	E05	83	05	03	0810	540			511	
08076	East Fork	Boundary Line Est.	Z99	81	05	03	0810		5.9			
08076	East Fork	Municipal-Water Improv.	Z99	82	05	03	0810	215				Planned
08076	East Fork	W/L Waterholes	C04	80	05	03	0810	26				Completed
08076	East Fork	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	925				P
08076	East Fork	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	16,832				E
08076	East Fork	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	1,065				ES
08075	Penhook	Municipal Water Impoundment	Z99	82	05	03	0810	200				Planned
08075	Penhook	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	300				P
08075	Penhook	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	3,890				E
08075	Penhook	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	795				ES
08074	Pedestal Rocks	Timber Sale	E06	83	05	03	0810	294		495	100	620
08074	Pedestal Rocks	Timber Sale	E06	83	05	03	0810	294		233	200	620
08074	Pedestal Rocks	Timber Sale/Rd Const.	L14	83	05	03	0810		1.5			
08074	Pedestal Rocks	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	160				P
08074	Pedestal Rocks	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	13,039				E
08074	Pedestal Rocks	Mineral Leases	G02	81	05	03	0810	7,765				ES
08059	Chunky Gal	Timber Sale	E06	81	37	11	0811	735		860	200	660
08059	Chunky Gal	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	81	37	11	0811	7	1.5			1 comp.
08059	Chunky Gal	Site Preparation	E04	80	37	11	0811	93			470	Complete
08059	Chunky Gal	Planting	E04	80	37	11	0811	93			440	Complete
08059	Chunky Gal	Release	E05	82	37	11	0811	50			510	
08059	Chunky Gal	Habitat Impr.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	6.2				
08059	Chunky Gal	Mineral Prospecting Permit	G05	81	37	11	0811	8	1			P
08059	Chunky Gal	Habitat Improv.-Fish	C05	81	37	11	0811	26				

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08202	Nolichucky	Timber Sale	E06	82	37	11	0811	260		650	200	620
08202	Nolichucky	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	82	37	11	0811	1.5	1	1.5		
08202	Nolichucky	Timber Sale	E06	80	37	11	0811	167		208	200	660
08202	Nolichucky	Habitat Impr.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	24.6				3 comp.
BL825	Southern Nantahala	Timber Sale	E06	81	37	11	0811	926		1,600	200	600 (1,200 MBF)
BL825	Southern Nantahala	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	81	37	11	0811	6	4.1			
BL825	Southern Nantahala	Timber Sale	E06	82	37	11	0811	678		1,300	200	620
BL825	Southern Nantahala	Timber Sale Rd. Const.	L14	82	37	11	0811	11	2.5			
BL825	Southern Nantahala	Site Preparation	E04	83	37	11	0811	70			482	
BL825	Southern Nantahala	Site Preparation	E04	84	37	11	0811	90			492	
BL825	Southern Nantahala	Habitat Impr.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	25.5				
BL825	Southern Nantahala	Trails(Reconstruction)	L21	80	37	11	0811	1	2			Completed
BL825	Southern Nantahala	Habitat Impr.-Fish	C05	81	37	11	0811	17				
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Site Preparation	E04	83	37	11	0811	68			483	
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Planting	E04	83	37	11	0811	68			441	
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Site Preparation	E04	84	37	11	0811	27			483	
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	81	37	11	0811	863		1,200	200	630
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	81	37	11	0811	5	3.7			Contracted
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Habitat Improv.-Fish	CU5	81	37	11	0811	9				Planning
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	13.6				Planning
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Trails (Relocation & Const.)	L21	80	37	11	0811	.5	1			Completed
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	81	37	11	0811	3,746				P
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Site Preparation	E04	81	37	11	0811	50			482	Complete
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Planting	E04	81	37	11	0811	50			441	Complete
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Release	E05	80	37	11	0811	128			521	Completed
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Release	E05	81	37	11	0811	65			521	Complete
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Release	E05	82	37	11	0811	363			521	
08060	Cheoah Bald	Release	E05	80	37	11	0811	10			510	Complete
08060	Cheoah Bald	Site Preparation	E04	84	37	11	0811	25			470	Planning
08060	Cheoah Bald	Timber Sale	E06	83	37	11	0811	580		700	200	620
08060	Cheoah Bald	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	82	37	11	0811	8	4			Planning
08060	Cheoah Bald	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	5				Planning
08060	Cheoah Bald	Trails-Reloc.Constr.	L21	80	37	11	0811	.5	1.2			Completed
L8313	Upper Wilson	Noncommercial Thinning	E05	80	37	11	0811	100			521	Complete
L8313	Upper Wilson	Noncommercial Thinning	E04	81	37	11	0811	92			521	Complete
L8313	Upper Wilson	Mineral Prospecting Permit	G05	81	37	11	0811	800				Approved
L8313	Upper Wilson	Mineral Prospecting Permit	G05	81	37	11	0811	1,600				Approved
L8313	Upper Wilson	Mineral Prospecting Permit	G05	81	37	11	0811	600				Approved
L8313	Upper Wilson	Trails-Relocation	L21	81	37	11	0811	1.5	3			Incomplete
L8313	Upper Wilson	Habitat Improv.-Fish	C05	81	37	11	0811	10				Planning
L8313	Upper Wilson	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	14.5				Planning
B8025	Southern Nantahala	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	1				Planning
08197	Wildcat	Timber Sale	E06	81	37	11	0811	1,880		5,000	200	630
08197	Wildcat	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	81	37	11	0811	29	3.3			Planning
08197	Wildcat	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	7.2				Planning
B8058	Linville Gorge Ext.	Timber Sale	E06	81	37	10	0811	965		770	200	660
B8058	Linville Gorge Ext.	Timber Sale Rd. Const.	L14	81	37	10	0811	16	7.9			Planning

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

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08058	Linville Gorge Ext.	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	10	0811	10				Planning
08058	Linville Gorge Ext.	Mineral Prospecting Permit	G05	81	37	10	0811	300				Approved
08058	Linville Gorge Ext.	Site Preparation	E04	84	37	10	0811	25			493	Planning
08015	Pocosin	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	01	0811	10				Planning
08062	J. Kilmer Slickrock	Minerals Mgt.-Oil & Gas	G02	81	37	11	0811	1,108				P
08062	J. Kilmer Slickrock	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	8				
08055	Balsam Cone	Trails Reconstruction	L21	81	37	11	0811	1	2			Completed
08055	Balsam Cone	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	20.25				4 acres comp.
08057	Shining Rock Ext.	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	12				
08057	Shining Rock Ext.	Trails Reconstruction	L21	80	37	11	0811	.2	.5			Completed
08200	Middle Prong	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	.5				
08054	Big Creek	Habitat Improv.-W/L	C04	81	37	11	0811	2.5				
08054	Big Creek	Habitat Improv.-Fish	C05	81	37	11	0811	15				
08198	Fishhawk Mtn.	Site Preparation	E04	80	37	11	0811	20			493	Complete
08198	Fishhawk Mtn.	Habitat Improv.-Wildlife	C04	81	37	11	0811	7				
08058	Linville Gorge Ext	Mineral Permit	G05	81	37	10	0811	650				E Approved
08113	Upper Wilson	Mineral Permits	G05	81	37	11	0811	1,930				E Approved
08113	Upper Wilson	Mineral Permits	G05	81	37	11	0811	2,290				P
08054	Big Creek	Oil and Gas Leases	G02	81	37	11	0811	4,450				P
08059	Chunky Gal	Mining Lease	G06	81	37	11	0811	240				P
08062	J. Kilmer Slickrock	Oil and Gas Leases	G02	81	37	11	0811	1,108				P
08190	Tusquitee Mtns	Oil and Gas Leases	G02	81	37	11	0811	3,746				P
08197	Wildcat	Oil and Gas Leases	G02	81	37	11	0811	8,280				P
08111	Long Creek	Road Construction	L13	80	45	03	0812	8	1			Completed
08114	Long Cane	Salvage Sale	E06	80	45	03	0812	4		32	230	660
08017	Winters Bayou	Oil Wells	G02	81	48	02	0813	3				2 Wells Comp.
08017	Winters Bayou	Oil Road	G02	81	48	02	0813		.2			Under Const.
08018	Big Creek	Prescribe Burn	D03	80	48	02	0813	442				Completed
08018	Big Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	123		1,045	100	620
08018	Big Creek	Road Construction	L14	82	48	02	0813		.5			Planned
08018	Big Creek	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	123			473	Planned
08018	Big Creek	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	123			431	Planned
08018	Big Creek	Timber Sale	E06	83	48	02	0813	280		2,761	100	610
08018	Big Creek	Site Prep	E04	83	48	02	0813	280			473	Planned
08C18	Big Creek	Prescribe Burn	D03	80	48	02	0813	757				Completed
08018	Big Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	151		1,388	100	610
08018	Big Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	206		330	200	610
08018	Big Creek	Road Construction	L14	82	48	02	0813		1.6			Surveyed
08018	Big Creek	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	151			473	Planned
08018	Big Creek	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	151			431	Planned
08018	Big Creek	Oil Wells	G02	81	48	02	0813	5				2 Prod. Wells
08018	Big Creek	Prescribe Burn	P12	81	48	02	0813	433				Completed
08018	Big Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	91		900	100	610

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08018	Big Creek	Road Construction	L14	82	48	02	0813		1.1			Flagged
08018	Big Creek	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	91			473	Planned
08018	Big Creek	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	91			431	Planned
08018	Big Creek	Prescribe Burn	P12	80	48	02	0813	422				Completed
08023	Jordan Creek	Prescribe Burn	P12	80	48	02	0813	816				Completed
08023	Jordan Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	153		453	100	630
08023	Jordan Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	35		380	100	630
08023	Jordan Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	22		214	100	630
08023	Jordan Creek	Road Construction	L14	82	48	02	0813		1.6			Planned
08023	Jordan Creek	Road Construction	L29	81	48	02	0813		1.4			Planned
08023	Jordan Creek	Site Prep	E04	83	48	02	0813	35			493	Planned
08023	Jordan Creek	Wildlife Opening	C04	80	48	02	0813	8				Completed
08023	Jordan Creek	Site Prep	E04	83	48	02	0813	22			473	Planned
08023	Jordan Creek	Precommercial Thinning	E05	82	48	02	0813	61			520	Planned
08023	Jordan Creek	Planting	E04	84	48	02	0813	22			431	Planned
08023	Jordan Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	40		320	100	680
08023	Jordan Creek	Wildlife Opening	C04	80	48	02	0813	10				Completed
08023	Jordan Creek	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	40			493	Planned
08023	Jordan Creek	Timber Sale	E06	80	48	02	0813	508		899	200	660 (899 MBF)
08023	Jordan Creek	Prescribe Burn	P12	82	48	02	0813	508				Planned
08023	Jordan Creek	Prescribe Burn	C04	81	48	02	0813	2,460				Completed
08023	Jordan Creek	Prescribe Burn	D03	80	48	02	0813	756				Completed
08023	Jordan Creek	Range Fence	D05	80	48	02	0813		4			Completed
08023	Jordan Creek	Prescribe Burn	D03	80	48	02	0813	568				Completed
08023	Jordan Creek	Prescribe Burn	D03	80	48	02	0813	1,295				Completed
08024	Bounds Peninsula	Timber Sale	E06	80	48	01	0813	360		3,314	100	660
08024	Bounds Peninsula	Timber Sale	E06	80	48	01	0813	57		265	200	660
08024	Bounds Peninsula	Road Construction #310	L14	81	48	01	0813		.8			Under Contract
08024	Bounds Peninsula	Road Construction #318	L14	81	48	01	0813		1.7			Under Contract
08024	Bounds Peninsula	Road Construction #318A	L14	81	48	01	0813		1			Under Contract
08024	Bounds Peninsula	Site Prep	E04	83	48	01	0813	360			493	Planned
08024	Bounds Peninsula	Prescribe Burn	E04	84	48	01	0813	360			491	Planned
08131	Boggy Creek	Timber Sale	E06	80	48	01	0813	40		87	200	660 (87 MBF)
08131	Boggy Creek	Site Prep	E04	80	48	01	0813	20			473	Completed
08131	Boggy Creek	Planting	E04	81	48	01	0813	35			431	Completed
08131	Boggy Creek	Prescribe Burn	D03	80	48	01	0813	1,140			431	Completed
08132	Harmon Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	101		1,180	100	620
08132	Harmon Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	223		916	200	620
08132	Harmon Creek	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	101			473	Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	101			431	Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Road Reconstruction	L12	83	48	02	0813		1.9			Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Road	J01	80	48	02	0813		.5			Completed
08132	Harmon Creek	Powerline	J01	80	48	02	0813		.4			Completed
08132	Harmon Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	95		914	100	620
08132	Harmon Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	277		640	200	620
08132	Harmon Creek	Road Construction	L14	82	48	02	0813		.5			Surveyed
08132	Harmon Creek	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	95			473	Planned

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08132	Harmon Creek	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	95			431	Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Oil - Area	G02	80	48	02	0813	4				Completed
08132	Harmon Creek	Oil - Road	G02	80	48	02	0813		.5			Completed
08132	Harmon Creek	Wildlife	C04	84	48	02	0813	24				Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Prescribe Burn	C04	81	48	02	0813	450				Completed
08132	Harmon Creek	Prescribe Burn	C04	81	48	02	0813	350				Completed
08132	Harmon Creek	W/F Habitat Improvement	C04	84	48	02	0813	55				Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	147		1,035	100	660
08132	Harmon Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	320		591	200	660
08132	Harmon Creek	Road Construction	L14	81	48	02	0813		1.7			Designed
08132	Harmon Creek	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	132			473	Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	132			431	Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Road Reconstruction	L14	81	48	02	0813		.5			Designed
08132	Harmon Creek	Habitat Improvement	C04	83	48	02	0813	15				Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Wildlife Pond	C04	84	48	02	0813	2				Planned
08132	Harmon Creek	Prescribe Burn	C04	80	48	02	0813	509				Completed
08132	Harmon Creek	Prescribe Burn	C04	80	48	02	0813	480				Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Mineral Lease	G02	81	48	02	0813	477				E
08135	Alabama Creek	Mineral Lease	G02	81	48	02	0813	57.92				P
08135	Alabama Creek	Prescribe Burn	C04	80	48	02	0813	1,786				Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	247		2,496	100	600
08135	Alabama Creek	Endangered Species	C02	82	48	02	0813	8				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Wildlife Pond	C04	82	48	02	0813	2				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	206			473	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	194			431	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Precommercial Thinning	E05	84	48	02	0813	80			520	
08135	Alabama Creek	Prescribe Burn	P12	82	48	02	0813	1,776				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Cleaning & Weeding	E05	84	48	02	0813	41			510	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Wildlife Stand Improvement	C06	84	48	02	0813	545				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Road Reconstruction	L14	82	48	02	0813		5.1			Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Fence Construction	D05	84	48	02	0813		7			Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Watershed Work	F05	85	48	02	0813	3				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	82	48	02	0813	25			431	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	32		461	100	660
08135	Alabama Creek	Site Prep	E04	83	48	02	0813	32			473	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	84	48	02	0813	32			431	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Prescribe Burn	C04	80	48	02	0813	1,000				Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Wildlife Pond	C04	83	48	02	0813	2				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Site Prep	E04	80	48	02	0813	172			473	Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	82	48	02	0813	172			431	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Precommercial Thinning	E05	81	48	02	0813	97			520	Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Wildlife Openings	C04	84	48	02	0813	2				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Endangered Species	C02	80	48	02	0813	17				Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	177		533	200	660
08135	Alabama Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	366		5,928	100	660
08135	Alabama Creek	Road Construction	L14	81	48	02	0813		1.9			Under Const.
08135	Alabama Creek	Road Reconstruction	L14	81	48	02	0813		2.1			Completed

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08135	Alabama Creek	Prescribe Burn	D03	80	48	02	0813	2,367				Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Site Prep	E04	83	48	02	0813	361			473	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	84	48	02	0813	361			431	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Wildlife Pond	C04	82	48	02	0813	2				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Range Fence	D05	83	48	02	0813		2			Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	80	48	02	0813	89			431	Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	80	48	02	0813	123			431	Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	208		2,127	100	630
08135	Alabama Creek	Site Prep	E04	83	48	02	0813	208			473	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	84	48	02	0813	93			431	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	W/L Stand Improvement	C06	84	48	02	0813	16				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Prescribe Burn	P12	81	48	02	0813	550				Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Road Construction	L14	81	48	02	0813		1.1			Designed
08135	Alabama Creek	Road Reconstruction	L14	81	48	02	0813		1.5			Designed
08135	Alabama Creek	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	88		1,033	100	630
08135	Alabama Creek	Site Prep	E04	83	48	02	0813	88			473	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	84	48	02	0813	88			431	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Prescribe Burn	P12	81	48	02	0813	750				Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Prescribe Burn	D03	81	48	02	0813	1,850				Completed
08135	Alabama Creek	Timber Sale	E06	83	48	02	0813	336		2,255	100	600
08135	Alabama Creek	Site Prep	E04	85	48	02	0813	336			473	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Planting	E04	86	48	02	0813	165			431	Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Road Construction	L14	83	48	02	0813		2			Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Mineral Lease	G02	81	48	02	0813	152				E
08136	Indian Mounds	Mineral Lease	G02	81	48	02	0813	198				ES
08136	Indian Mounds	Mineral Lease	G02	81	48	02	0813	757				E
08136	Indian Mounds	Oil Well Sites (4)	G02	81	48	02	0813	16				In Progress
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	79	48	02	0813	187		1,913	100	660 (1,144 MBF)
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	79	48	02	0813	71		231	200	660 (231 MBF)
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	80	48	02	0813	24			473	Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	81	48	02	0813	24			431	Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	82	48	02	0813	147			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	83	48	02	0813	147			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	60		559	100	600
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	60			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	60			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Release & Weeding	E05	85	48	02	0813	45			510	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Prescribe Burn	C04	82	48	02	0813	593				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	65		785	100	600
08136	Indian Mounds	Prescribe Burn	C04	82	48	02	0813	568				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	65			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	65			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Gravel Pit	G06	80	48	02	0813	7				Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	127		1,151	100	600
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	82	48	02	0813	58		292	200	600
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	127			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	127			431	Planned

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08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	58			493	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Prescribe Burn	C04	82	48	02	0813	99				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Prescribe Burn	D03	82	48	02	0813	450				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Prescribe Burn	P12	82	48	02	0813	304				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Fence Construction	D05	84	48	02	0813		1			Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Pond Construction	D05	84	48	02	0813	1				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Pond Construction	C04	84	48	02	0813	1				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	80	48	02	0813	75		1,198	100	660
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	80	48	02	0813	65		352	200	660 (352 MBF)
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	83	48	02	0813	75			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	84	48	02	0813	75			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	194		2,088	100	660
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	194			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	194			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Road Reconstruction	L14	81	48	02	0813		3.7			Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Precommercial Thinning	E05	81	48	02	0813	50			522	Postponed
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	81	48	02	0813	210		2,135	100	620
08136	Indian Mounds	Road Construction	L14	82	48	02	0813		1.25			Designed
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	200			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	84	48	02	0813	10			493	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	85	48	02	0813	200			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Prescribe Burn	C04	84	48	02	0813	620				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Wildlife Openings	C04	84	48	02	0813	6				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Prescribe Burn	P12	81	48	02	0813	1,048				Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	79	48	02	0813	110		1,481	100	660 (1,053 MBF)
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	80	48	02	0813	60			473	Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	82	48	02	0813	50			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	81	48	02	0813	60			431	Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	82	48	02	0813	50			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Prescribe Burn	P12	81	48	02	0813	806				Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	80	48	02	0813	133		1,138	100	660 (433 MBF)
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	81	48	02	0813	60			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	82	48	02	0813	73			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	82	48	02	0813	60			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	83	48	02	0813	73			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Prescribe Burn	C04	82	48	02	0813	708				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Wildlife Openings	C04	82	48	02	0813	5				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Mast Development	C04	82	48	02	0813	35				Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Road Reconstruction	L14	80	48	02	0813		2.75			Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sale	E06	80	48	02	0813	32		483	100	660
08136	Indian Mounds	Site Prep	E04	83	48	02	0813	32			473	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Planting	E04	84	48	02	0813	32			431	Planned
08136	Indian Mounds	Fence Construction	D05	80	48	02	0813		2			Completed
08136	Indian Mounds	Fence Construction	D05	81	48	02	0813		2			Completed
08137	Stark Property	Prescribe Burn	D03	80	48	02	0813	2,000				Completed
08137	Stark Property	Timber Sale	E06	83	48	02	0813	152		1,014	100	600
08137	Stark Property	Site Prep	E04	85	48	02	0813	152			493	Planned

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08137	Stark Property	Timber Sale	E06	83	48	02	0813	108		544	100	600
08137	Stark Property	Timber Sale	E06	83	48	02	0813	1,255		3,809	200	600
08137	Stark Property	Site Prep	E04	85	48	02	0813	108			473	Planned
08137	Stark Property	Wildlife Openings	C04	85	48	02	0813	10				Planned
08137	Stark Property	Wildlife Ponds	C04	85	48	02	0813	6				Planned
08137	Stark Property	W/L Stand Improvement	C04	85	48	02	0813	52				Planned
08137	Stark Property	Soil Restoration	F05	85	48	02	0813	3				Planned
08051	Roaring Branch	Precommercial Thinning	E05	81	51	09	0814	90			520	Under Contract
08051	Roaring Branch	Mineral lease	G02	81	51	09	0814	93				P
08052	Little Stony	Coal Prospecting	G03	81	51	09	0814	3				P
08181	Big Stony	Mineral lease	G02	81	51	09	0814	284				P
08181	Big Stony	Coal Prospecting	G03	81	51	09	0814	5				P
08181	Big Stony	Wildlife Clearing	C04	81	51	09	0814	4				
08184	Hoop Hole	Trail Construction	L21	81	51	09	0814	70	2			Planning-Design
08184	Hoop Hole	Mineral Leases	G02	81	51	09	0814	4,448				P
B8048	Beartown	Precommercial Thinning	E05	80	51	09	0814	123			520	Completed
B8048	Beartown	Mineral Leases	G02	81	51	09	0814	2,545				P
08183	Barbours Creek	Timber Sale 100	E06	83	51	09	0814	450		4,000	100	600
08183	Barbours Creek	Timber Sale 200	E06	82	51	09	0814	150		500	200	620
08183	Barbours Creek	Site Preparation	E04	83	51	09	0814	400			493	Planning
08183	Barbours Creek	Wildlife Clearing	C04	82	51	09	0814	10				Planning
08183	Barbours Creek	Local Road Construction	L12	81	51	09	0814	30	6.5			25% Complete
08183	Barbours Creek	Mineral lease	G02	81	51	09	0814	10				E
08183	Barbours Creek	Mineral Leasing	G02	81	51	09	0814	18,856				P

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09161	Gates Lake	W/L Habitat Imp.	C04	81	55	07	0902	4				Proposed
09166	East Torch	Gravel Pit	G06	81	55	07	0902	10				Current
09166	East Torch	Gravel Pit	G06	81	55	07	0902	10				Current
09166	East Torch	W/L Habitat Imp.	C04	81	55	07	0902	6				Proposed
09166	East Torch	T.S.-Orchard (1/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	152		850	100	600
09166	East Torch	T.S.-Orchard (2/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	5		15	200	600
09162	Moose	T.S.-Gravel Pit (1/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	172		1,150	100	600
09162	Moose	T.S.-Gravel Pit (2/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	83		250	200	600
09162	Moose	Gravel Pit	L14	83	55	07	0902	9	2.7			Planning
09162	Moose	W/L Habitat-Chemical	C04	81	55	07	0902	6				Prework
09162	Moose	W/L Habitat-Mech.	C04	80	55	07	0902	10				Complete
09162	Moose	W/L Habitat Imp.	C04	81	55	07	0902	12				Proposed
09157	Chase Creek	Mineral Lease	G06	81	55	07	0902	120				P
09164	Tea Lake	W/L Habitat	C04	81	55	07	0902	8				Proposed
09164	Tea Lake	Moquah Lake	E05	83	55	07	0902	60		120	200	600
09164	Tea Lake	Whiskey Creek	E06	84	55	07	0902	60		150	200	600
09164	Tea Lake	Whiskey Creek	L14	84	55	07	0902	60	.4			Planning
09161	Gates Lake	Muskellunge Lake	E06	83	55	07	0902	250		1,405	100	600
09161	Gates Lake	Muskellunge Lake	L14	83	55	07	0902	9	2.6			Planning
09161	Gates Lake	Gates Lake (1/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	180		600	200	600
09161	Gates Lake	Gates Lake (2/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	10		50	100	600
09161	Gates Lake	Interpretive Trail Head	A05	81	55	07	0902	1				Prework
09161	Gates Lake	W/L Habitat-Chemical	C04	81	55	07	0902	2				Prework
09157	Chase Creek	Gravel Pit	G06	81	55	07	0902	5	.50			Approved
09157	Chase Creek	Gravel Pit	G06	81	55	07	0902	5	.25			Inactive
09159	Thornapple	Log Creek (1/2)	E06	81	55	07	0902	33		175	100	630
09159	Thornapple	Log Creek (2/2)	E06	81	55	07	0902	12		15	200	630
09159	Thornapple	Log Creek	L30	81	55	07	0902	1	.5			Design
09159	Thornapple	Natural Regeneration	E04	85	55	07	0902	33			493	Follow Sale
09159	Thornapple	Draper	E06	83	55	07	0902	76		240	200	600
09159	Thornapple	Thornapple (1/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	181		905	100	600
09159	Thornapple	Thornapple (2/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	70		150	200	600
09159	Thornapple	Log Creek West (1/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	300		1,175	100	600
09159	Thornapple	Log Creek West (2/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	207		500	200	600
09159	Thornapple	Log Creek West	L14	83	55	07	0902	7	2.1			Planning
09159	Thornapple	Junction (1/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	21		100	100	600
09159	Thornapple	Junction (2/2)	E06	83	55	07	0902	309		860	200	600
09159	Thornapple	Apostle Island	L21	81	55	07	0902		4			Proposed
09159	Thornapple	Hardrock Prospecting	G06	81	55	07	0902	3				P
09159	Thornapple	Opening Construction	C04	81	55	07	0902	4				Proposed
09161	Gates Lake	X/C Ski Trail Const.	L21	79	55	07	0902		12.4			Completed
09162	Moose	T.S.-E Moose	E06	81	55	07	0902	54		500	100	630
09164	Tea Lake	Timber Sale	E06	83	55	07	0902	210		5	100	600
09164	Tea Lake	R2 Construction	L14	83	55	07	0902					Project
09164	Tea Lake	Site Preparation	E04	85	55	07	0902	167			490	Approved
09164	Tea Lake	Planting S.P.	E04	85	55	07	0902	40			430	Approved

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09168	Tea Lake	Temporary Roads	L30	88	55	07	0902		.5			Approved
09168	Tea Lake	Site Preparation	E04	80	55	07	0902	50			490	Completed
09168	Tea Lake	Gravel Pit	G06	81	55	07	0902	10				In Use
09168	Tea Lake	Timber Sale	E06	85	55	07	0902	161		10	100	600
09168	Tea Lake	Road Construction	L14	84	55	07	0902		1.5			Project
09168	Tea Lake	Site Preparation	E04	86	55	07	0902	161			490	Approved
09168	Tea Lake	Temporary Roads	L30	85	55	07	0902		.75			Approved
09168	Tea Lake	Release	E05	83	55	07	0902	17			520	Approved
09168	Tea Lake	Habitat Improvement	C04	84	55	07	0902	5				Approved
09157	Chase Creek	Chase Creek Tract	E06	88	55	07	0902	193		820	100	600
09149	Bear Swamp	Fed. Oil/Gas Leases	G02	81	26	09	0904	670				KS
09149	Bear Swamp	Exploration-Oil Well	G02	81	26	09	0904	670				P
09228	Swan Creek	KV Release	E05	80	29	07	0905	28			511	Completed
09228	Swan Creek	P&M Release	E05	81	29	07	0905	22			511	
09228	Swan Creek	P&M Release	E05	82	29	07	0905	46			511	
09228	Swan Creek	Pre-Thin	E05	82	29	07	0905	17			521	
09228	Swan Creek	Habitat Imp-W/L	C04	81	29	07	0905	50				
09228	Swan Creek	Habitat Imp.-W/L	C04	81	29	07	0905	50				
09228	Swan Creek	Habitat Imp-W/L	C04	82	29	07	0905	50				
09228	Swan Creek	Habitat Imp-W/L	C04	83	29	07	0905	50				
09228	Swan Creek	Habitat Imp.-W/L	C04	84	29	07	0905	50				
09228	Swan Creek	Timber Sale	E06	82	29	07	0905	31		15	100	600
09228	Swan Creek	Timber Sale	E05	83	29	07	0905	70		200	100	660
09223	Spring Creek	Wildlife Habitat	C04	80	29	07	0905	9				Completed
09223	Spring Creek	Trail Construction	L21	80	29	07	0905		4			Completed
09223	Spring Creek	Parking Area	A05	80	29	07	0905	1				Completed
09223	Spring Creek	Timber Sale	E06	80	29	07	0905	52		102	100	660 (102 MBF)
09223	Spring Creek	Natural Regen.	E04	81	29	07	0905	60			490	Planned
09223	Spring Creek	Wildlife Habitat	C04	81	29	07	0905	24				
09223	Spring Creek	Wildlife Habitat	C04	84	29	07	0905	7				
09222	Anderson Mountain	Crop Tree Release	E05	81	29	10	0905	24			511	Planned
09222	Anderson Mountain	Pine Release	E05	80	29	10	0905	59			511	Completed
09222	Anderson Mountain	Pine Release	E05	81	29	10	0905	300			511	Planned
09222	Anderson Mountain	Road Construction	L14	84	29	10	0905		2.1			Planned
09222	Anderson Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	84	29	10	0905	80		132	100	610
09222	Anderson Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	84	29	10	0905	324		300	200	610
09225	Big Creek	KV Release	E05	81	29	07	0905	21			511	
09225	Big Creek	KV Release	E05	80	29	07	0905	57			511	Completed
09225	Big Creek	P&M Release	E05	81	29	07	0905	29			511	
09225	Big Creek	P&M Release	E05	82	29	07	0905	34			511	
09225	Big Creek	P&M Release	E05	83	29	07	0905	21			511	
09225	Big Creek	Timber Sale	E06	83	29	07	0905	120		130	100	660
09225	Big Creek	Timber Sale	E06	83	29	07	0905	30		50	100	660

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09225	Big Creek	Timber Sale	E06	84	29	07	0905	35		150	100	660
09225	Big Creek	Wildlife Habitat	C04	81	29	07	0905	293				
09225	Big Creek	Wildlife Habitat	C04	81	29	07	0905	74				
09225	Big Creek	Wildlife Habitat	C04	82	29	07	0905	247				
09225	Big Creek	Wildlife Habitat	C04	84	29	07	0905	200				
09225	Big Creek	Range Forage	D03	81	29	07	0905	967				
09225	Big Creek	Range Forage	D03	81	29	07	0905	1,774				
09225	Big Creek	Range Forage	D03	82	29	07	0905	1,618				
09225	Big Creek	Range Forage	D03	84	29	07	0905	1,007				
09225	Big Creek	Range	D05	81	29	07	0905	1				
09225	Big Creek	Range	D05	81	29	07	0905	2				
09225	Big Creek	Range	D05	82	29	07	0905	2				
09225	Big Creek	Range	D05	84	29	07	0905	3				
09223	Spring Creek	Trail Maintenance	L23	80	29	07	0905		5			Completed
09223	Spring Creek	Trail Maintenance	L23	82	29	07	0905		6.4			
09223	Spring Creek	Trail Maintenance	L23	83	29	07	0905		6.4			
09223	Spring Creek	Trail Maintenance	L23	84	29	07	0905		6.4			
09223	Spring Creek	Trail Maintenance	L23	85	29	07	0905		6.4			
09224	Swan Creek	Timber Sale	E06	83	29	07	0905	20		50	100	660
09224	Swan Creek	TSI	E05	81	29	07	0905	121			511	Completed
09223	Spring Creek	Precomm. Thinning	E05	80	29	07	0905	20			521	Completrd
09225	Big Creek	TSI	E05	79	29	07	0905	45			511	Completed
09225	Big Creek	Grazing-Inten. System	J01	81	29	07	0905					
09181	Foursection	Timber Sale	E06	81	55	08	0906	42		180	100	620
09182	Pentoga Road	Timber Sale (1/2)	E06	83	55	08	0906	355		1,300	100	600
09182	Pentoga Road	Timber Sale (2/2)	E06	83	55	08	0906	580		1,300	200	600
09182	Pentoga Road	Timber Sale (1/2)	E06	83	55	08	0906	73	1.25	500	100	600
09182	Pentoga Road	Timber Sale (2/2)	E06	83	55	08	0906	651	1.25	1,300	200	600
09177	Leroy Creek	Timber Sale (1/2)	E06	83	55	08	0906	126		700	100	600
09177	Leroy Creek	Timber Sale (2/2)	E05	83	55	08	0906	401		2,300	200	600
09180	Perch Lake	Timber Sale	E06	83	55	08	0905	208		500	200	600
09180	Perch Lake	Trail Construction	L21	81	55	08	0906	12	.5			Planned
09177	Leroy Creek	Mineral Lease	G06	81	55	08	0906	240				P
09181	Foursection	Mineral Lease	G05	81	55	08	0906	973				P 1 permit issued
09182	Pentoga Road	Road Construction	L14	81	55	08	0906	73	2.76			Design
09182	Pentoga Road	Plantation Release	E05	81	55	08	0906	52			512	Planned
09177	Leroy Creek	Plantation Release	E05	81	55	08	0906	8			512	Planned
09182	Pentoga Road	Plantation Release	E05	80	55	08	0906	219			512	Completed
09180	Perch Lake	Plantation Release	E05	81	55	08	0906	24			512	Planned
09182	Pentoga Road	Plantation Release	E05	81	55	08	0906	39			512	Planned
09182	Pentoga Road	Crop Tree Release	E05	80	55	08	0906	118			511	Completed
09181	Foursection	Crop Tree Release	E05	80	55	08	0906	78			511	Completed
09177	Leroy Creek	Wildlife Habitat	C04	81	55	08	0906	105				Planned
09182	Pentoga Road	Wildlife Habitat	C04	81	55	08	0906	66				Planned
09177	Leroy Creek	Create Wldl. Openings	C04	81	55	08	0906	10				

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09180	Perch Lake	Timber Sale	E06	81	55	08	0906	62		140	100	630
09180	Perch Lake	Timber Sale	E05	79	55	08	0906	40		64	100	560 (64 MBF)
09180	Perch Lake	Timber Sale	E06	80	55	08	0906	10		32	100	660 (32 MBF)
09181	Foursection	Timber Sale	E06	81	55	08	0906	220		503	100	660 (503 MBF)
09181	Foursection	Core Dr.-Mine Exp.	G06	81	55	08	0906	1				
09181	Foursection	Mineral Mgmt.	G06	81	55	08	0906	1				1 permit issued
09213	Cascade Falls	Stoemaker	E06	80	26	11	0907	144	.9	659.5	100	660
09213	Cascade Falls	River Hill (1/2)	E05	80	26	11	0907	754	4.46	4,634.5	100	650
09213	Cascade Falls	River Hill (2/2)	E06	80	26	11	0907	93		500	200	560
09213	Cascade Falls	TSI	E05	81	26	11	0907	157			521	Current
09213	Cascade Falls	Special Use Road	J01	81	25	11	0907		.25			No Action
09102	Murray Bluff	Opening Maintenance	C04	80	17	24	0908	24				Completed
09102	Murray Bluff	Opening Maintenance	C04	81	17	24	0908	15				Completed
09101	Ripple Hollow	Timber Stand Improvement	E05	80	17	24	0908	47			521	Completed
09101	Ripple Hollow	Timber Stand Improvement	E05	82	17	24	0908	124			521	
09101	Ripple Hollow	Sale Prep	E05	82	17	24	0908	65	.3	400	113	630
09101	Ripple Hollow	Sale Prep	E06	83	17	24	0908	253	3.5	1,520	113	620
09101	Ripple Hollow	Sale Prep	E06	84	17	24	0908	100	1.5	600	113	610
09101	Ripple Hollow	Wildlife Openings	C04	80	17	24	0908	1				Completed
09101	Ripple Hollow	Wildlife Openings	C04	81	17	24	0908	1				Completed
09099	Burke Branch	Wildlife Openings	C04	81	17	24	0908	86				Completed
09099	Burke Branch	Waterholes	C04	80	17	24	0908	1				Completed
09099	Burke Branch	TSI	E05	82	17	24	0908	44			540	
09099	Burke Branch	Site Prep. & Plt.	E04	82	17	24	0908	432			470	
09099	Burke Branch	Wildlife Opening	C03	82	17	24	0908	52				
09099	Burke Branch	Access Road Constr.	L04	82	17	24	0908		2			
09102	Murray Bluff	Timber Sale	E06	84	17	24	0908	70		550	100	600
09102	Murray Bluff	Timber Sale	E06	85	17	24	0908	65		400	100	600
09102	Murray Bluff	TSI	E05	82	17	24	0908	10			540	
09102	Murray Bluff	Site Prep.& Plt.	E04	82	17	24	0908	223			470	
09102	Murray Bluff	Wildlife Open.	C04	82	17	24	0908	83				
09102	Murray Bluff	Access Rd. Constr.	L04	82	17	24	0908		9			
09101	Ripple Hollow	Timber Sales	E06	81	17	24	0908	201		1,300	100	600
09101	Ripple Hollow	Wildlife Opening	C04	82	17	24	0908	9				
09101	Ripple Hollow	TSI	E05	82	17	24	0908	134			520	
09101	Ripple Hollow	Wildlife Opening	C04	79	17	24	0908	3				Completed
09101	Ripple Hollow	TSI	E05	81	17	24	0908	134			520	Completed
09102	Murray Bluff	Opening Maint.	C04	81	17	24	0908	24				Completed
09099	Burke Branch	Timber Sale	E06	85	17	24	0908	125		750	100	600
09099	Burke Branch	Timber Sale	E06	84	17	24	0908	160		1,000	100	600
09099	Burke Branch	Timber Sale	E06	83	17	24	0908	120		700	100	600
09099	Burke Branch	Stand Imp.	E05	81	17	24	0908	16			520	
09099	Burke Branch	Wildlife Openings	C04	79	17	24	0908	45				Completed
09099	Burke Branch	Reforestation	E04	81	17	24	0908	19			430	Completed
09099	Burke Branch	Reforestation	E04	80	17	24	0908	18			430	Completed
09099	Burke Branch	Wildlife Openings	C04	80	17	24	0908	73				Completed

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A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Single Lake	E06	82	27	08	0909	230		1.9	100	620
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Single Lake	L14	81	27	08	0909		2.6			Completed
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Single Lake	L30	82	27	08	0909		1			
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Pooh Lake	E06	83	27	08	0909	358		3.5	100	620
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Pooh Lake	L30	83	27	08	0909	358	3.8			
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Bill Coffee	E06	84	27	08	0909	457		2.5	100	620
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Bill Coffee	L14	84	27	08	0909		.7			
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Bill Coffee	L30	84	27	08	0909		2.2			
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Swallowtail	E06	85	27	08	0909	400		3	100	620
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Swallowtail	L30	85	27	08	0909		1.9			
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Swallowtail	L14	84	27	08	0909		1.3			
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Wanigan	E06	85	27	08	0909	701		3.2	100	620
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Wanigan	L14	85	27	08	0909		1.5			
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Wanigan	L30	85	27	08	0909		1.7			
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Site Prep and Plant	E04	85	27	08	0909	167			448	
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Burning and Seeding	E04	85	27	08	0909	13			481	
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Site Prep and Seed	E04	85	27	08	0909	88			428	
A9139	Kawishiwi-Sawbill	Construct Boat Landing	A06	81	27	08	0909	3				
09140	Baker,Homer,Brule Lk	Site Prep and Seed	E04	81	27	08	0909	31			428	
09140	Baker,Homer,Brule Lk	Site Prep and Plant	E04	81	27	08	0909	83			448	
09119	Tait Lake	Snowbird	E06	84	27	08	0909	661		3.5	100	620
09119	Tait Lake	Snowbird	L14	82	27	08	0909		3.2			
09119	Tait Lake	Snowbird	L30	84	27	08	0909		5.2			
09119	Tait Lake	Eager Beaver	E06	84	27	08	0909	180		1.5	100	620
09119	Tait Lake	Eager Beaver	L30	84	27	08	0909		1.5			
09120	Phantom Lake	Reforestation	E04	84	27	08	0909	745			473	Planned
09120	Phantom Lake	Reforestation	E04	84	27	08	0909	372			438	Planned
09120	Phantom Lake	Reforestation	E04	84	27	08	0909	373			418	Planned
09120	Phantom Lake	Road Construction	L30	84	27	08	0909	7	4			Planned
09120	Phantom Lake	Research Area	Z99	81	27	08	0909	3				On Going
09120	Phantom Lake	Commercial	E06	84	27	08	0909	100		500	230	610
09120	Phantom Lake	Commercial	E06	84	27	08	0909	100		500	230	610
09120	Phantom Lake	Commercial	E06	84	27	08	0909	100		500	230	610
09120	Phantom Lake	Heliport	Z99	81	27	08	0909	1				Existing
09118	Cabin Creek	Collection Road	L08	81	27	08	0909	10	3			Location
09119	Tait Lake	Refor.-Site Prep.	E04	81	27	08	0909	36			480	Planned
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Dispersed Campsite	A05	82	27	08	0909	1.5				Planned
09118	Cabin Creek	Collection Road	L08	82	27	08	0909	10	3			Planned
09117	Mississippi Creek	Double Dable	E06	83	27	08	0909	93		765	100	620
09117	Mississippi Creek	Site Prep	E04	81	27	08	0909	67			473	Planning
09117	Mississippi Creek	Planting	E04	82	27	08	0909	67			438	Planning
09117	Mississippi Creek	Mineral Mgmt.	G06	81	27	08	0909	2				E
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	West Mountain	E06	80	27	08	0909	427		2,678	100	660 (2,678 MBF)
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Site Prep	E04	80	27	08	0909	200			482	Completed
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Site Prep	E04	80	27	08	0909	200			483	Completed
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Seed	E04	80	27	08	0909	200			411	Completed
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Site Prep-West Mt	E04	81	27	08	0909	227			482	Completed

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A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Site Prep-West Mt	E04	81	27	08	0909	227			411	Completed
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Site Prep	E04	81	27	08	0909	30			483	Completed
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Seed	E04	81	27	08	0909	30			411	Planning
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Site Prep	E04	81	27	08	0909	48			473	Planning
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Plant	E04	82	27	08	0909	48			438	Planning
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Track	E06	81	27	09	0909	69		509	100	not offered
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Road Construction	L14	81	27	08	0909	.68	.2			Designed
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Trailhead Parking	A05	80	27	08	0909	3	.1			Completed
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	New Trail	L21	80	27	08	0909	1	.1			Completed
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Row	L14	80	27	08	0909	.7	.2			Completed
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mtn.	Trailhead	A06	81	27	08	0909	1				
09188	Big Island Lake	Timber Sale	E05	84	25	11	0910	45		427	100	610
09188	Big Island Lake	Temporary Road	L30	84	26	11	0910		.4			
09188	Big Island Lake	Planting	E04	82	25	11	0910	75			439	
09188	Big Island Lake	Planting	E04	85	26	11	0910	239			439	
09188	Big Island Lake	Pine Release	E05	85	26	11	0910	63			511	
09188	Big Island Lake	Rough Fish Removal	C05	81	26	11	0910	31				
09188	Big Island Lake	Stocking N.Pike	C05	81	26	11	0910	20				
09188	Big Island Lake	Stocking Trout	C04	81	26	11	0910	89				
09192	Delirium	Timber Sale	E06	79	25	11	0910	150		500	200	600
09192	Delirium	Road Construuction	L14	79	26	11	0910		.5			
09342	Mogan Ridge	Timber Sale	E06	81	18	08	0911	69		650	100	640
09342	Mogan Ridge	Timber Sale	E05	84	18	08	0911	87	1.7	638	100	630
09342	Mogan Ridge	Road Const.	L14	81	18	08	0911		2			
09342	Mogan Ridge	Road Reconst.	L14	84	18	08	0911		1			
09342	Mogan Ridge	Precommercial Thin	E05	83	18	08	0911	15			521	
09342	Mogan Ridge	Release	E05	83	18	08	0911	5			511	
09342	Mogan Ridge	Planting	E04	80	18	08	0911	34			431	Completed
09342	Mogan Ridge	Planting	E04	84	18	08	0911	50			431	
09342	Mogan Ridge	Weeding	E05	84	18	08	0911	15			511	
09342	Mogan Ridge	Pine Thinning	E06	84	18	08	0911	11		110	200	610
09342	Mogan Ridge	Pine Thinning	E06	84	18	08	0911	42		420	200	610
09342	Mogan Ridge	Pine Thinning	E06	84	18	08	0911	40		400	200	610
09342	Mogan Ridge	Pine Thinning	E06	85	18	08	0911	176		1,760	200	610
09342	Mogan Ridge	Mtce. Openings	C04	80	18	08	0911	41				Completed
09342	Mogan Ridge	Mtce. Openings	C04	81	18	08	0911	41				Completed
09342	Mogan Ridge	Mtce. Openings	C04	85	18	08	0911	50				
09342	Mogan Ridge	Mtce. Waterholes	C04	80	18	08	0911	4				Completed
09342	Mogan Ridge	Mtce. Waterholes	C04	81	18	08	0911	1				Completed
09342	Mogan Ridge	Mtce. Waterholes	C04	85	18	08	0911	5				
09342	Mogan Ridge	Oil and Gas	G02	81	18	08	0911	7,000				P
09342	Mogan Ridge	Undergr. Limestone	G06	81	18	08	0911	590				E

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09032	Minister Valley	Fools Creek	E06	81	42	23	0919	102	.25	340	200	640
09032	Minister Valley	Trail Relocation	L21	82	42	23	0919	.50	.50			Planning
09023	Vorbeck Island	Oil and Gas Lease	G02	81	42	23	0919	14.2				P
09085	Lye Brook Add.	Lyman Brook	E05	83	50	01	0920	430		2,784	100	600
09086	Woodford	West Branch	E06	82	50	01	0920	495		3,989	100	600
09086	Woodford	Camp Meadows	E06	84	50	01	0920	767		4,317	100	600
09042	North Mtn Hopeville	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	81	54	02	0921	15			520	Planned
09043	Canaan Loop	Wildlife Habitat	C04	80	54	02	0921	10				Completed
09049	Falls of Hills Cr	Parking Lot	A06	81	54	02	0921	3	.5			Completed
09050	Middle Mtn	Divide Run Road	L12	81	54	02	0921		1.8			Designed
09050	Middle Mtn	Divide Run Road (1/2)	E06	82	54	02	0921	197		1,300	100	610
09050	Middle Mtn	Divide Run Road (2/2)	E06	82	54	02	0921	180		1,300	200	610
09052	Little Mtn	Road	L12	81	54	02	0921		1			Planned
09327	Dolly Sods-Roaring	Timber Stand Impr.	E05	81	54	02	0921	15			520	Planned
09327	Dolly Sods-Roaring	Timber Sale (1/2)	E06	82	54	02	0921	205		2,500	100	600
09327	Dolly Sods-Roaring	Timber Sale (2/2)	E05	82	54	02	0921	110		2,500	200	600
09327	Dolly Sods-Roaring	Road Const.	L14	83	54	02	0921		3			Planned
09328	Turkey Mtn	Turkey Mtn Roads	L12	81	54	02	0921		2			Designed
09328	Turkey Mtn	Timber Sale (1/2)	E06	84	54	02	0921	674		5,100	100	600
09328	Turkey Mtn	Timber Sale (2/2)	E06	84	54	02	0921	405		5,100	200	600
09332	McGowan Mtn	Wildlife Habitat	C04	80	54	02	0921	25				Completed
09334	Glady Fork	W/L Habitat	C04	80	54	02	0921	20				Completed
09334	Glady Fork	Wildlife Habit.	C04	79	54	02	0921	20				Completed
09328	Turkey Mtn.	Tea Creek C.G. Con.	A06	81	54	02	0921	1				Completed
09329	Spice Run	Shot-hole Pros.	G02	81	54	02	·0921		5.4			Completed
09330	Marlin Mtn.	Fish Habitat Imp.	C05	80	54	02	0921	15				Completed
09330	Marlin Mtn.	Trail Const.	L21	80	54	02	0921		1.5			Completed
09330	Marlin Mtn.	Range Forage Imp.	D03	79	54	02	0921	20				Completed
09330	Marlin Mtn.	Range Forage Imp.	D03	80	54	02	0921	20				Completed
09330	Marlin Mtn.	Range Struct. Imp.	D05	79	54	02	0921		10			Completed
09330	Marlin Mtn.	Trail Maint.	L21	79	54	02	0921		10			Completed
09330	Marlin Mtn.	Trail Maint.	L21	80	54	02	0921		10			Completed
09330	Marlin Mtn.	7 Special Uses	J01	81	54	02	0921					Active
09330	Marlin Mtn.	Habitat Imp.	C04	79	54	02	0921	5				Completed
09330	Marlin Mtn.	TSI	E05	80	54	02	0921	10			520	Completed
09331	Cranberry Add.	Rainbow Gathering	A05	80	54	02	0921	15				Completed
09332	McGowan Mtn.	Wildlife Hab.	C04	79	54	02	0921	20				Completed
09334	Glady Fork	Wildlife Hab.	C04	81	54	02	0921	5				Completed
09334	Glady Fork	Timber Sale	E06	81	54	02	0921	10		230	200	660 (230 MBF)
09043	Canaan Loop	Wildlife Hab. Work	C04	79	54	02	0921	10				Completed
09043	Canaan Loop	Gas Well Drilling	G02	81	54	02	0921	4				Completed
09047	Gauley Mtn.	9 Special Uses	J01	81	54	02	0921					Active
09047	Gauley Mtn.	Temporary Rd. Const.	L30	80	54	02	0921		2.8			Completed
09047	Gauley Mtn.	Core Dr.-6 Holes	G05	80	54	02	0921					Completed

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09047	Gauley Mtn.	Road Reconst.	L14	80	54	02	0921		1.5			Completed
09047	Gauley Mtn.	Powerline Removal	Z99	81	54	02	0921					Completed
09047	Gauley Mtn.	Road Maint.	L14	79	54	02	0921		12			Completed
09047	Gauley Mtn.	Road Maint.	L14	80	54	02	0921		12			Completed
09048	Tea Creek Mtn.	Trail Maintenance	L23	79	54	02	0921		36			Completed
09048	Tea Creek Mtn.	Trail Maint.	L23	80	54	02	0921		35			Completed
09048	Tea Creek Mtn.	Trail Const.	L21	79	54	02	0921		1.5			Completed
09048	Tea Creek Mtn.	Trail Const.	L21	80	54	02	0921		1.5			Completed
09049	Falls of Hills Cr.	Const. Fk. Mtn. Tr.	L21	80	54	02	0921		1.5			Completed
09050	Middle Mtn.	Trail Maint.	L23	79	54	02	0921		14			Completed
09050	Middle Mtn.	Trail Maint.	L23	80	54	02	0921		14			Completed
09050	Middle Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	10		20	200	660 (20 MBF)
09050	Middle Mtn.	TSI	E05	81	54	02	0921	25			520	Completed
09050	Middle Mtn.	TSI	E05	80	54	02	0921	23			520	Completed
09050	Middle Mtn.	Reforestation	E04	81	54	02	0921	2			490	Completed
09050	Middle Mtn.	Pruning	E05	79	54	02	0921	14			530	Completed
09050	Middle Mtn.	Trail Const.	L21	80	54	02	0921		2			Completed
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Salvage Timber Sale	L30	81	54	02	0921		7			
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Salvage Timber Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	273		2,526	100	660 (2,526 MBF)
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Salvage Timber Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	176		940	230	660 (940 MBF)
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Reforestation	E04	80	54	02	0921	53			490	Completed
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	TSI	E05	80	54	02	0921	7			520	Completed
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Trail Constr.	L21	81	54	02	0921		.1			Completed
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Shot-hole Oil/Gas Pros.	G02	81	54	02	0921		2.7			Completed
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Mineral Lease (4)	G02	81	54	02	0921	5,500				E
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Road Const.	L08	81	54	02	0921		1.1			Completed
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Right-of-Way Acq.	J18	81	54	02	0921		.3			Completed
09051	Lt. Allegheny Mtn.	Reconstruction	L13	81	54	02	0921		2.6			Completed
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Poca Run Tbr. Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	5		4	200	660 (4 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Walderman Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	10		26	200	660 (26 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Abe's Run Tbr. Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	14		14	200	660 (14 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Abe's Run Tbr. Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	5		5	200	660 (5 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Walterman Tbr. Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	10		22	230	660 (22 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Walderman Tbr. Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	13		43	230	660 (43 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	L.High Knob Tbr. Sale	E06	80	54	02	0921	8		29	200	660 (29 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Five Mile Tbr. Sale	E06	81	54	02	0921	15		50	100	660 (50 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Five Mile Tbr. Sale	E06	81	54	02	0921	27		140	200	660 (140 MBF)
09325	E. Fork of Green.	Elk Mtn. Tbr. Sale	E06	81	54	02	0921	11		40	230	660 (40 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Log Dump H. Tbr. Sale	E06	81	54	02	0921	20		50	200	660 (50 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green	Log Dump H. Tbr. Sale	E06	81	54	02	0921	20		50	200	660 (50 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green	Log Dump H. Tbr. Sale	E06	81	54	02	0921	25		40	200	660 (40 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Apple Tree Tbr. Sale	E06	81	54	02	0921	30		100	200	660 (100 MBF)
09326	E. Fork of Green.	Mineral Leases	G02	81	54	02	0921	5,500				E

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09071	Waterville	Green Mtn-Trail Const.	L21	82	33	02	0922	40	5			
09062	Carr Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	81	33	02	0922	24		310	100	660
09062	Carr Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	84	33	02	0922	222	3.5	2,232	100	660
09062	Carr Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	84	33	02	0922	60		340	100	600
09062	Carr Mtn.	Timber Sale (Salvage)	E06	81	33	02	0922	50	1	350	230	620
09067	Sandwich Range	Timber Sale	E06	82	33	02	0922	56	1.4	520	100	630
09067	Sandwich Range	Timber Sale (Salvage)	E06	82	33	02	0922	30		200	230	630
09068	Great Gulf	Timber Sale (Salvage)	E06	82	33	02	0922	102	.2	700	230	620
09068	Great Gulf	Trail Relocation	L21	82	33	02	0922		1			
09069	Pres. Dry River Ex.	Timber Sale	E06	83	33	02	0922	250		800	100	610
09069	Pres. Dry River Ext.	Timber Sale	E06	83	33	02	0922	150		600	100	610
09069	Pres. Dry River Ext.	Trail Mintenance	L23	81	33	02	0922		17			
09073	Cherry Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	84	33	02	0922	558	2.7	3,200	100	610
09073	Cherry Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	85	33	02	0922	405	2.6	1,800	200	610
09073	Cherry Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	86	33	02	0922	462	2	3,000	100	610
09077	Kersarge	Salvage	E06	86	33	02	0922	400		1,500	230	640

RARE II NONWILDERNESS

ACTIVITY DELAYS

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS AND OPPOSITION
L1BAD	Stony Mountain	East Gold Creek Tbr. Sale	30	0103	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
L1YAG	Allan Mountain	Kraft Gulch Tbr. Sale	30	0103	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01129	Trestle Peak	Strong Creek Tbr. Sale	16	0104	Administrative Appeal	Comm. of East Hope Idaho
01150	Mosquito Fly	Road Construction	16	0104	Administrative Appeal	Idaho State Fish & Game
D1300	Mallard Larking	Road Construction	16	0104	Administrative Appeal	Idaho State Fish & Game
01481	Mt. Hefty	North End Tbr. Sale	30	0110	Administrative Appeal	Envir. Groups Sept 1980
01482	Tuchuck	North End Tbr. Sale	30	0110	Administrative Appeal	Envir. Groups Sept 1980
01483	Thompson Seton	North End Timber Sale	30	0110	Administrative Appeal	Envir. Groups Sept 1980
01371	North Absaroka	Timber Sales	30	0111	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01371	North Absaroka	S/U Road-Passage Creek	30	0111	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01541	Crazy Mountains	O&G Leases	30	0111	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01541	Crazy Mountains	Stan Clark Road	30	0111	Administrative Appeal	Environmental Groups (1978)
01543	Bridger	Timber Sales	30	0111	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01912	Beartooth	Timber Sales	30	0111	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
R1549	Madison	Timber Sales	30	0111	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01664	Trout Creek	Tbr. Sale, Rd Con. Tbr. St Imp.	30	0114	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01671	Cabinet Face East	Timber Sales	30	0114	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01673	Government Mountain	Timber Sale	30	0114	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01677	Galena Creek	Timber Sale	30	0114	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
L1LAG	McGregor Thompson	Timber Sale	30	0114	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
01849	Slvr. Cr-Pilot Knob	Timber Sale Road Constr.	16	0117	Threatened Appeals	Idaho State Fish & Game
01921	Gospel Hump	Jersey-Jack Rd. Constr.	16	0117	Administrative Appeal	D J Gris & ID Env. Council
01921	Gospel Hump	Timber Sale	16	0117	Threatened Appeals	ID Envir. Cncil-Sierra Clb.

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS AND OPPOSITION
01922	Rapid River	Timber Sale	15	0117	Threatened Appeals	ID Envir Cncil-Sierra Clb.
C1985	Meadow Creek West	Timber Sale	15	0117	Threatened Appeals	ID Envir Cncil-Sierra Clb.
03999	Osier Mesa	Fence	35	0302	Administrative Appeal	Milo Conrad (Individual)
03035	Canjilon Mountain	Construction	35	0302	Administrative Appeal	Milo Conrad (Individual)
04313	Tushar Mtn.	Road Access	49	0405	Administrative Appeal	Utah Chapter, Sierra Club
04451	French Creek	French Creek Tbr. Sale	15	0412	Lawsuit	Idaho Wildlife Federation
S4102	Dell Creek	Badger Rock Tbr. Sale	55	0403	Agency Judgment	State Game & Fish, Sublette Co. Commissioners, Sweetwater County Wildlife Fed., Wilderness Society, Sierra Club. 1980 & 81
S4110	Dell Creek	Jack Creek Tbr. Sale	55	0403	Agency Judgment	State Game & Fish, Sublette Co. Commissioners, Sweetwater County Wildlife, Fed. Wilderness Soc., Sierra Club, Local Outfitters. 79-80
S4112	Commissary Ridge	Little Indian Tbr. Sale	55	0403	Agency Judgment	State Game & Fish, Local Outfitters & Individuals. May-June 1981.
S4102	Dell Creek	Klondike Hill Tbr. Sale	55	0403	Agency Judgment	State Game & Fish, Sublette Co. Commissioners, Sweetwater County Wildlife Fed., Wilderness Soc., Sierra Club. Local Outfitters. 1980 & 81
C4102	Gros Ventre	Kinky Creek Tbr. Sale	55	0403	Administrative Appeal	State Game & Fish, Sublette Co. Commissioners, Sweetwater County Wildlife Fed., Wilderness Soc., Sierra Club Local Outfitters 1979-81.

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS AND OPPOSITION
S4112	Commissary Ridge	Absoroka Tbr. Sale	55	0403	Agency Judgment	State Game & Fish, Outfitters and local individuals. May-June 1981
04106	Grayback	Little Greys	55	0403	Agency Judgment	Wilderness Soc., Sierra Club 1980-81
E4503	Lemhi Range	Everson Creek Tbr. Sale	15	0413	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
N5047	San Joaquin	Earthquake & Deer Mtn. Tbr. Sale	05	0504	Lawsuit	State of California
05029	South Sierra	Falls Creek Pres. Burn	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California
05029	South Sierra	Preplanning Fuelwood Sales	05	0504	Lawsuit	State of California
05029	South Sierra	Preplanning for Tbr. Sales	05	0504	Lawsuit	State of California
05029	South Sierra	S/U permit for water trans.	05	0504	Lawsuit	State of California
05029	South Sierra	Vehicle acc. to pri. land	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California
05029	South Sierra	Design Snake Creek Bridge	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California
05029	South Sierra	Planning South Fork Fords	05	0504	Lawsuit	State of California
05029	South Sierra	Planning for Bike Trail	05	0504	Lawsuit	State of California
05178	Deep Creek	Timber Sales & Fuel Break	05	0512	Lawsuit	State of California
05218	Bell-Quimby	Bell Crk Tbr. Sale	05	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05221	Chinquapin	Rough Tbr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05221	Chinquapin	Foss Tbr. Sale	05	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05221	Chinquapin	Cable Tbr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05228	Little French Creek	Hobo Tbr. Sale	05	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05233	Pattison	Twin Oly Tbr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05234	Penney Ridge	One Cent Tbr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05234	Penney Ridge	Jensen Tbr. Sale	05	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05225	East Beegum	Fuelbreak	05	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05221	Chinquapin	Rough (Roads)	05	0514	Lawsuit	State of California

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS AND OPPOSITION
05233	Pattison	Fuel Breaks	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05225	East Beegum	Pres. Burn	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
05231	Mt. Shasta	Ski Devel.	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California
M5047	San Joaquin	Rattlesnake Salv.	06	0515	Lawsuit	State of California
M5047	San Joaquin	East Fork Salv.	06	0515	Lawsuit	State of California
M5047	San Joaquin	Cattle Salv.	06	0515	Lawsuit	State of California
06705	Crane Mountain	Christmas Tree Sale	41	0602	Administrative Appeal	Oregon Wilderness Coalition 10/5/80
06239	Glacier Mtn.	Timber Sale	41	0604	Administrative Appeal	Grant County Conservationist 6/2/80
B6097	Badger Creek	Timber Sale	41	0606	Administrative Appeal	Mt. Hood Forest Study Group 9/6/80
06026	Liberty Bell	Timber Sale	53	0607	Administrative Appeal	Sierra Club 4/28/81
06026	Liberty Bell	Helicopter Skiing	53	0607	Administrative Appeal	Sierra Club, North Cascades, Conservation Council, Lee Bernheisel 10/11/80
A6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	53	0607	Administrative Appeal	" " "
B6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	53	0607	Administrative Appeal	" " "
C6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	53	0607	Administrative Appeal	" " "
06176	S. Kalmiopsis	Timber Sale	41	0611	Administrative Appeal	Randy O'Toole for Cascade Holistic Council 11/21/79.
06179	Squaw Mountain	Timber Sale	41	0611	Administrative Appeal	Ogden Kellog for Oregon Chapter, Sierra Club 3/20/81.
06151	Hebo 1-A	2 Timber Sales	41	0612	Administrative Appeal	Nancy Petersen for Siuslaw Task Force 11/11/80.
06152	Hebo 1-B	Timber Sale	41	0612	Administrative Appeal	Keith Hatch for Siuslaw Task Force 2/26/81.

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS AND OPPOSITION
06154	Walport-Drift Creek	Timber Sale	41	0612	Administrative Appeal	Keith Hatch for Siuslaw Task Force 5/15/80.
06157	Smith-Umpqua	R/W Agreement	41	0612	Administrative Appeal	Sherry Wellborn for Siuslaw Task Force Oregon Wilderness Coalition 4/15/81.
06929	Middle Santiam	Pyramid Tbr. Sale	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Judith Hall
06130	Crane Mtn.	Timber Sale	41	0615	Administrative Appeal	Umpqua Wilderness Defenders, Umpqua Valley Chapter Audobon Society, Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderenss Defenders 3/12/81.
06034	Horse Peak	Timber Sale	53	0617	Administrative Appeal	Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance 11/14/80.
06034	Horse Peak	Timber Sale	53	0617	Administrative Appeal	Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance 12/11/80.
06098	Bull-of-the-Woods	Timber Sale	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Shing Rock Mining Co., Four C's 5/26/81.
06105	Hardesty Mountain	2 Timber Sales	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Hardesty Mtn. Study Group 6/11/81.
06106	Waldo	Timber Sale	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Oregon Wilderness Coalition 1/16/81.
06929	Middle Santiam	3 Timber Sales	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Middle Santiam Wilderness Comm. 11/20/79.
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Middle Santiam Wilderness Comm. 3/9/80.
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Oregon Wilderness Comm. 10/9/80.
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Middle Santiam Wilderness Comm. 7/28/80.
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Middle Santiam Wilderness Comm. 5/11/81
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Administrative Appeal	Middle Santiam Wilderness Comm & Paul B. Alsbeck 1/15/81
05703	Kangaroo	Timber Sales	06	0510	Lawsuits	State of California 1980.

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS AND OPPOSITION
06008	Profanity	Timber Sale	53	0621	Lawsuits	Kattle Range Conservation Group vs. Bergland 10/10/79.
B6031	Glaciar Peak	3 Timber Sales	53	0505	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
K5031	Glacier Peak	2 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06038	Norse Peak	2 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06041	Mt. Baker	9 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06049	Higgens Mountain	2 Timber Sales	53	0505	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06050	Boulder River	5 Timber Sales	53	0505	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06055	Clearwater	Timber Sale	53	0505	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	49	0813	Administrative Appeal	Edward C. Fritz, Sierra Club, George H. Russell, Chairman, Wilderness (East Texas) joined the above in this appeal.
09135	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	49	0913	Administrative Appeal	Ms. Martha Eistrup Edgar
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0813	Congresstional Request	Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
09135	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0913	Administrative Appeal	Edward C. Fritz
09085	Lye Brook Addition	Lyman Brook Timber Sale	50	0920	Agency Judgment	Vermont Wilderness Association
09096	Woodford	West Branch Timber Sale Camp Meadows Timber Sale	50	0920	Agency Judgment	Vermont Wilderness Association
09013	Rock River	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
09188	Big Island Lake	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
09191	Fiber	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
09192	Delirium	Resource Activity	25	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
09032	Mogan Ridge	Underground limestone mining	19	0911	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
09032	Mogan Ridge	O&G Leas. Delayed Forest Land Management Plan	19	0911	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition

VI. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The Administration's views on S. 3091 are set out in the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (See Report 94–893.)

During the markup on S. 3091, the two Committees considered an amendment offered by Senator Bumpers dealing with procedures to be followed by the Forest Service for inventoried roadless areas larger than 5,000 acres. This issue related to the implementation of the Wilderness Act of 1964 which is under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Senator Bumpers withdrew his amendment so that he and other members of the Interior Committee could pursue the issue with the Forest Service. The following exchange of letters between Senators Metcalf, Bumpers and McClure and Chief McGuire set out the understanding that has been reached.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., May 14, 1976.

Chief JOHN MCGUIRE,
U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHIEF MCGUIRE: As you may recall during the markup on S. 3091, Senator Bumpers first offered and then withdrew an amendment dealing with the procedures for inventoried roadless areas larger than 5,000 acres.

We feel that it is necessary for the Forest Service to be able to carry out its management plans, and for the Congress to have adequate time to provide both general oversight of land management decisions, and, in cases of serious controversy, to have an opportunity to determine whether direct congressional action is needed. All of us are dissatisfied, as we know you are, with the inordinate amount of time that has been spent in dealing with several recent issues in a crises atmosphere.

Subsequent to the markup, Senator Bumpers met with you in his office to discuss this issue in more detail. It is our understanding that an agreement was reached which does not differ substantially from present Forest Service practices. It would be extremely useful if you could provide us with a letter describing the procedures which were discussed at that time so that they may be included in the Interior Committee Report of S. 3091.

By making these procedures more visible, it is our hope that the Forest Service will be able to proceed more expeditiously with implementing its management plans without undue delay, and the Congress will be able to more effectively consider for wilderness study or designation those areas which may merit such action.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

LEE METCALF,
Acting Chairman.
DALE BUMPERS.
JAMES MCCLURE.

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Forest Service,
Washington, D.C., May 14, 1976.

Hon. Lee Metcalf,
Acting Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate.

Dear Mr. Chairman: In response to your request, we are pleased to outline our policy regarding the management of inventoried roadless areas and wilderness study areas within the National Forest System.

A complete study will be made of each of the wilderness study areas to determine its suitability or non-suitability for preservation as wilderness. During the entire study process, including the filing of environmental statements, we will protect the wilderness study areas from any activity that would change the land characteristics in such a way as to preclude the area from wilderness designation. However, our efforts to protect wilderness study areas will be subject to valid existing rights, including those under the mining laws of 1872. We will, to the extent possible, defer discretionary actions, such as those related to mineral leasing, within wilderness study areas until after the preparation of land management plans, the filing of environmental statements, and the making of final decisions.

Furthermore, the inventoried roadless areas not selected for wilderness study will also be managed to protect their wilderness characteristics until land management plans including environmental statements have been completed and wilderness values as well as other values have been considered.

If the decision set forth in any final environmental statement affecting an inventoried roadless area is to use the area for purposes other than wilderness, we will delay implementation of such a decision for 90 calendar days while Congress is in session. This will provide an ample period during which the appropriate Congressional Committee chairmen can become informed about the planned action. If, during the 90-day period, one of the appropriate Committee chairmen requests a further delay in implementation of the decision so that hearings can be held, we will provide an additional delay of reasonable duration. We would hope that such additional delays will be generally requested only under unusual circumstances and that they will normally be of no more than six months duration.

If the House or the Senate passes a bill to designate all or any portion of an inventoried roadless area as wilderness or to designate all or any portion of an inventoried roadless area for wilderness study, we will protect the wilderness characteristics of the area during the period between passage by one House and action by the other House in the same Congress. The protection of wilderness characteristics within inventoried roadless areas not selected for wilderness study is also subject to valid existing rights such as access to and from private lands.

In the case of inventoried areas not selected for wilderness study, we do not plan to prepare environmental statements for actions that might reduce the area's wilderness characteristics in emergency situations (such as fire and insect outbreaks) or where the exercise of valid existing private rights are involved.

Sincerely,

John R. McGuire, *Chief.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICE OF THE [illegible]

APR 11 1979

SUBJECT: Policy Governing "Nonwilderness" Allocated Roadless Areas

TO: John McGuire
Chief
Forest Service

When the Secretary completes his pending review of the January 4 RARE II allocation recommendations, interagency reviews are completed, and the President has announced his final decisions, the Forest Service will be entrusted with the continuing management of the roadless lands studied in the now-completed RARE II program. It will be your responsibility and that of all Forest Service personnel to sensitively manage those lands proposed for wilderness designation in order to assure the full protection of their wilderness character until such time as the Congress completes its action. Likewise, it will be your responsibility to protect the wilderness character of those lands allocated to "further planning" until such time as new planning decisions have been completed and approved in accordance with the terms of the Secretary's RARE II decision statement.

The greatest acreage of roadless lands will fall into the "nonwilderness" allocation. Among these, I am confident, will be many areas (totaling many millions of acres) which will arouse little public controversy. Within such areas we may proceed with other resource management in accordance with land and resource management plans, upon the expiration of the 90-day waiting period of April 15, 1979. No additional administrative or legislative steps will be required to proceed with other planned management in these areas. Indeed, any such additional steps should be resisted, as they would only contribute to the kind of delay RARE II has sought to avoid. In recent testimony before the Congress, I have reaffirmed in the strongest terms our commitment to the April 15 date for the implementation of these nonwilderness decisions.

However, it is also apparent that among the total list of "nonwilderness" recommendations, there will be some other areas which, notwithstanding our decision, remain subject to public controversy. Indeed, the public controversy on these areas may well be heightened in reaction to our "final" decision against wilderness or further planning.

It is essential that this Department and the Forest Service remain sensitive to public concern which underlies such controversy. We should listen to this controversy and be as responsive as we can consistent with overall responsibilities. This will help avoid challenges, through appeals or lawsuits, which could jeopardize our overall decisions or result in protracted delays affecting not only the controversial areas, but those not subject to continuing public controversy.

I want to make it clear that it is the policy of this Department to pursue a rational and logical progression of planning and management of roadless lands not recommended for wilderness. This is to be done in a manner which is consistent with sound resource management and scheduling and avoids conflict with more sensitive, more controversial lands for as long as possible.

As applied to the "nonwilderness" lands defined as a result of the Administration RARE II decisions, the intent of this policy is:

(1) The Forest Service will proceed with planned and approved nonwilderness development projects within roadless areas allocated to "nonwilderness" in a rational and logical progression.

(2) All such projects shall be in full compliance with existing law and policy and will be undertaken in such a manner as to exhibit sensitive planning and professional management. Such projects will comply with NEPA and as a minimum be covered by a thorough Environmental Assessment Report (EAR). As a part of the EAR analysis, care will be taken to assure full compliance of each such project with the letter and spirit of the current laws and regulations governing management of the National Forests, including the provisions of the National Forest Management Act of 1976. This compliance will be explicitly documented in the EAR. Such projects should reflect the best product of our planning and management systems.

I expect you to convey this policy to all Regional Foresters and personnel of the Forest Service, with the clear understanding that I expect it to be adhered to strictly and with professional sensitivity. If there are questions concerning how to evaluate nonwilderness areas in order of their relative continuing public controversy, Forest Service personnel should consult with representatives of the various interests. In replying to Congress on these matters, I expect to be able to rely on the sensitive and thorough application of this policy at all levels of the Forest Service.

I am announcing this policy to the appropriate committee leaders in the Congress and to the public.

M Rupert Cutler

M. RUPERT CUTLER
Assistant Secretary for
Conservation, Research, and Education

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS AND OPPOSITION
09224	Swan Creek	C03 Old Field Rehabilitation	29	0905	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
09049	Falls of Hills Creek	Road & Parking Cons.	54	0921	Agency Judgment	Congressional Inquiries
09050	Middle Mountain	Divide Rd. Const.	54	0921	Congressional Request	Congressional inquiries
09182	Pentoga Road	Timber Sale	55	0905	Sensitive Area	Local Oppositions
09181	Foursection	Timber Sale	55	0906	Sensitive Area	Local Oppositions
09062	Carr Mountain	Forest Land & Resource Mgmt.Plan	33	0922	Sensitive Area	Local Oppositions

NAME II CODE	NAME II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS AND OPPOSITION
06004	Profanity	Timber Sale	53	0621	Lawsuits	Kettle Range Conservation Group vs. Bergland 10/10/79.
B6031	Glacier Peak	3 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
K6031	Glacier Peak	2 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06034	Norse Peak	2 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06041	Mt. Baker	9 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06049	Higgens Mountain	2 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06050	Boulder River	5 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
06055	Clearwater	Timber Sale	53	0605	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0813	Administrative Appeal	Edward C. Fritz, Sierra Club, George H. Russell, Chairman, Wilderness (East Texas) joined the above in this appeal.
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0813	Administrative Appeal	Ms. Martha Eistrup Edgar
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0813	Congresstional Request	Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0813	Administrative Appeal	Edward C. Fritz
09085	Lye Brook Addition	Lyman Brook Timber Sale	50	0920	Agency Judgment	Vermont Wilderness Association
09086	Woodford	West Branch Timber Sale Camp Meadows Timber Sale	50	0920	Agency Judgment	Vermont Wilderness Association
09013	Rock River	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
09188	Big Island Lake	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
09191	Fiber	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
09192	Delirium	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition
09032	Mogan Ridge	Underground limestone mining	18	0911	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition
09032	Mogan Ridge	O&G Leas. Delayed Forest Land Management Plan	18	0911	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

Idaho Only

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
B1981	Salmo Priest	Reforestation Plant	E04	82	16	01	0104	360			439	Planning
01123	Upper Priest	Burn Hand Pile	F11	81	16	01	0104	32			101	Planning
01123	Upper Priest	Reforestation Plant	E04	81	16	01	0104	15			443	Planning
01123	Upper Priest	Reforestation Plant	E04	81	16	01	0104	44			443	Planning
01123	Upper Priest	Reforestation Plant	E04	81	16	01	0104	12			443	Planning
01128	Hellroaring	Timber Sale	E05	84	16	01	0104	5,120	15	18,000	100	610
01126	Kootenai Peak	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	3,200	8	4,000	100	610
F1125	Selkirks	Timber Sale	E05	83	16	01	0104	6,016	12	4,000	100	600
B1799	Sheep Mtn State Line	Deception Grove	E06	80	16	01	0104	1,400	3	6,000	100	620
01151	Midget Peak	Deception Grove	E05	83	16	01	0104	100	1	2,000	230	610
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Cost Share Road	L08	80	16	01	0104	450	3			Planning
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C02	83	16	01	0104	1,200				Planning
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C02	84	16	01	0104	1,200				Planning
01150	Mosquito Fly	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C02	84	16	01	0104	400				Planning
01150	Mosquito Fly	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C02	85	16	01	0104	400				Planning
E1125	Selkirks	Timber Sale	E05	84	16	01	0104	9,344	6	4,000	100	600
01126	Kootenai Peak	Local Rd. Construction	L12	81	16	01	0104	21	7			Planning
01128	Hellroaring	Road Construction	L12	82	16	01	0104	21	7			Planning
B1123	Upper Priest	Fish Habitat Impr.	C05	80	16	01	0104	3				Completed
01121	Little Grass Mtn	Timber Sale	E06	82	16	01	0104	1,900	10	5,000	100	620
B1981	Salmo Priest	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	500	1	1,000	100	600
B1981	Salmo Priest	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	2,000	1	1,000	100	600
01145	Hammond Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	247			512	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	5,648			520	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	61			472	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	9			495	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	13			499	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	28			438	Planning
01145	Hammond Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	1,529			439	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Timber Sale	E06	85	16	01	0104	1,600	15	20,000	100	600
01146	Roland Point	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	294			520	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	17			512	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Thinning	E05	84	16	01	0104	285			520	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	1,164			520	Planning
01146	Roland Point	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	453			439	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	84	16	01	0104	100				Planning
01143	Big Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	92			483	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	27			512	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	339			520	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	683			435	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	1,617			439	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	95			439	Planning
01144	Storm Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	594			472	Planning

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01145	Hammond Creek	Ramsey Mozier	E06	85	16	01	0104	18,000	15	20,000	100	600
01145	Hammond Creek	Ramsey Mozier	E06	86	16	01	0104	1,200	15	16,000	100	600
01145	Hammond Creek	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	83	16	01	0104	150				Planning
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	81	16	01	0104	50				Planning
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	2,607			520	Planning
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	3,641			439	Planning
01142	Stevens Peak	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	415			520	Planning
01142	Stevens Peak	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	1,126			439	Planning
01143	Big Creek	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	85	15	01	0104	100				Planning
01143	Big Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	220			612	Planning
01143	Big Creek	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	5,570			520	Planning
01143	Big Creek	Planting	E04	85	15	01	0104	5,915			439	Planning
01143	Big Creek	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	261			438	Planning
01134	Spyglass	Maisey	E06	81	15	01	0104	1,800	23	13,000	200	610
01134	Spyglass	Short Creek	E06	80	16	01	0104	415	5	8,000	100	630
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	83	16	01	0104	250			520	Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	84	16	01	0104	100			520	Planning
01139	Graham Coal	Land Exchange	Z99	83	16	01	0104	480				Planning
01139	Graham Coal	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	1,000		5,000	100	630
01136	Spion Kop	Timber Sale	E06	85	16	01	0104	1,000		5,000	100	630
01136	Spion Kop	Timber Sale	E06	82	15	01	0104	400		2,000	230	630
01136	Spion Kop	Wildlife	C02	79	15	01	0104	150				Completed
01136	Spion Kop	Trail Construction	L21	79	15	01	0104		4			Completed
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	140			520	Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	81	16	01	0104	205			520	Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	115			520	Planning
01140	Pony Peak	Mine Access Road	G02	81	15	01	0104		1			Completed
01137	Lost Creek	Road Construction	L08	82	16	01	0104	1,000	5			Planning
01139	Graham Coal	Road Construction	L08	52	16	01	0104	5,000	7			Planning
01140	Pony Peak	Road Construction	L08	81	16	01	0104	1,000	7			Planning
01140	Pony Peak	Road Construction	L09	83	16	01	0104	1,000	7			Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Road Construction	L08	52	15	01	0104	2,400	11			Planning
01131	E. Cathedral Peak	Road Construction	L09	81	16	01	0104	2,000	8			Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Road Construction	L09	81	16	01	0104	600	5			Planning
01136	Spion Kop	Road Construction	L08	81	16	01	0104	1,000	3			Planning
01138	Trouble Creek	Road Construction	L14	52	16	01	0104	2,400	3			Planning
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	320	3	4,000	100	610
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	30	1	600	100	660 (600 MBF)
01149	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	600	4	2,500	100	660 (50 MBF)
01143	Big Creek	Pri Acc Rd-Jeff Vanliew	J01	80	16	01	0104	2	1.5			Completed
01143	Big Creek	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C04	80	16	01	0104	40				Completed
01143	Big Creek	Wildlife Habitat Impr.	C04	80	15	01	0104	250				Planning
01129	Trestle Peak	Trestle Peak	E06	84	16	01	0104	600	2	4,000	100	610
01129	Trestle Peak	Strong Creek	E06	83	15	01	0104	400	1.5	3,100	100	620
01129	Trestle Peak	Cochrans Draw	E06	84	16	01	0104	200	1	2,000	100	620
A1662	Scotchman Peaks	Char Creek Pulp T.S.	E06	83	15	01	0104	60		2,000	100	620
01130	Bee Top	Trail Construction	L21	82	16	01	0104	10	3.5			Planning

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01147	North Fork	Habitat Impr. Wildlife	C04	83	16	01	0104	150				
01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	74			512	
01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	82	16	01	0104	82			520	
01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	84	16	01	0104	815			520	
01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	55			512	
01147	North Fork	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	,392			520	
01147	North Fork	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	2,133			439	
01152	Wonderful Peak	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	25			520	
01152	Wonderful Peak	Thinning	E05	85	16	01	0104	140			512	
01152	Wonderful Peak	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	1,324			439	
01152	Wonderful Peak	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	115			499	
01141	Maple Peak	Pipeline	J01	83	16	01	0104	24	3			
A1799	Sheep Mtn State Line	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	4,000	5	2,250	100	600
B1123	Upper Priest	Timber Sale	E05	84	16	01	0104	3,500	8	6,000	100	500
B1799	Sheep Mtn State Line	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	5,500	17	4,000	100	600
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Road Construction	L08	84	16	01	0104		5			Planning
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Road Construction	L08	83	16	01	0104		2			Planning
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Road Construction	L08	83	16	01	0104		5			Planning
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	300	6	7,000	100	600
E1300	Mallard Larkins	Timber Sale	E06	85	16	01	0104	800	10	10,000	100	500
01126	Kootenai Peak	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	3,200	8	4,000	100	610
01128	Hellroaring	Timber Sale	E06	81	16	01	0104	200	2	400	100	610
01131	E Cathedral Peak	Timber Sale	E05	83	16	01	0104	400		2,000	230	630
01132	Magee	Timber Sale	E05	81	16	01	0104	500	8	5,000	200	600
01136	Spion Kop	Timber Sale	E06	82	16	01	0104	200		1,000	230	600
01136	Spion Kop	Timber Sale	E05	81	16	01	0104	100		250	100	630
01137	Lost Creek	Timber Sale	E06	84	16	01	0104	1,000		5,000	100	630
01140	Pony Peak	Timber Sale	E06	83	16	01	0104	1,200		15,000	100	630
01143	Big Creek	Road Construction	G02	80	16	01	0104		1			Completed
01145	Hammond Creek	Road Construction	L14	83	16	01	0104		27			Planning
01146	Roland Point	Road Construction	L14	84	16	01	0104		70			Planning
01146	Roland Point	Planting	E04	85	16	01	0104	453			439	Planning
01148	Grandmother Mtn	Timber Sale	E06	81	16	01	0104	100	1	1,000	100	630
01150	Mosquito Fly	Road Construction	L08	84	16	01	0104		6			Planning
01150	Mosquito Fly	Road Construction	L08	82	16	01	0104		3			Planning
01150	Mosquito Fly	Road Construction	L14	85	16	01	0104		4			Planning
01151	Midget Peak	Road Construction	L14	86	16	01	0104		22			Planning
E1300	Mallard Larkins	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	200				Completed
01125	Hellroaring	Timber Sale	E06	81	16	01	0104	2,560	4	3,000	100	660
01137	Lost Creek	Trail Construction	L21	79	16	01	0104		2			Completed
01139	Graham Coal	Land Exchange	Z99	79	16	01	0104	490				Completed
01143	Big Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	123				Completed
01143	Big Creek	Road Construction	G02	80	16	01	0104		1.5			Completed
01144	Storm Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	336				Completed
01144	Storm Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	250				Completed
01145	Hammond Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	89				Completed
01145	Hammond Creek	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	16	01	0104	35				Completed

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01147	North Fork	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	90	16	01	0104	290				Completed
01147	North Fork	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	90	15	01	0104	33				Completed
01147	North Fork	W/L Habitat Improvement	C02	80	15	01	0104	25				Completed
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E05	80	15	01	0104	30		750	100	660
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Planting	E04	80	15	01	0104	29				Completed
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E05	80	15	01	0104	29	1	650	230	660 (750 MBF)
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	35	1	706	230	660 (800 MBF)
01312	Eldorado Creek	Austin Creek	E06	90	16	01	0105	320		400		660 (400 MBF)
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Lean To	E06	81	16	01	0105	200	1	7,000	100	630
01312	Eldorado Creek	Austin Ridge	E06	81	16	01	0105	700	2	4,200	100	620
01312	Eldorado Creek	Knoll Creek	E05	92	16	01	0105	900	6	4,000	100	620
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Larch Creek	E05	93	16	01	0105	1,500	1	4,500	100	610
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Cabin Creek	E06	84	16	01	0105	2,500	12.5	8,500	100	610
01312	Eldorado Creek	Prism Creek	E06	94	16	01	0105	700	2.5	6,500	100	500
01304	Pot Mountain	Hush Point	E06	84	16	01	0105	400	1	5,000	100	600
S1300	Pot	Hidden Fox	E05	92	16	01	0105	1,500		10,000	100	610
A1301	Hoodoo	Swamp Ridge	E05	84	15	01	0105	1,500	10	15,000	100	510
S1300	Pot	Wallow Mtn.	E06	85	16	01	0105	100		5,000	100	600
01302	Meadow Cr. Upper N.	Trap Point	E05	85	16	01	0105	1,600	4	1,000	100	500
A1309	Beaver Creek	Lower Beaver	E06	81	16	01	0105	1,100	1.5	3,000	100	610
C1301	Fox	Shot Fox	E05	82	16	01	0105	3,800		2,000	230	600
01308	Weir & P.O. Creek	P.O. Helicopter	E05	84	16	01	0105	1,900	9	10,000	100	600
M1300	Smith Ridge	Road Construction	L09	84	16	01	0105		11.4			Planning
S1300	Pot	Road Construction	L09	93	15	01	0105		8			Planning
S1300	Pot	Road Construction	L08	93	15	01	0105		3			Planning
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Stand Improvement	E05	82	16	01	0105	534			512	Planning
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Stand Improvement	E05	83	16	01	0105	357			512	Planning
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Stand Improvement	E05	84	16	01	0105	1,202			512	Planning
01306	Big Horn Weitas	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	9,695			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	92	16	01	0105	1,547			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	2,083			512	Planning
S1300	Pot	Stand Improvement	E05	83	16	01	0105	34			512	Planning
S1300	Pot	Stand Improvement	E05	95	16	01	0105	572			512	Planning
01302	Meadow Cr. Upper N.	Stand Improvement	E05	83	16	01	0105	18			512	Planning
01302	Meadow Cr. Upper N.	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	1,730			512	Planning
A1301	Hoodoo	Stand Improvement	E05	85	15	01	0105	177			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	82	15	01	0105	1,547			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	84	16	01	0105	57			512	Planning
B1301	Kelly	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	2,083			512	Planning
A1305	Deadwood	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	193			512	Planning
01307	N. Lochsa Slope	Stand Improvement	E05	85	16	01	0105	192			512	Planning
01313	Rawhide	Stand Improvement	E05	85	15	01	0105	511			512	Planning
01841	Rackcliff Gedney	Stand Improvement	E05	95	16	01	0105	118			512	Planning
S1300	Pot	Reforestation	E04	94	16	01	0105	95			438	Planning
S1300	Pot	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	805			438	Planning
A1301	Hoodoo	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	1,413			439	Planning

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B1301	Kelly	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	4,419			438	Planning
01302	Meadow Cr. Upper N.	Reforestation	E04	95	16	01	0105	2,955			438	Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Reforestation	E04	92	16	01	0105	86			438	Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Reforestation	E04	83	16	01	0105	17			438	Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Reforestation	E04	84	16	01	0105	225			438	Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Reforestation	E04	85	16	01	0105	5,179			438	Planning
A1305	Deadwood	Reforestation	E04	82	16	01	0105	20			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	92	16	01	0105	855			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	82	16	01	0105	2,260			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	83	16	01	0105	3,222			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	94	16	01	0105	3,435			438	Planning
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Reforestation	E04	95	16	01	0105	35,859			438	Planning
01313	Rawhide	Reforestation .	E04	85	16	01	0105	525			438	Planning
01841	Rackoliff-Gedney	Reforestation	E04	94	16	01	0105	1,502			438	Planning
A1305	Deadwood	Deadwood No.	E06	85	16	01	0105	400		3,500	100	600
A1309	Beaver Creek	Road Construction	L09	94	16	01	0105		1			Planning
M1300	Smith Ridge	Lower Salmon	E05	84	16	01	0105	1,200	3	13,000	100	600
S1300	Pot	Wolf Creek	E05	85	16	01	0105	2,000		12,000	100	600
01303	Siwash	Road Construction	L08	83	16	01	0105		2			Planning
01304	Pot Mountain	Larson Pt. Helicopter	E06	85	16	01	0105	1,500		5,000	100	600
01304	Pot Mountain	LWR Rock Helicopter	E05	95	16	01	0105	800		6,000	100	600
01306	Bighorn Weitas	Road Construction	L09	81	16	01	0105		5.2			Planning
01312	Eldorado Creek	Yoosa	E06	85	16	01	0105	250	1	2,000	100	600
01842	Middle Fork Face	Little Egypt	E06	94	16	01	0117	200	2	2,000	100	600
01842	Middle Fork Face	Salvage Sale	E06	91	16	01	0117	55	1	400	230	630
01844	Clear Creek	Lytle Camp	E06	82	16	01	0117	700	8	4,000	100	610
01844	Clear Creek	Lookout Butte	E06	82	16	01	0117	600	4.5	10,000	100	620
01844	Clear Creek	Cougar	E05	82	16	01	0117	2,430	6	17,070	100	620
01844	Clear Creek	Pine Knob	E06	83	16	01	0117	300	4	6,000	100	600
01844	Clear Creek	Kitten Ridge	E05	84	16	01	0117	150	3	5,000	100	600
01844	Clear Creek	Cougar Ridge	E06	81	16	01	0117	675	18.4	10,000	100	660
01844	Clear Creek	Clear Creek	E06	84	16	01	0117	400	5	4,000	100	610
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Simmons Ridge	E06	84	16	01	0117	3,800	12	14,000	100	610
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Road Const.	L14	94	16	01	0117		12			Planning
01847	Mallard Creek	Cup Creek	L14	85	16	01	0117		8			Planning
01847	Mallard Creek	Cup Creek	E05	85	16	01	0117	2,500	8	9,000	100	600
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Silver Dome	E06	83	16	01	0117	200	2	3,000	100	610
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Nellie Mtn.	E06	84	16	01	0117	400	9	7,000	100	610
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Reed Creek	E05	92	16	01	0117	3,300	12	8,000	100	630
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Red Creek	L14	92	16	01	0117		12			Planning
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Harman Cr.	E06	84	16	01	0117	1,300	3	5,000	100	610
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Harmon Creek	L14	94	16	01	0117		3			Planning
01850	N.Fk. Slate Creek	No. Fk. Face	E05	83	16	01	0117	500	6	5,000	100	610
01850	N.Fk.Slate Creek	North Fork	L14	85	16	01	0117		6			Planning
01850	N.Fk.Slate Creek	Dry Lake Basin	L14	82	16	01	0117		1.8			Planning
01850	N.Fk.Slate Creek	Dry Lake Basin	E05	92	16	01	0117	200	1.8	2,000	200	620

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01851	Little Slate Creek	Bear Gulch	E06	84	16	01	0117	650	8	6,000	100	610
01851	Little Slate Creek	Bear Gulch	L14	84	15	01	0117		8			Planning
01852	John Day	Squaw Deep	E06	83	15	01	0117	330	3.5	3,000	100	610
01852	John Day	Squaw Deep	L14	83	16	01	0117		3.5			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Jack Mtn.	E06	85	16	01	0117	2,000	3	5,000	100	600
01921	Gospel Hump	Road Const.	L14	85	15	01	0117		3			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Little Blowout	E06	85	16	01	0117	3,000	4	7,000	100	600
01921	Gospel Hump	Road Constr.	L14	85	16	01	0117		4			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Blowout Mtn.	E06	84	16	01	0117	4,000	9	9,000	100	600
01921	Gospel Hump	Blowout Mtn.	L14	84	15	01	0117		9			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Slims Camp Sale	E06	85	16	01	0117	500	4	6,000	100	610
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Butte Creek	E05	85	16	01	0117	3,700	2	10,000	100	610
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Butte Creek -	L14	85	16	01	0117	3,700	2			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Horse Point Sale	L14	85	16	01	0117	280	5.5			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Fourmile Sale	E06	83	16	01	0117	5,000	11	8,000	100	600
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Fourmile Sale	L14	83	15	01	0117		11			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Soda Point Sale	E06	84	16	01	0117	5,000	7	5,000	100	600
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Soda Point Sale	L14	84	16	01	0117		7			Planning
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Horse Point Sale	E06	85	16	01	0117	280	5.5	6,000	100	600
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Slims Camp Sale	L14	85	15	01	0117		4			Planning
01842	Middle Fork Face	Little Egypt Sale	L14	84	15	01	0117		2			Planning
01842	Middle Fork Face	Salvage Sale	L14	81	15	01	0117		1			Planning
01842	Middle Fork Face	Salvage Sale	E05	84	15	01	0117	4		100	230	600
01844	Clear Creek	Clear Creek Sale	L14	84	16	01	0117		5			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Kitten Ridge Sale	L14	84	16	01	0117		3			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Pine Knob Sale	L14	83	15	01	0117		4			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Cougar Sale	L14	82	15	01	0117		6			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Lytle Camp Sale	L14	82	16	01	0117		8			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Lookout Butte Sale	L14	82	16	01	0117		4.5			Planning
01844	Clear Creek	Cougar Ridge Sale	L14	81	16	01	0117		18.4			Planning
01847	Mallard Creek	Slide Creek	L14	83	15	01	0117		10			Planning
01847	Mallard Creek	Slide Creek	E05	83	16	01	0117	8,000	10	10,000	100	600
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Nellie Mtn.	L14	84	15	01	0117		9			Planning
01849	Silver Cr-Pilot Knob	Silver Dome	L14	83	16	01	0117		2			Planning
01851	Little Slate Cr	No-Business	E06	85	16	01	0117		13	10,000	100	610
01851	Little Slate Cr	No-Business	L14	85	16	01	0117		13			
01852	John Day	Keating Ridge	L14	83	16	01	0117		1.3			Planning
01852	John Day	Keating Ridge	E05	83	16	01	0117	310	1.3	7,500	100	610
01921	Gospel Hump	Road Construction	L14	81	16	01	0117	13	14.2			Advertised
01921	Gospel Hump	Noble Creek	L14	84	15	01	0117		7			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Noble Creek	E06	84	16	01	0117	3,200	7	7,000	100	600
01921	Gospel Hump	Rhett Creek	L14	82	16	01	0117		8.5			Planning
01921	Gospel Hump	Rhett Creek	E06	82	16	01	0117	2,000	8.5	14,000	100	620
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	16	01	0117	495				Completed
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	15	01	0117	400				Completed
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	16	01	0117	310				Completed
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	16	01	0117	220				Completed
01841	Rackcliff-Gedney	Wildlife Burns	C04	81	16	01	0117	430				Completed

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04153	Toponoe	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	16,000				ES
04154	Bonneville Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	32,000				ES
04155	North Pebble	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	6,000				ES
04161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	81,420				ES
04162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	96,300				ES
04157	Oxford Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	41,400				ES
04615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	15,950				P
04615	Bear Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	2,122				P
04160	Pole Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	6,220				P
04162	Stump Creek	Phosphate	G06	81	16	02	0405	720				P
04615	Bear Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	813				P
04162	Stump Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	252				P
04161	Caribou City	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	1,042				P
04162	Stump Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	12,177				P
04615	Bear Creek	Geothermal	G04	81	16	02	0405	2,300				P
04151	West Mink	Aspen Regeneration	C04	81	15	02	0405	40				Current
04151	West Mink	Mineral Exp. Road	G06	81	16	02	0405		1			Completed
04151	West Mink	Trail Relocation & Const.	L21	81	16	02	0405		2			Current
04152	Scout Mountain	Aspen Regeneration	C04	81	16	02	0405	60				Current
04154	Bonneville Peak	Aspen Regeneration	C04	81	16	02	0405	40				Current
04154	Bonneville Peak	Trail Relocation & Const.	L21	81	16	02	0405	2				Completed
04157	Oxford Mountain	Habitat Improvement	C04	81	16	02	0405	100				Completed
04157	Oxford Mountain	Enclosure	C04	80	16	02	0405	5				Completed
04157	Oxford Mountain	Water Development	D05	80	16	02	0405	1				Completed
04160	Pole Creek	Salvage Program	E06	79	16	02	0405	100		300	230	660
04161	Caribou City	Salvage Program	E06	81	15	02	0405	200		200	230	660
04615	Bear Creek	Pole Sale	E06	81	16	02	0405	30		50	100	660
04615	Bear Creek	Pole Sale	E06	81	16	02	0405	30		50	100	660
04161	Caribou City	Gold Mining	G01	81	16	02	0405	20				Current
04161	Caribou City	Bald Mtn. Oil Well	G02	79	16	02	0405	30				Drilling
04161	Caribou City	Bald Mtn. Supp.	G02	81	16	02	0405	10				Drilling
04161	Caribou City	Road Construction	L12	79	16	02	0405		8			Completed
04161	Caribou City	Range Improvement	D03	79	16	02	0405	500				Completed
04161	Caribou City	Gold Mining	G01	79	16	02	0405	20				Completed
04151	Caribou City	Road Construction	L12	81	16	02	0405	3				Completed
04161	Caribou City	Sagebrush Burn	D03	79	16	02	0405	230				Completed
04162	Stump Creek	Fence	D05	79	16	02	0405		2			Completed
04162	Stump Creek	Range Improvement	D03	79	16	02	0405	300				Completed
04162	Stump Creek	Wildlife Improvement	C09	79	16	02	0405	500				Completed
04151	West Mink	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	18,000				P
04152	Scout Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	26,000				P
04156	Elkhorn Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	44,500				ES
04158	Deep Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	5,360				ES
04111	Gannett Spring Cr	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	18,000				ES
04179	Worm Creek (Ext)	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	22,725				ES
04204	Grouse Peak	Habitat Imp. Wildlife	C04	82	15	02	0406	75				Planned
04204	Grouse Peak	Habitat Imp. Wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	10				Completed

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X4210	Borah Peak	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	83	16	02	0406	500				Planned
X4210	Borah Peak	Upper Pahsimeroi fences	D05	83	15	02	0406	5,303	2			Planned
X4210	Borah Peak	Upper Pahsimeroi water dev.	D05	83	15	02	0406	5,303	1.5			Planned
X4210	Borah Peak	Wet Creek (D-4)	E06	81	16	02	0406	156		712	100	630
04211	King Mountain	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	81	16	02	0406	540				Completed
04211	King Mountain	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	81	16	02	0406	640				Completed
04211	King Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0405	41,600				F
04212	Jumpoff Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0406	9,840				F
04212	Jumpoff Mtn.	Water Dev.	C04	81	16	02	0405	1				Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Little Basin	E06	82	16	02	0406	90	350		100	610
04207	Loon Creek	Little Bute	E06	85	16	02	0405	110	300		100	610
04219	Spring Basin	Kinnikinnic	E06	80	16	02	0406	150		450	230	660
E4202	Camas Creek	Liuk Cr.	E05	80	16	02	0406	75		125	200	640
E4202	Camas Creek	Annie Roonie	E06	80	16	02	0406	150		350	200	660
E4202	Camas Creek	Van Horn	E06	80	16	02	0406	200		500	200	660 (500 MBF)
E4202	Camas Creek	Main Morgan	E06	81	16	02	0406	150		400	200	610
E4202	Camas Creek	Post-Poles	E06	80	16	02	0405	100		200	200	660 (200 MBF)
E4202	Camas Creek	Upper Blowfly	E06	82	16	02	0406	150		500	200	610
E4202	Camas Creek	Two Draws	E06	84	16	02	0406	250		400	200	610
E4202	Camas Creek	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	90				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0405	75				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	150				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Habitat Imp. Wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	40				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Morgan Creek Burn	D03	80	16	02	0406	50				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Eddie Creek Burn	D03	80	16	02	0406	70				Completed
E4202	Camas Creek	Eddie Creek Fence	D05	82	16	02	0406	8,722	.5			Planned
E4202	Camas Creek	Eddie Creek Fence	D05	82	16	02	0406	8,722	1.5			Planned
E4202	Camas Creek	Eddie Creek Fence	D05	82	16	02	0406	8,722	1			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0405	10				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	50				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	260				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	80	16	02	0406	75				Completed
W4503	Lemhi Range	Water Development	C04	82	16	02	0406	2				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Habitat Imp. wildlife	C04	81	15	02	0406	1,280				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Water Dev.(San Felipe)	D05	81	16	02	0406	8,245	1			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Little Morgan Reveg.	D03	83	16	02	0406	300				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Creek Reveg.	D03	80	16	02	0406	600				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Point Plant Control	D03	80	16	02	0406	70				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Creek Burns	D03	80	16	02	0406	200				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Sulphur Creek Burn	D03	82	16	02	0406	200				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Cr. Poison Control	D03	80	16	02	0406	70				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Sulphur Cr. Water Dev.	D05	82	16	02	0405	6,819	2.8			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Sulphur Cr. Fences	D05	80	16	02	0406	6,819	3.3			Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Cr. Troughs	D05	80	16	02	0406	7,350	6.3			Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Lime Cr. Fences	D05	80	16	02	0406	7,350	1.1			Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Water Troughs	D05	83	16	02	0406	300				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Rock Springs	D05	83	16	02	0406	50				Planned

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N4209	Pahsimeroi	Wino Basin Water Dev.	D05	82	16	02	0406	6,379	.8			Planned
N4209	Pansimeroi	Wino Basin Fences	D05	82	16	02	0406	6,379	1			Planned
N4209	Pansimeroi	Wino Basin Rev.	D03	52	16	02	0406	400				Planned
N4209	Pansimeroi	Warm Springs Fence	D05	82	16	02	0406	8,245	.5			Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Warm Spring Water Dev.	D05	82	16	02	0405	9,245	1			Planned
N4209	Pansimeroi	Rock Springs Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0406	3,305	.5			Completed
N4209	Pansimeroi	Lawson Cr. Water Dev.	D03	81	16	02	0405	20,563	2.5			Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Mining	G06	81	16	02	0406	20				Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Mining-uranium	G05	81	16	02	0405	10				Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Mining-roads	L12	81	16	02	0406		12			Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Basin Cr. Range Imp.	D05	81	16	02	0406	50				Completed
04207	Loon Creek	Cape Horn thinning	E05	81	16	02	0406	280			520	Completed
04207	Loon Creek	T.S.-Road Constr.	L14	81	16	02	0405		1.5			Completed
04207	Loon Creek	East Muranda	E06	83	15	02	0406	180		1,000	200	610
04207	Loon Creek	Rankin Creek	E06	84	16	02	0406	80		300	300	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Mining-Roads	L12	81	16	02	0406		3			Completed
04217	Squaw Creek	Mining	G06	81	16	02	0406	150				Completed
04217	Squaw Creek	Timber-Roads	L14	81	16	02	0406		3			Completed
04217	Squaw Creek	Fuels	P11	81	16	02	0406	40				Pending
04217	Squaw Creek	Aspen watershed	F05	81	16	02	0406	40				Complete
04217	Squaw Creek	High Cinnaber	E06	82	16	02	0406	250		1,000	200	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Thompson Breaks	E06	83	16	02	0406	70		200	200	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Ramey Creek	E06	82	16	02	0406	70		200	200	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Martin Creek	E06	84	16	02	0406	80		250	200	610
04217	Squaw Creek	Cyprus #1-4	E06	81	16	02	0406	800		6,500	230	660 (4.5 MBF)
04217	Squaw Creek	Post/Poles	E06	80	16	02	0406	100		200	200	660 (200 MBF)
04218	Greylock	Mining-roads	L12	80	16	02	0406		2			Complete
04218	Greylock	Mining-general	G06	80	16	02	0406	2				Complete
X4066	Sulphur	Habitat Imp. Wildlife	C04	81	16	02	0406	1				Pending
X4066	Sulphur	Fuels Reduction	P12	80	16	02	0406	60				Completed
X4066	Sulphur	Fuels Reduction	P12	81	15	02	0406	60				Pending
X4066	Sulphur	Post/Poles	E06	81	16	02	0406	100		50	200	660 (50 MBF)
X4066	Sulphur	Mosquito Flat Ter.	E06	85	16	02	0406	70		200	200	610
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Minerals - Wino claim	G06	80	16	02	0406	25				Completed
04204	Grouse Peak	Minerals - Penal Gulch	G06	80	16	02	0405	10				Completed
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Minerals - Patterson	G06	83	16	02	0406	5				Planned
N4209	Pahsimeroi	Minerals - Exxon	G05	85	16	02	0406	400				Planned
04502	Taylor Mountain	Morgan Cr. Poison Control	D03	80	15	02	0406	70				Completed
04502	Taylor Mountain	Post/Poles	E06	80	16	02	0405	100		200	100	660 (200 MBF)
W4503	Lemhi Range	Little Morgan Cr. Fences	D05	83	16	02	0406	975	1			Planned
W4503	Lemhi Range	Little Morgan Cr. water dev.	D05	83	16	02	0406	975	1			Planned
W4503	Lemhi Range	Post/Poles	E06	80	16	02	0406	100		200	100	660 (200 MBF)
04601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0406	43,520				B
04601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	82	16	02	0406	42,015				P
E4503	E. Lemhi Range	Wyethia Spray	D03	79	15	02	0405	50				Not Complete
E4503	E. Lemhi Range	Water Development (4)	D05	79	16	02	0406	2				Completed
4209	Pahsimeroi	Oil and Gas	G02	82	16	02	0406	70,400				P

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04210	Borah Peak	Oil and Gas	G02	82	16	02	0406	19,000				P
04503	Lemhi Range	Oil and Gas	G06	82	16	02	0406	3,040				P
04466	Council Mtn.	Fence Construction	D05	80	16	01	0412		1			Complete
04465	Sheep Gulch	Fence Construction	D05	81	16	01	0412	10	4			Under Constr.
04465	Sheep Gulch	Spray/Burn (400 each)	D03	80	16	01	0412	900				Completed
W4455	Lick Creek West	East Slope	E06	83	16	01	0412	2,000	15	10,500	100	620 (Reoffer)
04461	French Creek	Timber Sale-Road	L04	82	16	01	0412	45	9.3			Con. prepared
04461	French Creek	Wildlife Burn	C04	81	16	01	0412	200				Completed
W4451	Needles (West)	Poorman	E06	81	16	01	0412	250	2	1,000	100	530
04464	Cuddy Mountain	Restoration Aerial Seed	F05	80	16	01	0412	250				Complete
04466	Council Mtn.	Desseret Cabin	E06	82	16	01	0412	200	2	3,000	100	530
W4455	Lick Creek W.	Fall Creek	E06	81	16	01	0412	2,100	11.7	10,100	100	630 (Ad 6/81)
04921	Gospel Hump	Republican Flat	L04	82	16	01	0412	20	11			Surveyed
04462	Indian Creek	Steen Cr.	E06	85	16	01	0412	200	4	3,500	100	610
04461	French Creek	French Creek	E06	83	16	01	0412	2,600	13	9,500	100	630
04922	Rapid River	Mickey Cr.	E06	84	16	01	0412	1,200	18	10,000	100	600
W4451	Needles (West)	So. Fk. Kennally	E06	84	16	01	0412	1,800	5	9,000	100	620
04465	Sheep Gulch	Drift Fence	D05	80	16	01	0412		1			Complete
04453	Meadow Creek	Lode Mining	G06	79	16	01	0412	30	1.5			Const.& Dev.
04456	Placer Creek	Lode Mining	G06	79	15	01	0412	10	1			Const.& Dev.
04461	French Creek	Range Trail Construction	D05	79	16	01	0412		3			Complete
W4455	Lick Creek-West	Range Trail Construction	D05	80	16	01	0412		5			Complete
04460	Carey Creek	Wildlife Burn	C04	81	16	01	0412	300				Complete
04922	Rapid River	Hickbear	E06	82	16	01	0412	100	2	1,000	100	610
04062	Snow Bank	County Line	E06	85	16	01	0412	50	1	250	100	600
04465	Sheep Gulch	Salvage Logging	E06	81	16	01	0412	100		300	230	600
04461	French Creek	Mineral Exploration	G06	81	16	01	0412	1	1.5			In Progress
W4455	Lick Creek - West	East Slope	E06	83	16	01	0412	2,000	15	10,500	100	620
E4202	Camas Creek	Prescribed Burning	C04	81	16	02	0413	50				
E4202	Camas Creek	Minerals	G05	80	16	02	0413	10	2			
E4202	Camas Creek	Mine Access Road	J01	80	16	02	0413	12	4			
E4202	Camas Creek	Surface Explor.	G05	80	16	02	0413	5				
E4202	Camas Creek	Surface Explor.	G06	81	15	02	0413	5				
04501	Napolean Ridge	Killer Ridge (1,000 MBF)	E06	80	16	02	0413	1,250		700	100	560
04501	Napolean Ridge	Surface Exploration	G06	80	16	02	0413	4	1			Completed
04501	Napolean Ridge	Surface Exploration	G06	81	16	02	0413	12	2.5			Exploration
04502	Taylor Mountain	Woodswan	E06	81	16	02	0413	950		1,500	100	620
04502	Taylor Mountain	Small Timber Sales	E06	82	16	02	0413	50		100	200	610
04502	Taylor Mountain	Weasel Cr.	E06	84	16	02	0413	2,000		1,000	100	600
04502	Taylor Mountain	Moyer-Salt Cr. 6,000 MBF	E06	84	16	02	0413	8,000		4,000	100	600
04502	Taylor Mtn.	Surface Explor.	G06	82	16	02	0413	20				
E4503	Lemhi Range	Hayden Cr. 1,500 MBF	E06	86	16	02	0413	4,000		1,000	100	600
E4503	Lemhi Range	Big Eightmile	E06	84	16	02	0413	2,000		1,500	100	610
E4503	Lemhi Range	Tobiac Cr 1,500 MBF	E06	85	16	02	0413	2000		1,000	100	600
E4503	Lemhi Range	Bitterbrush Planting	C04	80	16	02	0413	22				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Dev. Pipeline	D05	80	16	02	0413	10	.5			Completed

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIM CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
E4503	Lemni Range	Fence	D05	81	16	02	0413	300	.3			Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Pres. Burn	D03	81	16	02	0413	280				Completed
E4503	Lemni Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	1,200	1			Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	600	.5			Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0413	600	.1			Completed
E4503	Lemni Range	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0413	600	.1			Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	600	.5			Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	1,200	1			Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Unit Fence	D05	83	16	02	0413	600	.5			Planning
E4503	Lemni Range	Water Development	D05	83	16	02	0413	500	.1			Planning
E4503	Lehmi Range	Fence	D05	82	16	02	0413	1,800	1.5			
E4503	Lemni Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0413	1,400				P
E4503	Lemni Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	81	16	02	0413	4,840				ES
E4503	Lemni Range	Activity Fuels	P11	80	16	02	0413	73				Completed
E4503	Lemni Range	Activity Fuels	P11	82	16	02	0413	26				
E4503	Lemni Range	Surface Explor.	G06	80	16	02	0413	11				Completed
E4503	Lemni Range	Surface Explor.	G06	81	16	02	0413	13				Planning
E4504	Panther Creek	Sunshine	E06	84	16	02	0413	12,000		3,500	100	600
E4504	Panther Creek	Gant	E06	86	16	02	0413	4,000		4,000	100	600
E4504	Panther Creek	Surface Explor.	G06	81	16	02	0413	20				In Progress
04506	Jureano	Prescribed Burning	C04	80	16	02	0413	200				Completed
04506	Jureano	Prescribed Burning	C04	81	16	02	0413	120				Completed
04506	Jureano	Prescribed Burn	C04	81	16	02	0413	300				Annual progress
04506	Jureano	Prescribed Burn	C04	79	16	02	0413	260				Completed
04506	Jureano	Mining Activities	G06	80	16	02	0413	1				Operational
04506	Jureano	Geothermal lease	G04	81	16	02	0413	5,760				Planning
04510	Jesse Creek	Bob Moore	E06	83	16	02	0413	1,920		2,000	100	610
04510	Jesse Creek	Water Dev.	D05	84	16	02	0413	4				Planning
04510	Jesse Creek	Nest Structures	C04	81	16	02	0413	1				Completed
04510	Jesse Creek	Surface Exploration	G06	83	16	02	0413	3				Planning
04511	Perreau Cr.	Perreau Cr. 3,000 MBF	E06	85	16	02	0413	4,000		2,000	100	600
04511	Perreau Cr.	Water Dev.	D05	80	16	02	0413	2				Completed
04512	Agency Creek	Plume Creek 2,200 MBF	E06	80	16	02	0413	4,480		2,000	100	630
04512	Agency Creek	Kenney Cr. 2,000 MBF	E06	82	16	02	0413	1,340		1,000	100	620
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Anderson-3 Mile 5,000 MBF	E06	85	16	02	0413	10,000		4,000	100	610
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Water Dev.	D05	83	16	02	0413	.5				Planning
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Surface Exploration	G06	79	16	02	0413	6				Explor. Cont.
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Natural Fuels	P12	81	16	02	0413	150				Completed
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Surface Explor.	G06	80	16	02	0413	5				Completed
04942	Anderson Mtn.	Surface Explor.	G06	82	16	02	0413	6				Planning
04943	West Big Hole	Upper Kenney Cr.	E05	82	16	02	0413	1,340		1,000	100	610
04943	West Big Hole	Carmen Cr. Helo	E06	82	16	02	0413	500		1,000	100	510
04943	West Big Hole	Lower Sheep Cr.	E06	86	16	02	0413	4,450		4,000	100	600
04943	West Big Hole	Fence	D05	80	16	02	0413	10				Completed
04943	West Big Hole	Natural Fuels	P12	80	16	02	0413	150				Completed
04943	West Big Hole	Surface Explor.	G06	80	16	02	0413	2				Continuing
04943	West Big Hole	Mining Op Plans	G06	81	16	02	0413	2				Completed
04943	West Big Hole	Underground Mining	G05	79	16	02	0413	1				Development
04943	West Big Hole	Mineral Operating	G06	79	16	02	0413	1				Completed

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

Idaho Only

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
04944	Goat Mountain	Grizzly Hill	E06	80	16	02	0413	4,160		1,100	100	650
04944	Goat Mountain	Forb Seeding	C04	81	16	02	0413	5				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0413	33,000				P
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Op Plan	G06	81	16	02	0413	1				Planning
04944	Goat Mountain	Bitterbrush Planting	C04	80	16	02	0413	6				Completed
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Op Plan	G06	81	16	02	0413	2				Completed
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Op Plan	G06	80	16	02	0413	3				Completed
04944	Goat Mountain	Mineral Op Plan	G06	79	16	02	0413	1				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Hall-Wildcat	E06	81	16	02	0413	6,000		2,100	100	630
N4945	Italian Peak	Prescribed Burn	C04	80	16	02	0413	168				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Mahogany Rehab.	C04	80	16	02	0413	10				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Prescribed Burn	C04	79	16	02	0413	200				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Mahogany Rehab.	C04	85	16	02	0413	20				Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Streambank Stabil.	C05	82	16	02	0413	10				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Fisheries Check dams	C05	79	16	02	0413	20				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	600				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	600				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	600				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Construction	D05	83	16	02	0413	1,800	1.5			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Construction	D05	83	16	02	0413	600	.5			Planning
N4945	Italian Peak	Mineral Op Plan	G06	79	16	02	0413	2				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Oil and Gas	G02	81	16	02	0413	45,500				P
N4945	Italian Peak	Mineral Op Plan	G06	80	16	02	0413	2				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Phosphate Prospecting	G06	81	16	02	0413	32,282				ES (Patent)
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Spring	D05	79	16	02	0413	2				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Fence Spring	D05	79	16	02	0413	2				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Surface Explor.	G06	79	16	02	0413	1				Completed
N4945	Italian Peak	Water Pipeline	D05	79	16	02	0413	960	.5			Completed
04946	Allan Mountain	MoCona Creek	E06	81	16	02	0413	1,600		3,400	100	630
04946	Allan Mountain	Upper Hammoreants	E06	83	16	02	0413	960		2,000	100	610
04946	Allan Mountain	Salzer Bar	E06	84	16	02	0413	3,000		2,000	100	600
04946	Allan Mountain	Surface Explor.	G06	79	16	02	0413	15				Complete
04946	Allan Mountain	Surface Explor.	G06	81	16	02	0413	1				Exploration
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Slash Burning	P11	81	16	02	0413	5				Planning
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Access road, drilling	G06	82	16	02	0413	5				Planning
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Access Road, Drilling	G06	83	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Access road, drilling	G06	84	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04501	Napoleon Ridge	Access road, drilling	G06	85	16	02	0413	10				Planning
04502	Taylor Mountain	Moyer Basin Plant Cont.	D03	80	16	02	0413	200				Completed
04502	Taylor Mountain	Range Improvement/Maint.	D05	81	16	02	0413	200				Reconstruction
04502	Taylor Mountain	Small Timber Sales	E06	81	16	02	0413	50		100	230	610
04502	Taylor Mountain	Park Creek (1,000) MBF	E06	86	16	02	0413	2,000		500	100	600
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence Construction	D05	79	16	02	0413	600	.5			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence Construction	D05	79	16	02	0413	240	.3			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Fence Spring	D05	79	16	02	0413	2	.1			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Water Pipeline	D05	79	16	02	0413	600	.2			Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Range Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	600				Completed

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
E4503	Lemhi Range	Range Water Development	D05	79	15	02	0413	600	.1			Completed
K4503	Lemhi Range	Range Water Development	D05	79	16	02	0413	600				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Wyethia Spray	D03	79	16	02	0413	34				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Willow Planting	C05	79	16	02	0413	1				Completed
K4503	Lemhi Range	Mineral Operating Plan	G06	79	16	02	0413	4				Completed
E4503	Lemhi Range	Treatment of Activity Fuels	P11	79	16	02	0413	200				Completed
K4503	Lemhi Range	Nest Boxes	C04	81	16	02	0413	38				Planning
E4503	Lemhi Range	Forb Seeding	C04	81	16	02	0413	5				Planning
04583	Mt. Harrison	Sagebrush	C04	83	16	02	0414	100				Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Fence Constr.	D05	80	16	02	0414		2			Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Development(1)	D05	80	15	02	0414					Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Development(1)	D05	80	15	02	0414					Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Developments(2)	D05	80	15	02	0414					Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	81	16	02	0414					Accomplished
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(2)	D05	82	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Water Dev.(1)	D05	84	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Stock Ponds(1)	D05	82	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Stock Ponds(2)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04583	Mt. Harrison	Stock Ponds(1)	D05	84	16	02	0414					Planned
04582	Cache Peak	Fence Constr.	D05	83	16	02	0414		1.5			Planned
04582	Cache Peak	Water Dev.(1)	D05	83	16	02	0414					Planned
04582	Cache Peak	Relocation of trail	L21	83	16	02	0414		3			Planned
04582	Cache Peak	Mine - drilling	G06	80	16	02	0414		2			Accomplished
04588	Sublett	Mineral Leases	G02	81	16	02	0414	7,040				E
04572	Third Fork-Rock Cr.	Recreation Site Constr.	A06	81	16	02	0414	2				
04572	Third Fork-Rock Cr.	Fence Constr.	D05	81	16	02	0414		2			Planned
04572	Third Fork-Rock Cr.	Range Forage Improv.	D03	81	16	02	0414	50				Planned
04572	Third Fork-Rock Cr.	Timber Sale (Firewood)	E05	81	16	02	0414	20		20	230	620
04574	Cottonwood	Fence Constr.	D05	80	16	02	0414		3			Completed
04574	Cottonwood	Range Forage Improv.	D03	81	16	02	0414	100				Completed
04574	Cottonwood	Range Structural Improv.	D05	80	16	02	0414	2				Completed
04574	Cottonwood	Firewood	E06	81	16	02	0414	75		40	230	620
04576	Lone Cedar	Land Exchange	Z99	81	16	02	0414	100				Continuing
04578	Mahogany Butte	Water	D05	81	16	02	0414	2				Completed
04578	Mahogany Butte	Firewood	E06	81	16	02	0414	50		25	230	620
X4553	S. Boise-Yuba	Mining Access Rd.	J01	80	16	02	0414		3			Accomplished
04552	Lime Creek	Minerals	G06	81	16	02	0414	6,490	45			E
04601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	9,600				P
04601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	84,800				ES
04611	Garns Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	103,910				ES
04611	Garns Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	10,880				P
04612	Moody Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	9,190				ES

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
04614	Bald Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	9,440				ES
04614	Bald Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	6,400				P
04614	Bald Mtn.	Phosphate Lease	G06	81	16	02	0415	2,500				ES
04615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	73,740				ES
04615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	4,800				P
04615	Bear Creek	Phosphate Lease	G05	81	16	02	0415	5,120				ES
04615	Bear Creek	Geothermal Lease	G04	81	16	02	0415	14,080				P
04616	Poker Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	16,640				P
04616	Poker Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	1,920				ES
S4945	Italian Peak S.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	8,320				P
S4945	Italian Peak S.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	96,460				ES
04961	Garfield Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	960				P
04961	Garfield Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	26,550				ES
04160	Pole Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	2,680				ES
04161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	2,940				ES
04161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas	G02	81	16	02	0415	6,400				P
04611	Garns Mtn.	Collector	L08	81	16	02	0415		11			Designed
04615	Bear Creek	Collector	L08	81	16	02	0415		15			Planning
04611	Garns Mtn.	Construction	L12	81	16	02	0415		5.5			Designed
04611	Garns Mtn.	Moody Swamp	E06	81	16	02	0415	600		1,200	100	530
04611	Garns Mtn.	Road Constr.	L14	81	16	02	0415		2.2			Planning
04611	Garns Mtn.	Temp. Rd. Constr.	L30	81	16	02	0415		1			Deferred Plan.
04615	Bear Creek	Long Gulch	E06	82	16	02	0415	1,000		1,000	100	610
04615	Bear Creek	Road Constr.	L14	82	16	02	0415		1			Planning
04615	Bear Creek	Temp. Rd. Constr.	L30	82	16	02	0415		1			Deferred Plan.
04160	Pole Creek	Brockman	E06	83	16	02	0415	3,000		1,000	100	600
04611	Garns Mtn.	Grandview II	E06	83	16	01	0415	600		4,200	100	620
04611	Garns Mtn.	Temp. Rd. Constr.	L30	83	16	01	0415		4			Deferred Plan.
04611	Garns Mtn.	Aspen Production Improv.	D03	81	16	02	0415	100				Completed
04611	Garns Mtn.	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0415	1				Completed
04611	Garns Mtn.	Blacktail Pass Watershed	P05	81	16	02	0415	100	.3			Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Fences, gull & plugs	P05	80	16	02	0415	20	2			Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Water Dev.	D05	80	16	02	0415	.3				Completed
04611	Garns Mtn.	Holly Gulch Fence	D05	80	16	02	0415		.6			Completed
04614	Bald Mtn.	Cattle Fence	D05	80	16	02	0415		3			Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Dry Hollow Pipeline	D05	81	16	02	0415		1			Planned
04612	Moody Creek	Fish Creek Trough	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	Reservoirs (7)	D05	81	16	02	0415	4				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	Spring Sage Burn	D03	81	16	02	0415	100				Completed
04615	Bear Creek	7 Reservoirs	D05	81	16	02	0415	4				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	Reservoir (2)	D05	81	16	02	0415	1				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	Trough	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Spring Burn	D03	81	16	02	0415	50				Completed
04615	Bear Creek	5 Troughs	D05	81	16	02	0415	2				Planned
04614	Bald Mtn.	Antelope Creek Trough	D05	80	16	02	0415	.3				Completed
04614	Bald Mtn.	Antelope Cr. Reservoir	D05	80	16	02	0415	1				Completed

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	ST	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOLUME (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
04615	Bear Creek	3 troughs	D05	81	16	02	0415	1				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	Pipeline & Trough	D05	81	16	02	0415	1	.50			Extension
04615	Bear Creek	Lone Pine Reservoir	D05	81	16	02	0415	1				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	Pipeline & 4 troughs	D05	81	16	02	0415	1	.5			Planned
04601	Diamond Peak	Timberline Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Incomplete
04501	Diamond Peak	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Completed
04601	Diamond Peak	Water Dev.	D05	81	16	02	0415	.3				Incomplete
04601	Diamond Peak	Meadow Can. Fence	D05	81	16	02	0415		.1			Incomplete
04601	Diamond Peak	Rocky Can. Fence	D05	80	16	02	0415		.1			Completed
04601	Diamond Peak	Sagebrush Burn	D03	81	16	02	0415	300				Planning
04601	Diamond Creek	Sagebrush Burn	D05	81	16	02	0415	1,500				Completed
04601	Diamond Peak	Forest Boundary Fence	D05	78	16	02	0415		5			Completed
04601	Diamond Peak	Forest Boundary Fence	D05	79	16	02	0415		5.5			Completed
04611	Garns Mountain	Grandview I	E06	85	16	02	0415	590		4,200	230	610
04611	Garns Mountain	Road Construction	L14	85	16	02	0415		10			Survey
04611	Garns Mountain	Temp. Road Construction	L30	85	16	02	0415		1			Deferred Planning
04611	Garns Mountain	Kirkham Hollow I	E06	85	16	02	0415	160		1,800	230	600
04611	Garns Mountain	Road Construction	L14	85	16	02	0415		4.5			In Progress
04611	Garns Mountain	Temp. Road Construction	L30	85	16	02	0415		1			Deferred Planning
04611	Garns Mountain	Firewood	E06	81	16	02	0415	2,000		5,000	230	660 (50 MBF)
04611	Garns Mountain	Thinning	E05	81	16	02	0415	200			521	630
04612	Moody Creek	Service Contract	E06	81	16	02	0415	1,000		500	230	610
04612	Moody Creek	Firewood Free Use	E06	81	16	02	0415	6,000		2,500	230	660 (25 MBF)
04161	Caribou City	Hoffman	E06	85	16	02	0415	600		1,500	100	610
04615	Bear Creek	Deer Creek	E06	83	16	02	0415	1,000		1,000	200	600
04611	Garns Mountain	Thinning (1982)	E05	82	16	02	0415	150			521	610
04612	Moody Creek	Livestock Access Trail	D05	81	16	02	0415	2,000	7			Completed
04614	Bald Mountain	Access Trail	D05	80	16	02	0415		1			Completed
04614	Bald Mountain	Ballys Hole Wyethia	D03	82	16	02	0415	100				Planned
04614	Bald Mountain	Antelope Creek Reservoir	D05	82	16	02	0415	400				Completed
04615	Bear Creek	Brookman Creek Burn	D03	82	16	02	0415	1,500				Planned
04615	Bear Creek	O&G Drilling	G02	82	16	02	0415	2	7			Planning

TIMBER VOLUME
for
RARE II NON-WIDLERNESS

(April 16, 1979 - June 1, 1981)

Region	Volume (MBF) Planned * (All E06)	Volume (MBF) Advertized (640 - 650)	Volume (MBF) Sold (660)	Volume (MBF) Harvested (Completed + 660 MBF)
Idaho	741,178	10,825	29,116	3,954

Tony

AUG 25 1981

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES AUG 24 1981

RECEIVED
AUG 31 1981
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

Honorable James A. McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
  and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As a followup to our report on S. 842, we are providing for Committee use a technical document that lists remaining wilderness proposals and further planning areas. Part 1 identifies National Forest System lands which have to date been designated as wilderness and National Forest System lands which were recommended by the Second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) for wilderness designation but upon which no congressional action has yet been taken. The second part identifies the National Forest System lands which were recommended as Further Planning Areas by RARE II. Part 3 lists National Forest System lands proposed as new wildernesses or as additions to existing wildernesses by RARE II or by statutorily mandated studies which have been completed and upon which no congressional action has yet been taken. This listing of wilderness proposals identifies individual roadless areas or a combination of areas listed in Part 1 that comprise each wilderness proposal.

The enclosed document is an updating of the Executive Communication of May 2, 1979, and reflects (1) actions taken by the 96th Congress and (2) minor data corrections. This document does not include a reevaluation of the 1979 wilderness recommendations. It should be noted that inclusion of an area on this list does not necessarily imply endorsement by this Administration of the status listed.

The Administration has recently testified on House bills affecting RARE II areas in the States of Washington and California. After a careful review, the Administration supported most of the RARE II recommendations in both Washington and California. For Washington, we recommended that the Cougar Lakes area and a small area adjacent to the Glacier Peak Wilderness not be designated as wilderness. For California, we recommended that the Red Butte and Boundary Peaks areas and an area adjacent to the Marble Mountain Wilderness in California not be designated as wilderness.

We intend carefully to consider and to evaluate each legislative proposal which would add areas to the Wilderness System. Our recommendations may differ from those contained in the May 2, 1979, transmittal as updated by the enclosed document.

We recommend that this document be used and referred to in the development of any legislation evolving from the RARE II process in order to avoid any future questions regarding the status of specific areas.

Sincerely,

John B. Crowell, Jr.

John B. Crowell, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Natural Resources & Environment

Enclosure

REMAINING WILDERNESS PROPOSALS AND FURTHER PLANNING AREAS

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II)
(After Action by 96th Congress)

PART 1 - List of Existing Wildernesses and Remaining RARE II Areas Recommended for Wilderness as of 5/2/79.

PART 2 - List of Further Planning Areas Identified by RARE II.

PART 3 - Remaining Wilderness Proposals - Individual roadless areas or a combination of areas listed in part 1 that comprise each wilderness proposal.

Prepared by
Forest Service - USDA
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

AUGUST 1981

Existing Wildernesses
&
Recommended Wildernesses [1]
(by States)

August 1981

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[1] Areas Remaining from RARE II 5/2/79 Recommendations

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
AL	WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD		SIPSEY	12726	12646
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)					
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08063	REED BRAKE	686	686
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08068 *	SIPSEY ADDITION	1864	1725
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08208 *	SIPSEY ADDITION	5309	5309
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
AK	TONGASS		ADMIRALTY IS. NTL. MON.	900000	900000
AK	TONGASS		CORONATION ISLAND	19122	19122
AK	TONGASS		ENDICOTT RIVER	94000	94000
AK	TONGASS		MAURILLE ISLANDS	4424	4424
AK	TONGASS		MISTY FIORDS NTL. MON.	2136000	2136000
AK	TONGASS		PETERSBURG CREEK-DUN.SALT CH	50000	50000
AK	TONGASS		RUSSELL FIORD	307000	307000
AK	TONGASS		SOUTH BARANOF	314000	314000
AK	TONGASS		SO. PRINCE OF WALES	97000	97000
AK	TONGASS		STIKINE-LE CONTE	443000	443000
AK	TONGASS		TEBENKOF BAY	65000	65000
AK	TONGASS		TRACY ARM-FORDS TERROR	656000	656000
AK	TONGASS		WARREN ISLAND	11353	11353
AK	TONGASS		WEST CHICHAGOF-YAKOBI	265000	265000
			STATE TOTAL	5361899	5361899
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
AZ	CORONADO		CHIRICAHUA	18000	18000
AZ	CORONADO		GALIURO	52717	52717
AZ	TONTO		MAZATZAL	205346	205242
AZ	APACHE		MT. BALDY	6975	6975
AZ	PRESCOTT		PINE MTN.	8611	8611
AZ	TONTO		PINE MTN.	11450	11450
		Sub-Total		20061	20061

* Indicates another part of the area is located in an adjacent unit or units.

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
AZ	CORONADO N.F.		PUSCH RIDGE	56933	56933
AZ	TONTO		SIERRA ANCHA	20850	20850
AZ	TONTO		SUPERSTITION	124140	124117
AZ	COCONINO		SYCAMORE CANYON	21000	20995
AZ	KAIBAB		" "	7125	7125
AZ	PRESCOTT		" "	19637	19637
		Sub-Total		47762	47757
		STATE TOTAL		552784	552652

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS 5/2/79

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
AZ	APACHE-SITGRAVES	P3169 *	BLUE RANGE ADD.	1200	1200
AZ	APACHE-SITGRAVES	A3139 *	LOWER SAN FRANCISCO	6400	6400
AZ	APACHE-SITGRAVES	NF900 *	BLUE RANGE ADD. PA	163751	163751
AZ	COCONINO	03049	SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS	14600	14600
AZ	COCONINO	03050 *	KENDRICK MOUNTAIN	2200	2200
AZ	COCONINO	03053	RED ROCK SECRET MOUNTAIN	41400	41400
AZ	CORONADO	A3126	RINCON MOUNTAINS CSA	39700	39700
AZ	CORONADO	03113	MT. WRIGHTSON	25200	25200
AZ	CORONADO	03109	CHIRICAHUA ADD.	68000	68000
AZ	CORONADO	03121	SANTA TERESA	27200	27200
AZ	CORONADO	03117	MILLER PEAK	19500	19500
AZ	KAIBAB	03050 *	KENDRICK MOUNTAIN	4300	4300
AZ	KAIBAB	A3062	SADDLE MOUNTAIN	38200	38200
AZ	KAIBAB	A3060	KANAB CREEK	59000	59000
AZ	PRESCOTT	03084	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	8500	8500
AZ	PRESCOTT	03085	CASTLE CREEK	25800	25800
AZ	PRESCOTT	03080	JUNIPER MESA	8300	8300

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
AR	OUACHITA		CANEY CREEK	14344	14344
AR	OZARK		UPPER BUFFALO	10542	10242
		STATE TOTAL		24886	24586

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS 5/2/79

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
AR	OUACHITA	08005 *	UPPER KIAMICHI RIVER	300	300
AR	OUACHITA	08084 *	BLACK FORK MOUNTAIN	7583	7503

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
AR	OZARK-ST.FRANCIS	08073	HURRICANE CREEK	15177	15057
AR	OZARK-ST.FRANCIS	08003	UPPER BUFFALO ADDITION	1504	1504

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
CA	CLEVELAND		AGUA TIBIA	15933	15933
CA	LASSEN		CARIBOU	18825	18825
CA	SAN BERNADINO		CUCAMONGA	8581	8581
CA	ELDORADO		DESOLATION	63475	63475
CA	SEQUOIA		DOME LAND	62686	62686
CA	STANISLAUS		EMIGRANT	106131	106091
CA	INYO		GOLDEN TROUT	194338	192561
CA	SEQUOIA		GOLDEN TROUT	111146	110746
		Sub-Total		305484	303307
CA	INYO		HOOVER	9528	9507
CA	TOIYABE		HOOVER	39094	39094
		Sub-Total		48622	48601
CA	INYO		JOHN MUIR	228544	228366
CA	SIERRA		JOHN MUIR	271509	271309
		Sub-Total		500053	499675
CA	SIERRA		KAISER	22700	22700
CA	KLAMATH		MARBLE MOUNTAIN	214449	213728
CA	INYO		MINARETS	59710	59708
CA	SIERRA		MINARETS	47672	47672
		Sub-Total		107382	107380
CA	ELDORADO		MOKELUMNE	40364	40364
CA	STANISLAUS		MOKELUMNE	9097	9097
		Sub-Total		49461	49461
CA	ANGELES		SAN GABRIEL	36118	36118
CA	SAN BERNARDINO		SAN GORGONIO	35249	35222
CA	SAN BERNARDINO		SAN JACINTO	21950	21140
CA	LOS PADRES		SAN RAFAEL	149170	149040
CA	LOS PADRES		SANTA LUCIA	19218	18630
CA	MODOC		SOUTH WARNER	68540	68445
CA	LASSEN		THOUSAND LAKES	16335	16335
CA	LOS PADRES		VENTANA	164503	161005
CA	MENDOCINO		YOLLA BOLLY-MIDDLE EEL	74388	74264
CA	SHASTA-TRINITY		YOLLA BOLLY-MIDDLE EEL	38640	37560
		Sub-Total		113028	111824
		STATE TOTAL		2147893	2138202

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
CA	ANGELES	A5174	CUCAMONGA ADDITION	4400	4400
CA	ANGELES	05004	FISH CANYON	32900	32900
CA	ANGELES	Z5307 *	SHEEP MOUNTAIN CSA	30400	30100
CA	CLEVELAND	05022	PINE CREEK	13100	13100
CA	ELDORADO	A5024	MOKELUMNE ADDITION	800	640
CA	INYO	A5047 *	MINARET ADDITION	6200	6200
CA	INYO	05032 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	29380	29220
CA	INYO	05057	DEEP WELLS	7590	7590
CA	INYO	05048 *	MINARET ADDITION	1830	1830
CA	INYO	05043 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	1210	1210
CA	INYO	05044 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	620	620
CA	INYO	05989 *	EXCELSIOR	46700	46380
CA	INYO	W5058 *	BOUNDARY PEAK	50200	49900
CA	INYO	05042 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	3040	3040
CA	INYO	05041 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	1310	1310
CA	INYO	05036 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	2730	2730
CA	INYO	05030 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	11380	11380
CA	INYO	05031 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	14400	14400
CA	KLAMATH	A5079 *	TRINITY ALPS ADDITION	9971	9971
CA	KLAMATH	A5701 *	SISKIYOU	65088	65088
CA	KLAMATH	A5077 *	MARBLE MTN. ADDITION	7065	6465
CA	KLAMATH	A5070 *	MARBLE MTN. ADDITION	1359	1359
CA	KLAMATH	A5074 *	MARBLE MTN. ADDITION	13800	13800
CA	KLAMATH	05703 *	RED BUTTE	11950	11870
CA	KLAMATH	NF 906 *	TRINITY ALPS PA	24944	24734
CA	LASSEN	A5098	ISHI	43100	41600
CA	LASSEN	05086 *	LASSEN VOLCANIC	3600	3600
CA	LASSEN	05090	CINDER BUTTE	15500	15500
CA	LASSEN	05091 *	CARIBOU ADDITION	900	900
CA	LASSEN	A5095 *	CARIBOU ADDITION	900	900
CA	LASSEN	05087 *	THOUSAND LAKE ADDITION	3400	3400
CA	LASSEN	05088 *	THOUSAND LAKE ADDITION	3600	3600
CA	LASSEN	05083	TIMBERED CRATER	4400	4400
CA	LASSEN	05092 *	LASSEN VOLCANIC	300	300
CA	LOS PADRES	05119	SAN RAFAEL	2000	2000
CA	LOS PADRES	A5124	MADULCE	67000	66850
CA	LOS PADRES	05277	VENTANA ADDITION	2900	2750
CA	MENDOCINO	A5144	SNOW MOUNTAIN CSA	25600	25000

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
CA	MODOC	05161 *	SOUTH WARNER ADDITION	300	300
CA	MODOC	05159 *	SOUTH WARNER ADDITION	200	200
CA	MODOC	05158 *	SOUTH WARNER ADDITION	370	370
CA	MODOC	05157 *	SOUTH WARNER ADDITION	400	400
CA	MODOC	A5160 *	SOUTH WARNER ADDITION	670	670
CA	ROGUE RIVER	W6703 *	RED BUTTE	13470	13470
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	A5189	PYRAMID PEAK	17100	10200
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	05193 *	SAN JACINTO ADDITION	5000	5000
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	05184 *	SAN GORGONIA ADDITION	500	500
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	05185 *	SAN GORGONIA ADDITION	600	600
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	05190 *	SAN JACINTO ADDITION	5300	5000
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	05191 *	SAN JACINTO ADDITION	800	800
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	05192 *	SAN JACINTO ADDITION	100	100
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	A5187 *	SAN GORGONIA ADDITION	22000	20400
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	05180	GRANITE PEAK	10600	10600
CA	SEQUOIA	NF 904 *	JOHN MUIR ADD.	15233	15233
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	W5803 *	TRINITY ALPS ADD.	481	481
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	A5228 *	TRINITY ALPS ADDITION	11988	11988
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	05801 *	TRINITY ALPS ADDITION	1197	1197
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	05802 *	TRINITY ALPS ADDITION	467	467
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	A5219	CASTLE CRAGS	11211	8811
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	A5218 *	TRINITY ALPS ADDITION	3184	3184
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	A5231	MT SHASTA	26830	16960
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	A5800 *	TRINITY ALPS ADDITION	893	893
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	NF 906 *	TRINITY ALPS PA	251721	228086
CA	SIERRA	A5198 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	5332	5332
CA	SIERRA	05245 *	JOHN MUIR ADDITION	19830	19730
CA	SIERRA	A5047 *	MINARET ADD.	42270	42270
CA	SIERRA	NF 904 *	JOHN MUIR ADD.	15456	15456
CA	SISKIYOU	A6701 *	SISKIYOU	4950	4950
CA	SIX RIVERS	A5701 *	SISKIYOU	31395	31395
CA	SIX RIVERS	05253	YOLLA BOLLY ADDITION	100	100
CA	SIX RIVERS	NF 906 *	TRINITY ALPS	14309	14309
CA	STANISLAUS	05662	EMIGRANT ADDITION	6100	6080
CA	STANISLAUS	C5986 *	CARSON ICEBERG	95300	95300
CA	TOIYABE	N4986 *	CARSON-ICEBERG	90890	86670
CA	TOIYABE	W4662 *	HOOVER ADDITION	44585	44585
CA	TOIYABE	04666 *	HOOVER ADDITION	4575	4575

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
CO	UNCOMPAHGRE		BIG BLUE	97700	97700
CO	ROOSEVELT		CACHE LA POUDRE	9400	9400

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
CO	GUNNISON		COLLEGIATE PEAKS	48000	48000
CO	SAN ISABEL		COLLEGIATE PEAKS	81450	81450
CO	WHITE RIVER		COLLEGIATE PEAKS	30450	30450
		Sub-total		159900	159900
CO	ROOSEVELT		COMMANCHE PEAK	67500	67300
CO	ARAPAHO-ROOSEVELT		EAGLE NEST	82810	82743
CO	WHITE RIVER		EAGLE NEST	51105	50945
		Sub-total		133915	133688
CO	ROUTT		FLAT TOPS	38870	38870
CO	WHITE RIVER		FLAT TOPS	196360	196165
		Sub-total		235230	235035
CO	SAN ISABEL		HOLY CROSS	9020	8960
CO	WHITE RIVER		HOLY CROSS	107580	107580
		Sub-total		116600	116540
CO	WHITE RIVER		HUNTER FRYINGPAN	74450	74250
CO	ARAPAHO-ROOSEVELT		INDIAN PEAKS	71045	70525
CO	GUNNISON		LAGARITA	84322	84322
CO	RIO GRANDE		LAGARITA	24164	24164
		Sub-total		108486	108486
CO	GM-UMP-GUN		LIZARD HEAD	18600	18600
CO	SAN JUAN		LIZARD HEAD	21400	21400
		Sub-total		40000	40000
CO	PIKE		LOST CREEK	106000	106000
CO	WHITE RIVER		MAROON BELLS-SNOWMASS	154489	154220
CO	GUNNISON		MAROON BELLS-SNOWMASS	19840	19840
		Sub-total		174329	174060
CO	ARAPAHO		MOUNT EVANS	38330	38330
CO	PIKE		MOUNT EVANS	34670	34670
		Sub-total		73000	73000
CO	SAN ISABEL		MOUNT MASSIVE	26000	26000
CO	UNCOMPAHGRE		MOUNT SNEFFELS	16200	16200
CO	ROUTT		MOUNT ZIRKEL	140972	140892
CO	ROOSEVELT		NEOTA	9900	9900
CO	ROUTT		NEOTA	320	320
		Sub-total		10220	10220
CO	ARAPAHO		NEVER SUMMER	7800	7400
CO	ROUTT		NEVER SUMMER	6300	6300
		Sub-total		14100	13700

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
CO	GUNNISON		RAGGEDS	40000	40000
CO	WHITE RIVER		RAGGEDS	28000	28000
		Sub-total		68000	68000
CO	ARAPAHO-ROOSEVELT		RAWAH	74824	74304
CO	ROUTT		RAWAH	1600	1600
		Sub-total		76424	75904
CO	SAN JUAN		SOUTH SAN JUAN	45000	45000
CO	RIO GRANDE		SOUTH SAN JUAN	88463	88453
		Sub-total		133463	133463
CO	RIO GRANDE		WEMINUCHE	168987	168940
CO	SAN JUAN		WEMINUCHE	298625	294284
		Sub-total		467612	463224
CO	GUNNISON		WEST ELK	194412	194412
		STATE TOTAL		2614958	2569029
		RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)			
CO	ROUTT	A2080 *	PLATTE RIVER	720	720
		NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM			
FL	APALACHICOLA		BRADWELL BAY	23432	23432
		RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS 5/2/79			
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	08010	BIG GUM SWAMP	13600	13600
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	A8011	ALEXANDER SPRINGS CREEK	11900	11900
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	B8011	BILLIES BAY	3120	3120
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	08008	MUD SWAMP	7100	7100
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	L8309	JUNIPER PRAIRE	13260	13222
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	08308	BRADWELL BAY ADD CSA	1171	1171
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	08109	LITTLE LAKE GEORGE	3040	3040
		NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM			
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE		COHUTTA	32307	32307
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE		ELLICOTT ROCK(See N.C., S.C.)	181	181
		STATE TOTAL		32488	32488

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
		RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)			
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	A8025 *	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	14570	14570
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	A8028	RAVEN CLIFF	9330	9330
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	A8031 *	ELLICOTT ROCK ADD.	1750	1750
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	08146 *	BRASSTOWN	4820	4820
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	08149 *	BRASSTOWN	7850	7850
	NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM				
ID	NEZPERCE		GOSPEL HUMP	206000	205900
ID	NEZPERCE		HELLS CANYON (ALSO IN OREGON)	59900	59900
ID	PAYETTE			24200	23900
		Sub-total		84100	83800
ID	BITTERROOT		RIVER OF NO RETURN	191075	191075
ID	BOISE		RIVER OF NO RETURN	324461	320079
ID	CHALLIS		RIVER OF NO RETURN	431800	431214
ID	NEZPERCE		RIVER OF NO RETURN	110863	110863
ID	PAYETTE		RIVER OF NO RETURN	785633	781974
ID	SALMON		RIVER OF NO RETURN	396106	394944
		Sub-total		2239938	2230149
ID	BOISE		SAWTOOTH	150071	150071
ID	CHALLIS		SAWTOOTH	12020	12020
ID	SAWTOOTH		SAWTOOTH	54997	54997
		Sub-total		217088	217088
ID	BITTERROOT		SELWAY-BITTERROOT (SEE MT.)	270374	270321
ID	CLEARWATER		" " " "	259165	259165
ID	NEZPERCE		" " " "	559699	559531
		Sub-total		1089238	1089017
		STATE TOTAL		3836364	3825954
		RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)			
ID	BOISE	E4061 *	SAWTOOTH WLD. ADD. CSA	14305	14305
ID	BOISE	E4451 *	LICK CREEK SOUTH	5124	5124
ID	BOISE	L4BAA	STEEL MTN	22848	22848
ID	IDAHO PANHANDLE	A1125	SELKIRK CREST	24276	24276
ID	IDAHO PANHANDLE	A1300 *	MALLARD LARKIN	13975	13975
ID	IDAHO PANHANDLE	A1981 *	SALMO PRIEST	14678	14678
ID	IDAHO PANHANDLE	B1300 *	MALLARD LARKIN	51487	51187
ID	IDAHO PANHANDLE	B1662 *	SCOTTSMAN PEAK	10968	9658
ID	IDAHO PANHANDLE	C1300 *	MALLARD LARKIN	13323	13120

ACTIVITY DELAYS ON RARE II

NONWILDERNESS AREAS

(IDAHO ONLY)

(as of June 1, 1981)

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS ANND OPPOSITION
01129	Trestle Peak	Strong Creek Tbr. Sale	16	0104	Administrative Appeal	Comm. of East Hope Idaho
01150	Mosquito Fly	Road Construction	16	0104	Administrative Appeal	Idaho State Fish & Game
D1300	Mallard Larking	Road Construction	16	0104	Administrative Appeal	Idaho State Fish & Game
01849	Slvr. Cr-Pilot Knob	Timber Sale Road Constr.	16	0117	Threatened Appeals	Idaho State Fish & Game
01921	Gospel Hump	Jersey-Jack Rd. Constr.	16	0117	Administrative Appeal	D J Grim & ID Env. Council
01921	Gospel Hump	Timber Sale	16	0117	Threatened Appeals	ID Envir. Cncil-Sierra Clb.
01922	Rapid River	Timber Sale	16	0117	Threatened Appeals	ID Envir. Cncil-Sierra Clb.
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Timber Sale	16	0117	Threatened Appeals	ID Envir. Cncil-Sierra Clb.
04461	French Creek	French Creek Tbr. Sale	16	0412	Lawsuit	Idaho Wildlife Federation
E4503	Lemhi Range	Everson Creek Tbr. Sale	16	0413	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
ID	CLEARWATER	B1305	MOOSE MOUNTAIN	18373	18373
ID	CLEARWATER	C1309	LAKES	3971	3971
ID	CLEARWATER	P1300 *	MALLARD LARKIN	67910	67910
ID	CLEARWATER	Q1301	GREAT BURN	100100	98760
ID	CARIBOU	I4179	WORM CREEK	15770	15770
ID	CHALLIS	I4210 *	BORAH PEAK	119675	119675
ID	CHALLIS	N4201	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	44369	44369
ID	CHALLIS	W4503	LEMHI	93068	93068
ID	PAYETTE	E4451 *	LICK CREEK SOUTH	90124	86924
ID	PAYETTE	M4455	LICK CREEK NORTH	62750	61470
ID	KOOTENAI	B1662 *	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	506	506
ID	SALMON	A4503 *	LEMHI	75397	75397
ID	SAWTOOTH	E4061 *	SAWTOOTH WLD. ADD. CSA	17830	17830
ID	SAWTOOTH	I4553	SMOKY MOUNTAIN	87320	87320
ID	SAWTOOTH	N4201 *	PIONEER MOUNTAINS	60320	60320
ID	TARGHEE	04963 *	LIONHEAD	14400	14400

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)

IL	SHAWNEE	09104	CLEAR SPRINGS	4777	4717
IL	SHAWNEE	09105	BALD KNOB	6209	5850
IL	SHAWNEE	09100	GARDEN OF THE GODS	4373	3804
IL	SHAWNEE	09098	CRAB ORCHARD	1204	722

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)

IN	HOOSIER	09340	GRUBB RIDGE	6420	6408
IN	HOOSIER	09341	COPE HOLLOW	3611	3611

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

KY	DANIEL BOONE		BEAVER CREEK	4791	4756

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)

KY	DANIEL BOONE	L8039	CLIFTY	13260	11222

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
LA	KISATCHIE		KISATCHIE	8700	8700
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)					
MI	HIAWATHA	09198	MISSAWINOGONG	378	378
MI	HIAWATHA	09197	GOVERNMENT ISLAND	214	214
MI	HIAWATHA	09190	HORSESHOE BAY	4060	3900
MI	HIAWATHA	09189	CARP RIVER	11510	11350
MI	HURON-MANISTEE	09148	NORDHOUSE DUNES	2914	2834
MI	OTTAWA	09014 *	STURGEON GORGE CSA	12025	10131
MI	OTTAWA	09210 *	STURGEON GORGE	4741	4718
MI	OTTAWA	A9211	SYLVANIA	18329	18329
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
MN	SUPERIOR		BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AR.	1084105	793039
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
MO	MARK TWAIN		BELL MOUNTAIN	8230	8230
MO	MARK TWAIN		DEVILS BACKBONE	6754	6754
MO	MARK TWAIN		HERCULES -GLADES	12315	12314
MO	MARK TWAIN		ROCKPILE MOUNTAIN	3917	3917
MO	MARK TWAIN		PINEY CREEK	8359	8359
		STATE TOTAL		39575	39574
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
MT	CUSTER		ABSAROKA-BEARTOOTH	345694	345589
MT	GALLATAIN		ABSAROKA-BEARTOOTH	575890	574788
		Sub-total		921584	920377
MT	BEAVERHEAD		ANACONDA-PINTLER	72537	72537
MT	BITTERROOT		ANACONDA-PINTLER	41162	41162
MT	DEERLODGE		ANACONDA-PINTLER	44817	44175
		Sub-total		158516	157874
MT	FLATHEAD		BOB MARSHALL	709356	709356
MT	LEWIS & CLARK		BOB MARSHALL	300000	300000
		Sub-total		1009356	1009356

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
MT	KANIKSU		CABINET MOUNTAINS	44320	44320
MT	KOOTENAI		CABINET MOUNTAINS	49952	49952
		Sub-total		94272	94272
MT	HELENA		GATES OF THE MTS.	28562	28562
MT	FLATHEAD		GREAT BEAR	286700	286700
MT	FLATHEAD		MISSION MOUNTAINS	73877	73877
MT	LOLO		RATTLESNAKE	33000	20000
MT	HELENA		SCAPEGOAT	80697	80697
MT	LEWIS & CLARK		SCAPEGOAT	84407	84407
MT	LOLO		SCAPEGOAT	74832	74192
		Sub-total		239936	239296
MT	BITTERROOT		SELWAY-BITTERROOT (Also in ID)	241676	241336
MT	LOLO		" " "	9767	7557
		Sub-total		251443	248893
MT	LOLO		WELCOME CREEK	28135	28135
		STATE TOTAL		3125381	3107342
		RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)			
MT	BEAVERHEAD	B1001 *	ANACONDA-PINTLER ADD.	7027	7027
MT	BEAVERHEAD	I1943	BIG HOLE	56518	56462
MT	BEAVERHEAD	01008	TORREY PEAK	87746	87746
MT	BITTERROOT	M1845 *	SELWAY BITTERROOT ADD.	12600	12600
MT	BITTERROOT	S1BAA *	SELWAY BITTERROOT ADD.	12800	12700
MT	BITTERROOT	01061 *	SELWAY BITTERROOT ADD.	9600	9600
MT	BITTERROOT	01062 *	SELWAY BITTERROOT ADD.	8598	8598
MT	BITTERROOT	01063 *	SELWAY BITTERROOT ADD.	2867	2867
MT	BITTERROOT	01064 *	SELWAY BITTERROOT ADDITION	3233	3233
MT	BITTERROOT	01065 *	ANACONDA-PINTLER ADD.	700	700
MT	BITTERROOT	01066 *	ANACONDA-PINTLER ADD.	1175	1175
MT	IDAHO PANHANDLE	B1662 *	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	12680	12680
MT	CUSTER	01362	LOST WATER	9500	9500
MT	CUSTER	01373	TONGUE RIVER	16600	16600
MT	DEERLODGE	01427 *	ANACONDA-PINTLER ADD.	6065	6065
MT	GALLATIN	01545 *	NORTH ABSAROKA ADD.	550	480
MT	GALLATIN	01914 *	NORTH ABSAROKA ADD.	507	427
MT	GALLATIN	01963 *	LIONHEAD	20899	20899

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
MT	HELENA	F1485 *	SCAPEGOAT ADD.	6300	6300
MT	HELENA	W1610	GATES OF THE MTN. ADD.	9272	9272
MT	HELENA	NF920	SPANISH PEAK (PRIM)	63300	63300
MT	KOOTENAI	A1662 *	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	25960	25960
MT	KOOTENAI	B1662 *	SCOTCHMAN PEAKS	21776	21776
MT	KOOTENAI	B1676 *	CABINET MTS. ADD.	6510	6510
MT	KOOTENAI	C1670 *	CABINET MTS. ADD..	8250	8250
MT	KOOTENAI	C1681 *	CABINET MTS. ADD.	442	442
MT	KOOTENAI	01682 *	CABINET MTS. ADD.	382	382
MT	LEWIS & CLARK	F1485 *	SCAPEGOAT ADD.	32000	32000
MT	LEWIS & CLARK	T1485 *	BOB MARSHALL ADD.	2400	2400
MT	LEWIS & CLARK	U1485 *	BOB MARSHALL ADD.	3255	3255
MT	LEWIS & CLARK	W1485 *	BOB MARSHALL ADD.	25649	25649
MT	LOLO	B1485 *	BOB MARSHALL ADD.	3825	3825
MT	LOLO	D1301 *	GREAT BURN	12600	12600
MT	LOLO	Q1301 *	GREAT BURN	65197	65097
MT	LOLO	Q1485 *	BOB MARSHALL-SCAPEGOAT ADD.	65385	65385
MT	LOLO	Q1807	SLIDE ROCK	60050	60050

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)

MS	NF IN MISSISSIPPI	08311	BLACK CREEK	4560	4520
MS	NF IN MISSISSIPPI	08312	LEAF	940	940

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)

NB	NEBRASKA	02001 *	PINE RIDGE	6388	6388

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)

ND	CUSTER	L1DAU	TWIN BUTTES NG	7366	7366

NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN		GREAT GULF	5552	5552
NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN		PRESIDENTIAL RANGE-DRY RIVER	20380	20380
		STATE TOTAL		25932	25932

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)

NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN	A9069	PRESIDENTIAL DRY-R ADD.	6884	6884
NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN	A9067	SANDWICH RANGE	26159	26159

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
NM	GILA		ALDO LEOPOLD	211300	211300
NM	CIBOLA		APACHE KID	45000	45000
NM	APACHE		BLUE RANGE	14000	14000
NM	GILA		BLUE RANGE	16000	16000
		Sub-total		30000	30000
NM	LINCOLN		CAPITAN MOUNTAINS	34000	34000
NM	CARSON		CHAMA RIVER CANYON	2900	2900
NM	SANTA FE		CHAMA RIVER CANYON	47400	47360
		Sub-total		50300	50260
NM	CARSON		CRUCES BASIN	18000	18000
NM	SANTA FE		DOME	5200	5200
NM	GILA		GILA	569792	569600
NM	CARSON		LATIR PEAK	20000	20000
NM	CIBOLA		MANZANO MOUNTAIN	37195	36875
NM	CARSON		PECOS	24736	24736
NM	SANTA FE		PECOS	198597	198597
		Sub-total		223333	223333
NM	CIBOLA		SANDIA MOUNTAIN	30930	30726
NM	SANTA FE		SAN PEDRO PARKS	41132	41132
NM	CARSON		WHEELER PEAK	19663	19661
NM	LINCOLN		WHITE MOUNTAIN	48143	48081
NM	CIBOLA		WITHINGTON	19000	19000
		STATE TOTAL		1402988	1402168
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
NV	HUMBOLDT		JARBIDGE	64827	64667
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)					
NV	HUMBOLDT	04360	QUINN	88616	88616
NV	HUMBOLDT	A4372	JARBIDGE ADDITION	28160	28160
NV	HUMBOLDT	04367	RUBY MOUNTAINS	65965	64519
NV	HUMBOLDT	04371	GRANT RANGE	98904	98904
NV	INYO	05989 *	EXCELSIOR	9640	9040
NV	INYO	W5058 *	BOUNDARY PEAK	8900	8900
NV	TOIYABE	04667	ARC DOME	94370	94000
NV	TOIYABE	04989 *	EXCELSIOR	105200	105200

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
			NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM		
NC	NANTAHALA		ELLICOTT ROCK (see S. Car. G)	342	342
NC	NANTAHALA		JOYCE KILMER-SLICKROCK (See Tn.)	10201	10201
NC	PISGAH		LINVILLE GORGE	7575	7575
NC	PISGAH		SHINING ROCK	13350	13350
		STATE TOTAL		31468	31468
			RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)		
NC	NF IN NO. CAROLINA	A8058 *	LINVILLE GORGE ADD	876	876
NC	NF IN NO. CAROLINA	08194 *	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	205	205
NC	NF IN NO. CAROLINA	08195 *	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	307	307
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	08196	SHEEP RIDGE	6130	6130
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	08199	CATFISH LAKE SOUTH	7605	7605
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	08201 *	JOYCE KILMER SLICKROCK	2868	2868
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	A8057	SHINING ROCK ADD.	5124	5124
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	L8058 *	LINVILLE GORGE ADD.	2925	2525
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	A8031 *	ELLICOTT ROCK ADD.	3683	3683
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	08203	BIRKHEAD MOUNTAINS	5759	4790
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	08204	POND PINE	1860	1860
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	A8015	POCOSIN	11000	11000
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	A8200	MIDDLE PRONG	7935	7935
NC	NF IN NORTH CAROLINA	A8025 *	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	9143	7743
NC	NF IN NORTH CAROLINA	AL825 *	SOUTHERN NANTAHALA	3130	3130
			RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)		
OK	OUACHITA N.F.	08084	BLACK FORK MOUNTAIN	4736	3856
OK	OUACHITA N.F.	08005	UPPER KIAMICHI RIVER	9438	8353
			NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM		
OR	DESCHUTES		DIAMOND PEAK	20437	20437
OR	WILLAMETTE		DIAMOND PEAK	16200	16200
		Sub-Total		36637	36637
OR	WALLOWA-WHITMAN		EAGLE CAP	293775	293476
OR	FREMONT		GEARHART MOUNTAIN	18709	18709
OR	WALLOWA-WHITMAN		HELLS CANYON	108433	108433
OR	SISKIYOU		KALMIOPSIS	168900	168900
OR	WINEMA		MOUNTAIN LAKE	23071	23071
OR	MT. HOOD		MT. HOOD	47160	46520
OR	DESCHUTES		MT. JEFFERSON	32734	32734
OR	MT. HOOD		MT. JEFFERSON	3793	3793
OR	WILLAMETTE		MT. JEFFERSON	63681	63681
		Sub-total		100208	100208

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
OR	DESCHUTES		MT. WASHINGTON	8086	8086
OR	WILLAMETTE		MT. WASHINGTON	38030	38030
		Sub-total		46116	46116
OR	MALHEUR		STRAWBERRY MT.	33653	33003
OR	DESCHUTES		THREE SISTERS	63069	63069
OR	WILLAMETTE		THREE SISTERS	182233	182233
		Sub-total		245302	245302
OR	UMATILLA		WENAHA-TUCANNON	66417	66375
OR	SISKIYOU		WILD ROGUE	36500	25658
		STATE TOTAL		1224881	1212408
		RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)			
O	DESCHUTES	A6192	THREE SISTERS ADD.	27200	27200
O	DESCHUTES	A6111	DIAMOND PEAK ADD.	8300	8300
O	DESCHUTES	A6103 •	MT WASHINGTON ADD.	5800	5800
O	DESCHUTES	A6132 •	WINDIGO THIELSEN	6800	6800
O	FREMONT	06225	GEARHART MOUNTAIN	4005	4005
O	MALHUER	A6238	STRAWBERRY MTN ADD.	35100	35100
O	MT HOOD	A6095	SALMON BUTTE	8300	8300
O	MT HOOD	A6098 •	BULL OF THE WOODS	23700	23700
O	MT.HOOD	06090	COLUMBIA	41200	40900
O	OCHOCO	A6220	BLACK CANYON	13371	13371
O	ROGUE RIVER	A6143 •	SKY LAKES	71905	71904
O	ROGUE RIVER	W6703 •	RED BUTTE	420	420
O	SISKIYOU	W6703 •	RED BUTTE	110	110
O	SIUSLAW	06156	OREGON COAST	6467	6467
O	SIUSLAW	06160	UMPQUA SPIT	2828	2361
O	UMPQUA	A6132 •	WINDIGO THIELSEN	22700	22700
O	UMPQUA	06125	LIMPY ROCK	6585	6585
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06279	LOWER MINAM CSA (EAGLE CAP)	32263	31187
O	WILLAMETTE	A6103 •	MT. WASHINGTON	643	643
O	WILLAMETTE	A6098 •	BULL OF THE WOODS	2122	2122

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
O	WINEMA	A6132 *	WINDIGO THIELSEN	25600	25600
O	WINEMA	A6143 *	SKY LAKES	44439	44439
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)					
PA	ALLEGHENY	09030 *	ALLEGHENY ISLANDS	10	10
PA	ALLEGHENY	09029 *	ALLEGHENY ISLANDS	67	67
PA	ALLEGHENY	09028 *	ALLEGHENY ISLANDS	36	36
PA	ALLEGHENY	09027 *	ALLEGHENY ISLANDS	62	62
PA	ALLEGHENY	09026 *	ALLEGHENY ISLANDS	30	30
PA	ALLEGHENY	09025 *	ALLEGHENY ISLANDS	67	67
PA	ALLEGHENY	09024 *	ALLEGHENY ISLAND	96	96
PA	ALLEGHENY	09021	TRACY RIDGE	9188	9188
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
SC	SUMTER		ELLICOTT ROCK (See NC, GA)	2809	2809
SC	FRANCIS MARION		HELL HOLE BAY	1980	1980
SC	FRANCIS MARION		LITTLE WAMBAW	5000	5000
SC	FRANCIS MARION		WAMBAW CREEK	1640	1540
SC	FRANCIS MARION		WAMBAW SWAMP	5100	5100
			STATE TOTAL	16529	16529
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)					
SC	FRANCIS MARION SUMTER	A8031 *	ELLICOTT ROCK ADD.	1900	1900
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
SD	BLACK HILLS		BLACK ELK	10700	10700
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
TN	CHEROKEE		COHUTTA	1795	1795
TN	CHEROKEE		GEE CREEK	2493	2493
TN	CHEROKEE		JOYCE KILMER-SLICKROCK (See NC)	3832	3832
		STATE TOTAL		8120	8120

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
			RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)		
TN	CHEROKEE N.F.	08034	BALD RIVER GORGE	3887	3887
			RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)		
TX	NF IN TEXAS	08019	BIG SLOUGH	3040	3040
TX	NF IN TEXAS	L8016	LITTLE LAKE CREEK	2700	2700
TX	NF IN TEXAS	08130	TURKEY HILL	3044	3044
			NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM		
UT	UINTA		LONE PEAK	21166	21166
UT	WASATCH		LONE PEAK	8922	8922
		STATE TOTAL		30088	30088
			RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)		
UT	ASHLEY	P4931 *	HIGH UINTAS	33357	33357
UT	ASHLEY	N4AAN *	HIGH UINTAS	8512	8512
UT	ASHLEY	I4001 *	HIGH UINTAS	47968	47968
UT	ASHLEY	E4001 *	HIGH UINTAS	27456	27456
UT	ASHLEY	I4002 *	HIGH UINTAS	5579	5579
UT	ASHLEY	NF931 *	HIGH UINTAS P.A.	215216	215216
UT	DIXIE	04260	RED CANYON SOUTH	5553	5553
UT	DIXIE	04253	ASHDOWN GORGE	7024	7024
UT	DIXIE	04254	RED CANYON NORTH	9805	9805
UT	DIXIE	A4251	PINE VALLEY MTN	83500	83500
UT	FISHLAKE	04307	FISHLAKE MTN	19450	18810
UT	MANTI LASAL	04436	DARK-WOODSHOE CANYON	46000	46000
UT	WASATCH	04760	WELLSVILLE MTN	22513	22513
UT	WASATCH	I4753 *	OLYMPUS	10985	10985
UT	WASATCH	I4752	DROMEDARY	12954	12864
UT	WASATCH	A4757 *	STANSBURY	43984	43824
UT	WASATCH	A4753 *	OLYMPUS ADDITION	5000	5000
UT	WASATCH	NF931 *	HIGH UINTA PA	107782	107782
UT	WASATCH	I4001	HIGH UINTAS	63851	63829
UT	WASATCH	I4002	HIGH UINTAS	1994	1994

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
VA	JEFFERSON		JAMES RIVER FACE	8703	8703
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)					
VA	GEORGE WASHINGTON	08042	ST. MARY'S	10100	10100
VA	GEORGE WASHINGTON	08044	RAMSEYS DRAFT CSA	6700	6700
VA	GEORGE WASHINGTON	08041	RICH HOLE	4830	4830
VA	GEORGE WASHINGTON	08040	ROUGH MOUNTAIN	9331	9331
VA	GEORGE WASHINGTON	08173	SKIDMORE	1300	1300
VA	JEFFERSON	08185	THUNDER RIDGE	2340	2340
VA	JEFFERSON	08049	LITTLE DRY RUN	2990	2940
VA	JEFFERSON	08050	LEWIS FORK	5521	5521
VA	JEFFERSON	A8048	BEARTOWN	5007	5007
VA	JEFFERSON	08188	PETERS MOUNTAIN CSA	4290	4290
VA	JEFFERSON	08182	KIMBERLING CREEK	5580	5580
VA	JEFFERSON	08053	LITTLE WILSON CREEK	3515	3470
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
VT	GREEN MTN.		BRISTOL CLIFFS	3738	3738
VT	GREEN MTN.		LYE BROOK	14600	13431
		STATE TOTAL		18338	17169
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
WA	MOUNT BAKER-SNOQUALMIE		GLACIER PEAK	227531	227459
WA	WENATCHEE		GLACIER PEAK	236910	236778
		Sub-total		464441	464237
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT		GOAT ROCKS	59740	59740
WA	MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE		GOAT ROCKS	22940	22940
		Sub-total		82680	82680
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT		MOUNT ADAMS	42411	32356
WA	MOUNT BAKER-SNOQUALMIE		PASAYTEN	107039	107039
WA	OKANOGAN		PASAYTEN	398485	398485
		Sub-total		505524	505524
WA	UMATILLA		WENAHA-TUCANNON	110995	110995
WA	MOUNT BAKER-SNOQUALMIE		ALPINE LAKES	120121	119951
WA	WENATCHEE		ALPINE LAKES	186813	185367
		Sub-total		306934	305318
		STATE TOTAL		1512985	1501110

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)					
WA	COLVILLE	E6981 *	SALMO PRIEST	27080	27080
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	A6069	MT ADAMS ADD.	14288	14288
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	A6063	TATOOSH	13360	13360
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	A6032 *	COUGAR LAKES	11000	11000
WA	IDAHO PANHANDLE	A1981 *	SALMO PRIEST	344	344
WA	MT BAKER-SNOQUALMIE	G6031 *	GLACIER PEAK ADD.	59755	59755
WA	MT BAKER-SNOQUALMIE	A6031 *	GLACIER PEAK ADD.	11110	11110
WA	MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE	M6031 *	GLACIER PEAK	1539	1539
WA	OKANOGAN	A6023	PASAYTEN ADD.	2800	2800
WA	OLYMPIC	A6085	MT. SKOKOMISH	15686	15686
WA	OLYMPIC	A6084	THE BROTHERS	16113	16113
WA	OLYMPIC	A6081	BUCKHORN	43521	43521
WA	OLYMPIC	06087	COLONEL BOB	12120	12120
WA	WENATCHEE	E6032 *	COUGAR LAKES	11100	11100
WA	WENATCHEE	D6031 *	GLACIER PEAK ADD.	6690	6505
WA	WENATCHEE	A6031 *	GLACIER PEAK ADD.	11356	11356
WA	WENATCHEE	C6032 *	COUGAR LAKES	106320	106320
NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM					
WI	NICOLET		BLACKJACK SPRINGS	5886	5886
WI	CHEQUAMEGON		RAINBOW LAKE	6583	6583
WI	NICOLET		WHISKER LAKE	7428	7268
		STATE TOTAL		19897	19737
RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)					
WI	CHEQUAMEGON	09012	ROUND LAKE CSA	3659	3659
WI	CHEQUAMEGON	09011	FLYNN LAKE CSA	6765	6755
WI	CHEQUAMEGON	09153	PORCUPINE LAKE	4460	4235
WI	CHEQUAMEGON	09154	ST PETERS DOME	4422	3993
WI	NICOLET	09186	SHELP LAKE	3490	3470
WI	NICOLET	09178	KIMBALL CREEK	7940	7200
WI	NICOLET	09179	HEADWATERS OF THE PINE	11290	10075

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
		NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM			
WV	MONONGAHELA		DOLLY SODS	10215	10215
WV	MONONGAHELA		OTTER CREEK	20000	20000
		STATE TOTAL		30215	30215
		RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)			
WV	MONONGAHELA	09041	SENECA CREEK	23039	21807
WV	MONONGAHELA	09010	CRANBERRY CSA	35550	35550
WV	MONONGAHELA	09044	LAUREL FORK NORTH	6081	6081
WV	MONONGAHELA	09045	LAUREL FORK SOUTH	6114	6114
		NATIONAL FOREST UNITS PRESENTLY IN NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM			
WY	BRIDGER-TETON		BRIDGER	392169	392169
WY	SHOSHONE		FITZPATRICK	191103	191103
WY	SHOSHONE		NORTH ABSAROKA	351104	350904
WY	MEDICINE BOW		SAVAGE RUN	15260	15260
WY	BRIDGER-TETON		TETON	557312	557312
WY	SHOSHONE		WASHAKIE	687132	686584
		STATE TOTAL		2195051	2194303
		RECOMMENDED (5/2/79)			
WY	BIGHORN	02034 *	CLOUD PEAK	5054	5054
WY	BIGHORN	NF933 *	CLOUD PEAK PA	150490	150490
WY	BRIDGER-TETON	04101	TETON ADD.	28156	28156
WY	BRIDGER-TETON	A4901	BRIDGER ADDITION	79742	79742
WY	BRIDGER-TETON	C4102 *	GROS VENTRE	256620	254940
WY	BRIDGER-TETON	E4102 *	GROS VENTRE	34600	34600
WY	MEDICINE BOW	C2080 *	PLATTE RIVER	19492	19492
WY	MEDICINE BOW	A2074	SNOWY RANGE	18225	18185
WY	MEDICINE BOW	02086	ENCAMPMENT	10365	10365
WY	MEDICINE BOW	A2070	LARAMIE PEAK	27360	27360
WY	MEDICINE BOW	A2087	HUSTON PARK	31485	31345

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
WY	SHOSHONE	C2047 *	WASHAKIE ADD.	2355	2355
WY	SHOSHONE	B2049 *	WASHAKIE ADD.	10949	10949
WY	SHOSHONE	02046 *	NORTH ABSAROKA ADD.	610	610
WY	SHOSHONE	A2901 *	POPO AGIE	20191	20191
WY	SHOSHONE	02043 *	NORTH ABSAROKA ADD.	1265	1265
WY	SHOSHONE	02058 *	WASHAKIE ADD CSA	28967	28967
WY	SHOSHONE	A2914 *	NORTH ABSAROKA ADD.	14489	14489
WY	SHOSHONE	A2047 *	WASHAKIE ADD.	1750	1750
WY	SHOSHONE	A2041 *	NORTH ABSAROKA ADD.	7196	7196
WY	SHOSHONE	NP915	ABSAROKA-BEARTOOTH ADD PA	41800	41800
WY	SHOSHONE	NF934 *	POPO AGIE PA	81820	[illegible]
WY	TARGHEE	A4610 *	JEDEDIAH SMITH ADDITION	7100	7100
WY	TARGHEE	E4610 *	JEDEDIAH SMITH	116855	116855

RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS (5/2/79)

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
Y	CARRIBEAN	08007	EL CACIQUE	9730	9730

Further Planning Areas

(by States)

August 1981

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08057	SHINBONE CREEK	3213	2583
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08205	THOMPSON CREEK	7774	7524
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08207	HAGOOD CREEK	3700	3700
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08209	MONTGOMERY-BORDEN CREEK	7411	7051
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08210	BRUSHY FORK	4055	3351
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08211	RABBITTOWN CONTIG.	545	545
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08215	ADAMS GAP	6257	5720
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08214	BIG SANDY	3190	2979
AL	NF IN ALABAMA	08213	WEST ELLIOTS CREEK	4237	3254
AK	CHUGACH	C4004	A-KENAI LAKE	149500	149500
AK	CHUGACH	C8004	B-KENAI LAKE	52000	52000
AK	CHUGACH	C4005	A-E KENAI MTNS.	221500	221500
AK	CHUGACH	C0002	BOSTON BAR	52000	52000
AK	CHUGACH	C0003	JOHNSON PASS	147500	147500
AK	CHUGACH	C0005	TWENTYMILE	171000	171000
AK	CHUGACH	C0010	COLUMBIA GLACIER	17000	17000
AK	CHUGACH	C0011	NELLIE JUAN-COLLEGE FIORD CSA	2222038	2222038
AK	CHUGACH	C0013	MONTAGUE IS.	204500	204500
AK	CHUGACH	C0014	FIDALGU/GRAVINA	328000	328000
AK	CHUGACH	C0015	HINCHENBROOK-HAWKINS	145000	145000
AK	CHUGACH	C0016	SHERIDAN GLACIER	171900	171900
AK	CHUGACH	C0017	COPPER RIVER WETLANDS	59800	59800
AK	CHUGACH	C0018	BERING LAKE	539100	539100
AZ	APACHE-SITGRAVES	03138	HELL HOLE	15470	15470
AZ	COCONINO	03048	STRAWBERRY CRATER SOUTH	8050	8050
AZ	COCONINO	03047	WEST CLEAR CREEK	33650	31850
AZ	COCONINO	03046	FOSSIL SPRINGS	14090	14090
AZ	COCONINO	03045	WET BEAVER	9590	9590
AZ	COCONINO	03054	RATTLESNAKE	32570	32570
AZ	COCONINO	03059	STRAWBERRY CRATER NORTH	1790	1790
AZ	CORONADO	03201	DRAGOON MTNS	33140	32820
AZ	CORONADO	03901	GALIURO	51590	51590
AZ	CORONADO	03110 *	WHITMIRE CANYON	5080	5080
AZ	CORONADO	03122	WINCHESTER	14100	14100
AZ	CORONADO	03112	NORTH END	23550	23550
AZ	CORONADO	03120	WHETSTONE	36510	36510
AZ	CORONADO	03200 *	BUNK ROBINSON	740	740
AZ	KAIBAB	03050 *	KANAB CREEK	9168	9008
AZ	PRESCOTT	03092 *	ARNOLD MESA	28000	28000

* Indicates another part of the area is located in an adjacent unit or units.

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
AZ	TONTO	03016 *	MAZATZAL WLD CONTIG	83750	83700
AZ	TONTO	03021	HELLS GATE	30400	30400
AZ	TONTO	03018 *	SUPERSTITION WLD CONTIG	32160	32160
AZ	TONTO	03092 *	ARNOLD MESA	320	320
AR	OUACHITA	08089 *	BELLE STARR WEST	5560	5400
AR	OUACHITA	08083 *	BELLE STARR CSA	5036	5970
AR	OUACHITA	08004	LITTLE BLAKELY	5140	2725
AR	OUACHITA	08087	DRY CREEK CSA	5479	6370
AR	OUACHITA	08088 *	BELLE STARR CAVE	5900	5660
AR	OZARK-ST.FRANCIS	08077 *	RICHLAND CREEK CSA	2100	2100
AR	OZARK-ST.FRANCIS	08001 *	RICHLAND CREEK	10143	10076
CA	ANGELES	F5008	PLEASANT VIEW	21000	21000
CA	ANGELES	05002 *	SESPE-FRAZIER	15200	15000
CA	ANGELES	05012	ARROYO SECO	5000	5000
CA	ANGELES	L5307 *	SHEEP MTN. CSA	29700	29100
CA	CLEVELAND	05304	SILL HILL	5200	5200
CA	CLEVELAND	05021	HAUSER	8000	7500
CA	CLEVELAND	05017	CALIENTE	5900	5900
CA	ELDORADO	05985 *	RAYMOND PEAK	14500	12500
CA	ELDORADO	05027	CAPLES CREEK	17900	17300
CA	ELDORADO	05023 *	PYRAMID	24300	25500
CA	ELDORADO	05984 *	TRAGEDY-ELEPHANTS BACK	29800	27700
CA	ELDORADO	05026	RUBICON	5100	5100
CA	ELDORADO	05982 *	DARDANELLES	8000	8000
CA	INYO	F5058	WHITE MTNS	169800	169800
CA	INYO	F5047	SAN JOAQUIN	1500	1500
CA	INYO	05033	COYOTE - SOUTHEAST	53800	51700
CA	INYO	05035	TABLE MTN	4500	4400
CA	INYO	A5064	MAZOURKA	82200	82200
CA	INYO	05040	WHEELER RIDGE	16300	15200
CA	INYO	05049	HORSE MDW	5700	5100
CA	INYO	05050	TIOGA LAKE	800	800
CA	INYO	05051	HALL NATURAL AREA	5700	5500
CA	INYO	05052	LOG CABIN SADDLEBAG	14700	14700
CA	INYO	05056	BENTON RANGE	11400	11200
CA	INYO	05059	BLANCO MTN	17400	17300
CA	INYO	05060	BIRCH CREEK	28500	27100
CA	INYO	05061	BLACK CANYON	30700	30700
CA	INYO	05063	ANDREWS MTN	11800	11800
CA	INYO	B5064	PAIUTE	55900	55900
CA	INYO	05045	LAUREL - MCGEE	5700	5700
CA	INYO	05038	BUTTERMILK	1000	800

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
CA	KLAMATH	05704	CONDREY MTN	40462	39312
CA	KLAMATH	B5079 *	ORLEANS MTN	65240	64090
CA	LAKE TAHOE BASIN M.U.	05982 *	DARDANELLES	14500	14500
CA	LAKE TAHOE BASIN M.U.	05271	FREEL	15600	15600
CA	LAKE TAHOE BASIN M.U.	05023 *	PYRAMID	8400	7900
CA	LASSEN	05093	WILD CATTLE MTN	5100	4800
CA	LASSEN	05097	POLK SPRINGS	9400	9400
CA	LASSEN	05284	MILL CREEK	9800	7700
CA	LASSEN	05099 *	CHIPS CREEK	31100	29500
CA	LASSEN	05100	BUTT MTN	8600	8500
CA	LASSEN	B5095	TRAIL LAKE	1100	1100
CA	LASSEN	05089	LOST CREEK	8300	8300
CA	LASSEN	05096	HEART LAKE	9900	9900
CA	LASSEN	B5098	ISHI	26700	21200
CA	LOS PADRES	05002 *	SESPE-FRAZIER	320700	316200
CA	LOS PADRES	05102	BLACK BUTE	20500	19800
CA	LOS PADRES	05103	BEAR MOUNTAIN	21400	20900
CA	LOS PADRES	05104	BEAR CANYON	12500	12600
CA	LOS PADRES	05107	GARCIA MOUNTAIN	25200	23500
CA	LOS PADRES	05108	BLACK MOUNTAIN	16300	16200
CA	LOS PADRES	05117	LA BREA	61100	51000
CA	LOS PADRES	05118	SPOOR CANYON	12300	12300
CA	LOS PADRES	05110	MACHESNA MOUNTAIN	31700	31300
CA	LOS PADRES	05120	FOX MOUNTAIN	51300	51200
CA	LOS PADRES	05112	BIG ROCKS	11900	11200
CA	LOS PADRES	05127	DIABLO	19200	19200
CA	LOS PADRES	05115	HORSESHOE SPRINGS	13300	13300
CA	LOS PADRES	05109	LA PANZA	5500	5300
CA	LOS PADRES	05111	LOS MACHOS HILLS	11700	11100
CA	LOS PADRES	05113	STANLEY MOUNTAIN	15900	14900
CA	LOS PADRES	05114	MIRANDA PINE	12800	12600
CA	LOS PADRES	05129	MATILIJA	32000	31400
CA	LOS PADRES	05131	DRY LAKES	16500	16500
CA	LOS PADRES	05134	SAWMILL-BADLANDS	90000	86500
CA	LOS PADRES	05135	CUYAMA	19000	19000
CA	LOS PADRES	05116	TEPUSQUET PEAK	5400	5300
CA	LOS PADRES	05136	ANTIMONY	39500	37000
CA	LOS PADRES	05278	LITTLE PINE	1000	1000
CA	LOS PADRES	05268	QUATAL	6900	6900
CA	MENDOCINO	05269	BLACK BUTTE	17800	15200
CA	MENDOCINO	05137	WILDERNESS CONTIGUOUS	10700	10700
CA	MENDOCINO	05140	ELK CREEK	18900	17400
CA	MENDOCINO	05145 *	BIG BUTTE-SHINBONE	22900	21000

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
CA	PLUMAS	05157	MIDDLE FORK	29300	28100
CA	PLUMAS	05168	BUCKS LAKE	19400	19400
CA	PLUMAS	05172 *	WEST YUBA	6000	6000
CA	PLUMAS	05159	BALD ROCK	3850	3550
CA	PLUMAS	05099 *	CHIPS CREEK	13900	13900
CA	ROGUE RIVER	06704	CONDREY MOUNTAIN	11216	10115
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	05136	SUGARLOAF	8800	8800
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	B5187	RAYWOOD FLT	18600	11800
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	A5188	CACTUS SPRG	19200	12800
CA	SAN.BERNARDINO	B5174	CUCAMONGA B	14900	14700
CA	SAN BERNARDINO	C5174	CUCAMONGA C	4000	4000
CA	SEQUOIA	05199	AGNEW	18200	18200
CA	SEQUOIA	05197	OAT MTN	12400	12400
CA	SEQUOIA	05202	DENNISON PEAK	5700	5700
CA	SEQUOIA	05203	MOSES	24359	24359
CA	SEQUOIA	05212	SCODIES	48000	48000
CA	SEQUOIA	05205	WOODPECKER	44400	44300
CA	SEQUOIA	B5198 *	KINGS RIVER	24300	23900
CA	SEQUOIA	05207	DOMELAND	3100	3100
CA	SEQUOIA	A5213	CYPRESS	1949	1949
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	05226	EAST FORK	5200	5200
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	05229	MT. EDDY	9500	7200
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	05220	CHANCHELULLA	11900	11300
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	C5231	MT SHASTA C	299	1
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	05806	GRANITE PEAK	3200	3200
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	A5299	FISHERGULCH	3300	3300
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	05807	LAKE ELEANOR	14300	11500
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	B5219	CASTLECRAGB	3300	3300
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	05804	WEAVER BALLY	14200	12600
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	05298	MURPHY GLADE	900	900
CA	SHASTA TRINITY	F5079 *	ORLEANS MTN	60440	44140
CA	SIERRA	05242	MOUNT RAYMOND	6950	6950
CA	SIERRA	05244	DINKEY LAKES	115110	114610
CA	SIERRA	B5198 *	KINGS RIVER	24368	24258
CA	SIERRA	C5298	RANCHERIA	13780	13090
CA	SIX RIVERS	05707	NORTH FORK SMITH	36677	36277
CA	SIX RIVERS	B5079 *	ORLEANS MTN	17280	17280
CA	SIX RIVERS	05145 *	BIG BUTTE-SHINBONE	12105	12105
CA	STANISLAUS	B5956	CARSON ICEBERG	23800	23040
CA	STANISLAUS	05258	TUOLOMNE RIVER	17600	17200
CA	STANISLAUS	05985 *	RAYMOND PEAK	17000	16800

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
CA	TAHOE	05262	NORTH FORK AMERICAN	49100	33900
CA	TAHOE	05264	EAST YUBA	17900	17600
CA	TAHOE	A5251	GRANITE CHIEF	35200	23400
CA	TAHOE	05172 *	WEST YUBA	14900	14900
CA	TOIYABE	04982 *	DARDENELLES	2480	2410
CA	TOIYABE	04984 *	TRAGEDY-ELEPHANTS BACK	1280	1280
CA	TOIYABE	04985 *	RAYMOND PEAK	38350	37270
CA	TOIYABE	04657 *	SWEETWATER	59980	58510
CA	TOIYABE	E4662 *	HOOVER	55241	42600
CO	GD MESA-UMP GUNN	B2181	OH-BE-JOYFUL	5500	5450
CO	GD MESA-UMP.GUNN	02204	FOSSIL RIDGE (PART.) CSA	54700	54700
CO	GD MESA-UMP.GUNN	02218	CANNIBAL PLATEAU	31990	31990
CO	RIO GRANDE	02273	WHEELER GEOLOGIC (PT.) CSA	11390	11390
CO	RIO GRANDE	02256 *	SANGRE DE CRISTO CSA	131332	130672
CO	ARAPAHO-ROOS.	E2361	VASQUEZ PEAK CSA	12900	12900
CO	ARAPAHO-ROOS.	02114	WILLIAMS FORK AH	74820	74770
CO	ROUTT	A2104	SERVICE CREEK	39940	39860
CO	ROUTT	C2100	DAVIS PEAK (PART.)	8100	8100
CO	ROUTT	E2351	ST. LOUIS PK.	12800	12800
CO	SAN ISABEL & PIKE	A2250	BUFFALO PEAKS CSA	56950	56950
CO	SAN ISABEL & PIKE	A2252	LOST CREEK (PARTIAL)	23000	23000
CO	SAN ISABEL & PIKE	A2270	GREENHORN MTN. CSA	22490	22330
CO	SAN ISABEL & PIKE	A2271	SPANISH PEAKS CSA	20440	19570
CO	SAN ISABEL & PIKE	02266 *	SANGRE DE CRISTO CSA	87300	87300
CO	SAN JUAN	A2292	PIEDRA CSA	41500	41500
CO	SAN JUAN	02284	SOUTH SAN JUAN CSA	32800	32800
CO	SAN JUAN	A2303	WEST NEEDLE CSA	15800	15800
CO	WHITE RIVER	A2177	HUNTER-FRYINGPAN ADD CSA	8000	8000
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	08009	SAVANNAH	1945	1944
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	08305	FARLES PRAIRIE	2175	2175
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	08306	BUCK LAKE	5680	5680
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	08106	CLEAR LAKE	6485	6485
FL	NF IN FLORIDA	08108	NATURAL AREA	4380	4380
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	08026 *	OVERFLOW	4600	4600
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	08027	BLOOD MOUNTAIN	10275	10245
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	08141	HEMP TOP	2900	2900
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	08143	RICH MOUNTAIN	16880	15280
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	08029	CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER	23050	22900
GA	CHATTAHOOCHEE-OCONEE	08030	TRAY MOUNTAIN	35300	35300

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
ID	BOISE	W4051 ,	TEN MILE WEST	85424	85424
ID	IDAHO PANHANDLE	B1125 *	SELKIRKS	20792	19206
ID	IDAHO PANHANDLE	C1125 *	SELKIRKS	9319	9154
ID	IDAHO PANHANDLE	D1125 *	SELKIRKS	16879	15934
				46090	44295
ID	CARIBOU	04758 *	MT. NAOMI	28840	28800
ID	CHALLIS	04551 *	WHITE CLOUD BOULDER	39700	39700
ID	SAWTOOTH	04551 *	WHITE CLOUD BOULDER CSA	242688	242248
ID	TARGHEE	M4945	ITALIAN PEAK MIDDLE	42500	42500
ID	TARGHEE	W4613 *	PALISADES (WEST)	111250	111250
ID	TARGHEE	W4962	MT. JEFFERSON WEST	5700	5688
ID	NEZPERCE	01853	BIG CANYON A	15500	15500
ID	NEZPERCE	01854	KLOPTON CREEK-CORRAL CR.	24300	23520
IL	SHAWNEE	09103	BURDEN FALLS	3555	2999
IL	SHAWNEE	09105	LUSK CREEK	5737	5903
KY	DANIEL BOONE N.F.	08038	TROUBLESOME	2943	2943
MS	NF IN MISSISSIPPI	08310	SANDY CREEK	2375	2375
MO	MARK TWAIN	09016	PADDY CREEK CSA	5888	5728
MO	MARK TWAIN	09221	IRISHWILDERNESS	17562	17322
MT	BEAVERHEAD	B1013 *	MIDDLE MTN - TOBACCO ROOTS	2000	2000
MT	BEAVERHEAD	I1945 *	ITALIAN PEAK	12995	12995
MT	BEAVERHEAD	J1549 *	TAYLOR-HILGARD CSA	40174	29826
MT	BEAVERHEAD	N1549 *	TAYLOR-HILGARD CSA	74562	47417
MT	BEAVERHEAD	S1549 *	TAYLOR-HILGARD SOUTH CSA	42959	42959
MT	BEAVERHEAD	01005	WEST PIONEER CSA	148150	147992
MT	BEAVERHEAD	01952 *	MT. JEFFERSON	4600	4600
MT	BITTERROOT	A1941	BLUE JOINT MTN. CSA	51400	51400
MT	BITTERROOT	01421 *	SAPPHIRE	42600	42300
MT	DEERLODGE	A1520 *	ELKHORN CSA	11200	11180
MT	DEERLODGE	B1013 *	MIDDLE MTN - TOBACCO ROOTS	38100	34540
MT	DEERLODGE	01421 *	SAPPHIRES	56715	55515
MT	DEERLODGE	01428	FLINT RANGE	52340	52220
MT	DEERLODGE	01429	DOLUS LAKE	9100	9100

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
MT	GALLATIN	E1549 *	TAYLOR-HILGARD CSA	106400	105750
MT	GALLATIN	G1548	GALLATIN DIVIDE CSA	128732	81582
MT	GALLATIN	H1548	HYALITE CSA	22268	22268
MT	GALLATIN	N1549 *	TAYLOR-HILGARD CSA	48000	32540
MT	GALLATIN	R1549 *	TAYLOR-HILGARD CSA	41120	32640
MT	GALLATIN	S1549 *	TAYLOR-HILGARD CSA	34500	34500
MT	HELENA	A1620 *	ELKHORN CSA	49600	49800
MT	HELENA	E1620 *	ELKHORN CSA	25000	25000
MT	KOOTENAI	01656	MT. HENRY CSA	21000	21000
MT	KOOTENAI	01683	TEN LAKES CSA	34000	34000
MT	LEWIS & CLARK	A1739 *	BIG SNOWIES CSA	6280	6280
MT	LEWIS & CLARK	B1739 *	BIG SNOWIES CSA	5360	5360
MT	LEWIS & CLARK	H1485 *	DEEP CREEK	1520	1520
MT	LEWIS * CLARK	P1485 *	DEEP CREEK	25068	26068
MT	LEWIS & CLARK	S1739 *	BIG SNOWIES CSA	110050	109950
MT	LEWIS & CLARK	01734	MIDDLE FORK JUDITH CSA	92200	91000
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	08193 *	CRAGGY MTN CSA	1100	1100
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	08061	SNOWBIRD	5490	5490
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	L8314	LOST COVE	5708	5708
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	08056 *	CRAGGY MTN	1280	1195
NC	NF IN NO.CAROLINA	L8315	HARPER CREEK	7163	7138
NC	NFS IN NORTH CAROLINA	08026 *	OVERFLOW	3200	3200
NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN	09075	MT WOLF-GORDON POND	12379	11179
NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN	09074	DARTMOUTH RANGE	10142	10142
NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN	A9064	WILD RIVER	27000	27000
NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN	09066	PEMIGEWASSET	76610	75610
NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN	A9062	CARR MOUNTAIN	9000	9000
NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN	09072	KINSMAN MOUNTAIN	9420	8420
NH	WHITE MOUNTAIN	09076	JOBILDUNK	4920	4920
NM	LINCOLN	03077	GUADALUPE ESCARPMENT CSA	21300	21000
NM	CARSON	B3032	COLUMBINE HONDO CSA	46050	45000
NM	CORONADO	03110 *	WHITMIRE CANYON CSA	7560	7660
NM	CORONADO	03200 *	BUNK ROBINSON CSA	15110	15110
NM	GILA	03138	HELL HOLE CSA	18850	18850
NM	GILA	03139 *	LOWER SAN FRANCISCO CSA	8800	8800
NV	HUMBOLDT	04352	MT MORIAH	97205	97205
NV	HUMBOLDT	04359	WHEELER PEAK	61919	61869
NV	HUMBOLDT	04391	HIGHLAND RIDGE	75017	76017
NV	INYO	05296	SUGARLOAF	11200	11100
NV	INYO	F5058 *	BOUNDARY PEAK	27500	26600

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
NV	LAKE TAHOE BASIN M.U.	05983	LINCOLN CREEK	6600	6400
NV	TOIYABE	04657 *	SWEETWATER	12260	12260
O	DESCHUTES	B6132 *	WINDIGO THIELSEN	15500	15500
O	MALHEUR	06248	PINE CREEK	5400	5400
O	MT.HOOD	06099	OLALLIE	8673	8673
O	OCHOCO	06321	DESCHUTES CANYON	17482	9955
O	SISKIYOU	06707	NORTH FORK SMITH	950	950
O	UMATILLA	B6253 *	NORTH FORK JOHN DAY	20663	20663
O	UMPQUA	B6132 *	WINDIGO THIELSEN	32423	32423
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06602	SHEEP DIVIDE	7100	7100
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06295	LORDS FLAT-SOMERS POINT CSA	75800	74700
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06293	WESTSIDE RESERVOIR FACE CSA	14900	14740
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06285	LICK CREEK	5880	5880
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06299	COOK RIDGE	20060	20060
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06296	SNAKE RIVER	33595	33515
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06297	BUCKHORN	20230	16318
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06300	WILDHORSE	20800	20800
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06291	HOMESTEAD	6340	6260
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06298	MOUNTAIN SHEEP CSA	14700	9600
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06290	LAKE FORK	20555	20555
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06294	IMNAHA FACE	28920	28710
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	06292	MCGRAW CREEK	5190	5900
O	WALLOWA-WHITMAN	B6253 *	NORTH FORK JOHN DAY	547	547
PA	ALLEGHENY	09031	CORNPLANTER	3012	3012
PA	ALLEGHENY	09020	HICKORY CREEK	9427	9337
PA	ALLEGHENY	09019	ALLEGHENY FRONT	9695	7424
PA	ALLEGHENY	09022	CLARION RIVER	4042	3440
SC	FRANCIS MARION SUMPTER	08112 *	ELLICOTT ROCK	5733	5512
SC	FRANCIS MARION SUMPTER	L8115	PERSIMMON MTN.	7149	6675
TN	CHEROKEE	08275	UNAKA MOUNTAIN	4700	4700
TN	CHEROKEE	08037 *	BIG FROG	547	547
TN	CHEROKEE	08035 *	POND MOUNTAIN	4368	4365
TN	CHEROKEE	08032	ROGERS RIDGE	6721	5941
TN	CHEROKEE	08273 *	POND MOUNTAIN	2300	2300
TN	CHEROKEE	08151	CITICO CREEK CSA	16576	16575
TN	CHEROKEE	08277	LITTLE FROG MOUNTAIN	4800	4800
TN	CHEROKEE	08152 *	BIG FROG CSA	4626	4526
TN	CHEROKEE	08176	FLINT MILL	7183	7165

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
TX	NF IN TEXAS	08133	FOUR NOTCH	5505	5505
TX	NF IN TEXAS	08020	CHAMBERS FERRY	4817	4661
TX	NF IN TEXAS	08021	GRAHAM CREEK	7766	7766
UT	DIXIE	04259	THE BOX - DEATH HOLLOW	31600	31600
UT	UINTA	04726	BIRDSEYE	13220	13220
UT	UINTA	04729	NEPHI	24000	23980
UT	UINTA	04720	SANTAQUIN	12880	12880
UT	WASATCH	D4757	STANSBURY (D)	11176	11175
UT	WASATCH	04758 *	MOUNT NAOMI	49120	49030
VA	GEORGE WASHINGTON	08174	RAMSEYS DRAFT	13475	13475
VA	GEORGE WASHINGTON	08171	DOLLY ANNE	7900	7900
VA	GEORGE WASHINGTON	08175	SOUTHERN MASSANUTTEN	11800	11800
VA	JEFFERSON	08180	DEVILS FORK	5837	4759
VA	JEFFERSON	08186	MILL CREEK CSA	4000	3870
VA	JEFFERSON	08187	MOUNTAIN LAKE CSA	11827	10228
VT	GREEN MOUNTAIN	09081	BREADLOAF	19850	19850
VT	GREEN MOUNTAIN	09083	DEVILS DEN	8830	8830
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	C6035 *	GOAT ROCKS	1770	1770
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	A6071	MT MARGARET	24320	20800
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	A6051	GLACIER VIEW	3010	3010
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	A6036 *	GOAT ROCKS	4270	4270
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	05076	INDIAN HEAVEN	27590	27590
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	06080	KIPUKA	5480	5030
WA	GIFFORD PINCHOT	06072	ST HELENS	29950	25670
WA	MT BAKER-SNOQUALMIE	L6031	GLACIER PEAK	57320	55220
WA	MT.BAKER/SNOQUALMIE	06054	EAGLE ROCK	34100	33100
WA	OKANOGAN	A6024	LONG SWAMP	10200	10200
WA	OLYMPIC	06086	WONDER MOUNTAIN	9468	9468
WA	WENATCHEE	D6035 *	GOAT ROCKS	19600	19200
WV	MONONGAHELA	09040	CHEAT MOUNTAIN	7720	7720

STATE	FOREST NAME	AREA CODE	AREA NAME	AREA GROSS	AREA NET
WY	BIGHORN	02032	ROCK CREEK	51200	51200
WY	BIGHORN	02031	CLOUD PEAK CONTIGUOUS	151410	151410
WY	BIGHORN	02030	LITTLE GOOSE	37760	37760
WY	BIGHORN	02029	PINEY CREEK	23550	23550
WY	BRIDGER-TETON	E4613 *	PALISADES (EAST)	44460	44460
WY	BRIDGER-TETON	S4510	WEST SLOPE TETONS (SOUTH)	9900	9900
WY	MEDICINE BOW	C2087	HUSTON PARK	5210	5210
WY	TARGHEE	W4613 *	PALISADES (WEST)	91380	91390

REMAINING WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II)
(After Action by 96th Congress)

This is an updated listing by States of areas recommended as new wildernesses and additions to existing wildernesses that are still pending before Congress. Areas are identified by proposed wilderness name and National Forest. Also listed are identification numbers of RARE II roadless areas (see attached area listing) comprising each wilderness proposal. Individual wildernesses may include one or more roadless areas or parts of one or more roadless areas. In some cases RARE II roadless areas have been combined with previous recommendations resulting from Primitive Area reviews to form proposed wildernesses or wilderness additions. The acreage differences from previous listings resulted from more accurate area measurement. Boundaries of areas have not been changed. Inclusion on this list does not necessarily imply endorsement by this Administration, which reserves the perogative of reviewing each proposal on its individual merits before endorsement.

Prepared by
Forest Service - USDA
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

August 1981

ADMINISTRATION WILDERNESS PROPOSALS
FOR
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

8/81

Alabama, 7,690 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Reed Brake Wilderness, 690 acres, Talladega National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08063

Wilderness Additions -

1. Sipsey Wilderness Addition, 7,000 acres, William B. Bankhead National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08068, 08208

Arizona, 553,300 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Blue Range Wilderness, 165,000 acres, Apache National Forest. (The previous classification of the Blue Range Primitive Area is hereby abolished.)

   Roadless Area Number: P3169
   NF900 (Previous Blue Range Proposal)

2. Lower Frisco Wilderness, 6,400 acres, Apache and Sitgreaves National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: A3139

3. San Francisco Peaks Wilderness, 14,600 acres, Coconino National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 03049

4. Red Rock - Secret Mountain Wilderness, 41,400 acres, Coconino National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 03053

5. Rincon Wilderness, 39,700 acres, Coronado National Forest.
   (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 5 of the Act of October 20, 1976 (90 Stat. 2695) concerning the Rincon Wilderness Study Area.)

   Roadless Area Number: A3126

6. Santa Teresa Wilderness, 27,200 acres, Coronado National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 03121

7. Mt. Wrightson Wilderness, 25,200 acres, Coronado National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 03113

8. Miller Peak Wilderness, 19,500 acres, Coronado National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 03117

9. Kendrick Mountain Wilderness, 6,500 acres, Coconino and Kaibab National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: 03050

10. Kanab Creek Wilderness, 59,000 acres, Kaibab National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: A3060

11. Saddle Mountain Wilderness, 38,200 acres, Kaibab National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: A3062

12. Juniper Mesa Wilderness, 8,300 acres, Prescott National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 03080

13. Granite Mountain Wilderness, 8,500 acres, Prescott National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 03084

14. Castle Creek Wilderness, 25,800 acres, Prescott National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 03085

Wilderness Additions -

1. Chiricahua Wilderness Addition, 68,000 acres, Coronado National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 03109

Arkansas, 24,400 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Black Fork Mountain Wilderness, 7,500 acres, Ouachita National Forest. (also see Oklahoma)

   Roadless Area Number: 08084

2. Upper Kiamichi River Wilderness, 300 acres, Ouachita National Forest. (also see Oklahoma)

   Roadless Area Number: 08005

3. Hurricane Creek Wilderness, 15,100 acres, Ozark and St. Francis National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: 08073

Wilderness Additions -

1. Upper Buffalo Wilderness Addition, 1,500 acres, Ozark and St. Francis National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: 08003

California, 1,284,440 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Sheep Mountain Wilderness, 30,100 acres, Angeles National Forest.
   (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 3(b)(1) of the Act of October 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 2635) and releases the Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area from the provisions of Sec. 3(d) of that Act.)

   Roadless Area Number: Z5307

2. Fish Canyon Wilderness, 32,900 acres, Angeles National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 05004

3. Pine Valley Wilderness, 13,100 acres, Cleveland National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 05022

4. Excelsior Wilderness 46,400 acres, Inyo National Forest. (also see Nevada.)

   Roadless Area Number: 04989, 05989

5. Deep Wells Wilderness, 7,600 acres, Inyo National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 05057

6. Boundary Peak Wilderness, 49,900 acres, Inyo National Forest. (also see Nevada)

   Roadless Area Number: W5058, B5058 (Partial)

7. Red Butte Wilderness, 25,300 acres, Klamath and Rogue River National Forests. (also see Oregon)

   Roadless Area Number: 05703, 06703 (Partial)

8. Trinity Alps Wilderness 295,000 acres, Klamath, Six Rivers, Shasta and Trinity National Forests.
   (The previous classification of the Salmon Trinity Alps Primitive Area is hereby abolished.)

   Roadless Area Number: A5079, A5218, A5228, A5800, A5803,
   05801, 05802, W5803
   NF906 (Previous Trinity Alps Proposal)

9. Siskiyou Wilderness, 101,000 acres, Klamath, Six Rivers, and Siskiyou National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: A5701, A6701

10. Ishi Wilderness, 41,600 acres, Lassen National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: A5098

11. Timbered Crater Wilderness, 4,400 acres, Lassen National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 05083

12. Lassen Volcanic Wilderness, 3,900 acres, Lassen National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 05086, 05092

13. Cinder Butte Wilderness, 15,500 acres, Lassen National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 05090

14. Madulce Wilderness, 67,000 acres, Los Padres National Forest.
    (The Act of March 21, 1968 (82 Stat. 51) which established the San Rafael Wilderness is hereby amended to transfer 430 acres of the San Rafael Wilderness to the Madulce Wilderness and

establish the northerly side of the Buckhorn Fire Road as the southeasterly boundary of the San Rafael Wilderness.)

Roadless Area Number: A5124

15. Snow Mountain Wilderness, 25,000 acres, Mendocino National Forest.
    (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 3(b)(2) of the Act of October 19, 1976 (90 Stat. 2635) and releases the Snow Mountain Wilderness Study Area from the provisions of Sec. 3(d) of that Act.)

    Roadless Area Number: A5144

16. Pyramid Peak Wilderness, 10,200 acres, San Bernardino National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: A5189

17. Granite Peak Wilderness, 10,600 acres, San Bernardino National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 05180

18. Mt. Shasta Wilderness, 17,000 acres, Shasta National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: A5231

19. Castle Crags Wilderness, 8,800 acres, Shasta National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: A5219

20. Carson-Iceberg Wilderness, 182,000 acres, Stanislaus and Toiyabe National Forests.

    Roadless Area Number: C5986, A4986

Wilderness Additions -

1. Cucamonga Wilderness Addition, 4,400 acres, Angeles National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A5174

2. Mokelumne Wilderness Addition, 640 acres, Eldorado National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A5024

3. John Muir Wilderness Additions, 120,000 acres, Inyo Sequioa and Sierra National Forest.
   (The previous classification of the High Sierra Primitive ("Monarch") Area is hereby abolished.)

   Roadless Area Number: A5198, 05030, 05031, 05032, 05036,
   05041, 05042, 05043, 05044, 05245,
   NF904 (Previous Monarch Proposal)

4. Minarets Wilderness Additions, 50,300 acres, Inyo and Sierra National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: A5047, 05048

5. Marble Mountain Wilderness, 21,600 acres, Klamath National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A5070, A5074, A5077

6. Caribou Wilderness Addition, 1,800 acres, Lassen National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A5095, 05091

7. Thousand Lakes Wilderness Additions, 7,000 acres, Lassen National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 05087, 05088

8. San Rafael Wilderness Addition, 2,000 acres, Los Padres National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 05119

9. Ventana Wilderness Addition, 2,750 acres, Los Padres National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 05277

10. South Warner Wilderness Additions, 1,940 acres, Moduc National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: A5160, 05157, 05158, 05159, 05161

11. Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness Additions, 100 acres, Six Rivers National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 05253

12. San Gorgonio Wilderness Additions, 21,500 acres, San Bernardino National Forest.

    Roadless Area: A5187, 05184, 05185

13. San Jacinto Wilderness Additions, 10,900 acres, San Bernardino National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 05190, 05191, 05192, 05193

14. Emigrant Wilderness Addition, 6,100 acres, Stanislaus National Forest.
    (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 2(b) of the Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat 2154-5) and releases the Cherry Creek area from the provisions of Sec. 3(d) of the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 892-893).)
    (The previous classification of the Emigrant Basin Primitive Area is hereby abolished.)

    Roadless Area Number: 05662

15. Hoover Wilderness Addition, 49,200 acres, Toiyabe National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: W4662, 04666

Colorado, 720 acres:

1. Platte River Wilderness, 720 acres, Routt National Forest. (also see Wyoming)

   Roadless Area Number: A2080, C2080

Florida, 53,130 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Juniper Prairie Wilderness, 13,200 acres, Ocala National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: L8309

2. Alexander Springs Wilderness, 11,900 acres, Ocala National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08011 (Partial)

3. Little Lake George Wilderness, 3,040 acres, Ocala National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08109

4. Billies Bay Wilderness, 3,120 acres, Ocala National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08011 (Partial)

5. Mud Swamp Wilderness, 7,100 acres, Apalachicola National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08008

6. Big Gum Swamp Wilderness, 13,600 acres, Osceola National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08010

Wilderness Additions -

1. Bradwell Bay Wilderness Addition, 1,170 acres, Apalachicola National Forest.
   (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 4 (b)(4) of the Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2099) and releases the Sopchoppy River Wildereness Study Area from the provisions of Sec. 6(a) of that Act.)

   Roadless Area Number: 08308

Georgia, 38,400 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Southern Nantahala Wilderness, 14,600 acres, Chattahoochee National Forest. (also see North Carolina)

   Roadless Area Number: AL825, A8025

2. Raven Cliff Wilderness, 9,300 acres, Chattahoochee National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A8028

3. Brasstown Wilderness, 12,700 acres, Chattahoochee National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08146, 08149

Wilderness Additions -

1. Ellicott Rock Wilderness Addition, 1,800 acres, Chattahoochee National Forest. (also see North Carolina and South Carolina)

   Roadless Area Number: A8031

Idaho, 1,034,700 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Lick Creek North Wilderness, 61,000 acres, Payette National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: M4455

2. Lick Creek South Wilderness, 92,000, Boise and Payette National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: E4451

3. Steel Mountain Wilderness, 22,800 acres, Boise National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: L4BAA

4. Selkirk Crest Wilderness, 24,300 acres, Kaniksu National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A1125

5. Salmo Priest Wilderness, 14,700 acres, Kaniksu National Forest. (also see Washington)

   Roadless Area Number: A1981, E6981

6. Mallard Larkins Wilderness, 146,000 acres, St. Joe and Clearwater National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: A1300, B1300, C1300, P1300

7. Scotchman Peaks Wilderness, 10,200 Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests. (also see Montana)

   Roadless Area Number: B1662, A1662

8. Moose Mountain Wilderness, 18,400 acres, Clearwater National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: B1305

9. Great Burn Wilderness, 99,000 acres, Clearwater National Forest. (also see Montana)

   Roadless Area Number: D1301, Q1301

10. Worm Creek Wilderness, 15,800 acres, Caribou National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: I4179

11. Borah Peak Wilderness, 120,000 acres, Challis National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: I4210

12. Lemhi Wilderness, 168,000 acres, Challis and Salmon National Forests. Roadless Area Number: W4503 (Partial) A4503

13. Pioneer Mountain Wilderness, 105,000 acres, Challis and Sawtooth National Forests.

    Roadless Area Number: N4201

14. Smoky Mountain Wilderness, 87,000 acres, Sawtooth National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: I4553

15. Lionhead Wilderness, 14,400 acres, Targhee National Forest. (also see Montana)

    Roadless Area Number: 01963, 04963

Wilderness Additions -

1. Sawtooth Wilderness Additions, 32,100 acres, Boise and Sawtooth National Forests.
   (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 5 of the Act of August 22, 1972 (86 Stat. 614). Sections 10 and 12 of that Act, concerning withdrawal of lands from mineral location, entry and patent, will continue to apply to those lands in the Sawtooth Wilderness Additions which are within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Sawtooth National Forest.)

   Roadless Area Number: E4061

2. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Additions, 4,000 acres, Clearwater National Forest. (also see Montana)

   Roadless Area Number: C1309

Illinois, 15,090 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Crab Orchard Wilderness, 720 acres, Shawnee National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09098

2. Garden of the Gods Wilderness, 3,800 acres. Shawnee National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09100

3. Clear Springs Wilderness, 4,720 acres, Shawnee National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09104

4. Bald Knob Wilderness, 5,850 acres, Shawnee National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09105

Indiana, 10,010 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Grubb Ridge Wilderness, 6,400 acres, Hoosier National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09340

2. Cope Hollow Wilderness, 3,610 acres, Hoosier National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09341

Kentucky, 11,200 acres:

New Wilderness -

1. Clifty Wilderness, 11,200 acres, Daniel Boone National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: L8039

Michigan, 51,820 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Nordhouse Dunes Wilderness, 2,830 acres, Manistee National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09148

2. Sylvania Wilderness, 18,300 acres, Ottawa National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A9211

3. Sturgeon Gorge Wilderness, 14,800 acres, Ottawa National Forest. (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 4(b)(6) of the Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2099) and releases the Sturgeon River Wilderness Study area from the provisions of Sec. 6(a) of that Act.)

   Roadless Area Number: 09014, 09210

4. Carp River Wilderness, 11,400 acres, Hiawatha National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09189

5. Horseshoe Bay Wilderness, 3,900 acres, Hiawatha National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09190

6. Government Island Wilderness, 210 acres, Hiawatha National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09197

7. Nissawinogong Wilderness, 380 acres, Hiawatha National Forest.

Mississippi, 5,460 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Black Creek Wilderness, 4,520 acres, Desoto National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08311

2. Leaf Wilderness, 940 acres, Desoto National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08312

Montana, 684,510 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Big Hole Wilderness, 56,000 acres, Beaverhead National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: I1943

2. Torrey Peak Wilderness, 88,000 acres, Beaverhead National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 01008

3. Scotchman Peaks Wilderness 60,000 acres, Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests. (also see Idaho)

   Roadless Area Number: A1662, B1662

4. Lost Water Wilderness, 9,500 acres, Custer National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 01362

5. Tongue River Wilderness, 16,600 acres, Custer National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 01373

6. Lionhead Wilderness, 20,900 acres, Gallatin National Forest. (also see Idaho)

   Roadless Area Number: 01963, 04963

7. Spanish Peaks Wilderness, 63,000 acres, Gallatin National Forest. (The previous classification of the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area is hereby abolished.)

   Roadless Area Number: NF920 (Previous Spanish Peaks Proposal)

8. Great Burn Wilderness, 78,000 acres, Lolo National Forest. (also see Idaho)

   Roadless Area Number: D1301, Q1301

9. Slide Rock Wilderness, 60,000 acres, Lolo National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: Q1807

Wilderness Additions -

1. Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Additions, 15,000 acres, Beaverhead, Bitterroot and Deerlodge National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: B1001, 01065, 01066, 01427

2. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Additions, 49,600 acres, Bitterroot National Forest. (also see Idaho)

   Roadless Area Number: S1BAA, 01061, 01062, 01063, 01064, M1845

3. North Absaroka Wilderness Additions, 910 acres, Gallatin National Forest. (also see Wyoming)

   Roadless Area Number: A2041, A2914, 01914, 01545, 02043, 02046

4. Scapegoat Wilderness Additions, 38,300 acres, Helena and Lewis and Clark National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: F1485

5. Gates of the Mountains Wilderness Addition, 9,300 acres, Helena National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: W1610

6. Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Additions, 15,600 acres, Kootenai National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: C1670, B1676, C1681, 01682

7. Bob Marshall Wilderness Additions, 102,000 acres, Lolo and Lewis and Clark National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: B1485 (Partial), Q1485, T1485, U1485, W1485

Nebraska, 6,400 acres:

New Wilderness -

1. Pine Ridge Wilderness, 6,400 acres, Nebraska National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 02001

Nevada, 497,900 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Boundary Peak Wilderness, 8,900 acres, Inyo National Forest. (also see California)

   Roadless Area Number: W5058

2. Excelsior Wilderness, 114,000 acres, Inyo and Toiyabe National Forests. (also see California)

   Roadless Area Number: 04989, 05989

3. Quinn Canyon Wilderness, 89,000 acres, Humboldt National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 04360

4. Grant Range Wilderness, 99,000 acres, Humboldt National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 04371

5. Ruby Mountain Wilderness, 65,000 acres, Humboldt National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 04367

6. Arc Dome Wilderness, 94,000 acres, Toiyabe National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 04667

Wilderness Additions -

1. Jarbidge Wilderness Addition, 28,000 acres, Humboldt National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A4372

New Hampshire, 33,100 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Sandwich Range Wilderness, 26,200 acres, White Mountain National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A9067

Wilderness Additions -

1. Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness, 6,900 acres, White Mountain National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A9069

North Carolina, 65,740 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Southern Nantahala Wilderness, 10,900 acres, Nantahala National Forest. (also see Georgia)

   Roadless Area Number: AL825, A8025

2. Middle Prong Wilderness, 7,900 acres, Pisgah National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A8200

3. Pocosin Wilderness, 11,000 acres, Croatan National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A8015

4. Sheep Ridge Wilderness, 6,130 acres, Croatan National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08196

5. Catfish Lake South Wilderness, 7,600 acres, Croatan National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08199

6. Pond Pine Wilderness, 1,860 acres, Croatan National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08204

7. Birkhead Mountains Wilderness, 4,790 acres, Uwharrie National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08203

Wilderness Additions -

1. Ellicott Rock Wilderness Addition, 3,680 acres, Nantahala National Forest. (also see Georgia and South Carolina)

   Roadless Area Number: A8031

2. Shining Rock Wilderness Addition, 5,100 acres, Pisgah National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A8057

3. Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness Additions, 3,380 acres, Nantahala National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08194, 08195, 08201

4. Linville Gorge Wilderness Additions, 3,400 acres, Pisgah National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A8058, L8058

North Dakota, 7,370 acres:

New Wilderness -

1. Twin Buttes Wilderness, 7,370 acres, Little Missouri National Grassland.

   Roadless Area Number: LIDAU

Oklahoma, 12,250 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Upper Kiamichi River Wilderness, 8,350 acres, Ouachita National Forest. (also see Arkansas)

   Roadless Area Number: 08005

2. Black Fork Mountain Wilderness, 3,900 acres, Ouachita National Forest. (also see Arkansas)

   Roadless Area Number: 08084

Oregon, 387,590 acres

New Wildernesses -

1. Salmon Butte Wilderness, 8,300 acres, Mt. Hood National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A6095

2. Bull of the Woods Wilderness, 25,800 acres, Mt. Hood and Willamette National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: A6098

3. Columbia Wilderness, 40,900 acres, Mt. Hood National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 06090

4. Black Canyons Wilderness, 13,400 acres, Ochoco National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A6220

5. Sky Lakes Wilderness, 116,000 acres, Rogue River and Winema National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: A6143

6. Red Butte Wilderness, 530 acres, Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests. (also see California)

   Roadless Area Number: W6703

7. Oregon Coast Wilderness, 6,500 acres, Siuslaw National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 06156

8. Umpqua Spit Wilderness, 2,360 acres, Siuslaw National Forest.
 Roadless Area Number: 06160

9. Limpy Rock Wilderness, 6,600 acres, Umpqua National Forest.

 Roadless Area Number: 06125

10. Windigo-Thielson Wilderness, 55,000 acres, Winema, Deschutes, and Umpqua National Forests.

 Roadless Area Number: A6132

Wilderness Additions -

1. Mt. Washington Wilderness Additions, 6,400 acres, Deschutes and Willamette National Forests.

 Roadless Area Number: A6103

2. Diamond Peak Wilderness Addition, 8,300 acres, Deschutes National Forest.

 Roadless Area Number: A6111

3. Three Sisters Wilderness Addition, 27,200 acres, Deschutes National Forest.

 Roadless Area Number: A6192

4. Gearhart Mountain Wilderness Addition, 4,000 acres, Fremont National Forest.

 Roadless Area Number: 06225

5. Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Addition, 35,100 acres,

 Malheur National Forest.

 Roadless Area Number: A6238

6. Eagle Cap Wilderness Addition, 31,200 acres, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.
 (This fulfills the requirement of Sec. 4 of the Act of October 21, 1972 (86 Stat. 1026) concerning the Lower Minam Wilderness Study Area.)

 Roadless Area Number: 06279

Pennsylvania, 9,570 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Tracy Ridge Wilderness, 9,200 acres, Allegheny National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09021

2. Allegheny Islands Wilderness, 370 acres, Allegheny National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09024, 09025, 09026, 09027, 09028
   09029, 09030

South Carolina, 1,900 acres:

Wilderness Addition -

1. Ellicott Rock Wilderness Addition, 1,900 acres, Sumter National Forest. (also see Georgia and North Carolina)

   Roadless Area Number: A8031

Tennessee, 3,900 acres:

New Wilderness -

1. Bald River Gorge Wilderness, 3,900 acres, Cherokee National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08034

Texas, 8,780 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Little Lake Creek Wilderness, 2,700 acres, Sam Houston National Forest.
   Roadless Area Number: L8016

2. Big Slough Wilderness, 3,040 acres, Davy Crockett National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08019

3. Turkey Hill Wilderness, 3,040 acres, Angelina National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08130

Utah, 778,400 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. High Uintas Wilderness, 512,000 acres Ashley and Wasatch National Forests.
   (The previous classification of the High Uintas Primitive Area is hereby abolished.)

   Roadless Area Number: E4001, I4001, I4002, N4AAN, P4931
   NF931 (Previous High Uintas Proposal)

2. Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness, 84,000 acres, Dixie National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A4251

3. Ashdown Gorge Wilderness, 7,000 acres, Dixie National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 04253

4. Red Canyon North Wilderness, 9,800 acres, Dixie National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 04254

5. Red Canyon South Wilderness, 5,600 acres, Dixie National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 04260

6. Fishlake Mountain Wilderness, 18,800 acres, Fishlake National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 04307

7. Dromedary Wilderness, 12,900 acres, Wasatch National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: I4752

8. Olympus Wilderness, 16,000 acres, Wasatch National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: I4753, X4753 (Partial)

9. Stansbury Wilderness, 43,800 acres, Wasatch National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A4757

10. Wellsville Mountain Wilderness, 22,500 acres, Wasatch National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 04760

11. Dark Canyon Wilderness, 46,000 acres, Manti-LaSal National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 04436

Virginia, 61,370 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Rough Mountain Wilderness, 9,300 acres, George Washington National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08040

2. Rich Hole Wilderness, 4,830 acres, George Washington National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08041

3. St. Mary's Wilderness, 10,100 acres, George Washington National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08042

4. Ramsey's Draft Wilderness, 6,700 acres, George Washington National Forest.
   (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 4 (b)(12) of the Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2099) and releases the Ramsey's Draft Wilderness Study Area from the provisions of Sec. 6 (a) of that Act.)

   Roadless Area Number: 08044

5. Skidmore Wilderness, 1,300 acres, George Washington National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08173

6. Beartown Wilderness, 5,000 acres, Jefferson National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A8048

7. Little Dry Run Wilderness, 2,940 acres, Jefferson National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08049

8. Lewis Fork Wilderness, 5,500 acres, Jefferson National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08050

9. Little Wilson Creek Wilderness, 3,470 acres, Jefferson National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08053

10. Kimberling Creek Wilderness, 5,600 acres, Jefferson National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 08182

11. Thunder Ridge Wilderness, 2,340 acres, Jefferson National Forest.

    Roadless Area Number: 08185

12. Peters Mountain Wilderness, 4,290 acres, Jefferson National Forest. (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 4(b)(11) of the Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2099) and releases the Peters Mountain Wilderness Study Area from the provisions of Sec. 6(a) of that Act.)

    Roadless Area Number: 08188

Washington, 363,300 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Cougar Lakes Wilderness, 128,000 acres, Gifford Pinchot and Wenatchee National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: A6032, E6032, C6032 (Partial)

2. Tatoosh Wilderness, 13,400 acres, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A6063

3. Salmo Priest Wilderness, 27,400 acres, Kaniksu and Colville National Forests. (also see Idaho)

   Roadless Area Number: A1981, E6981

4. Buckhorn Wilderness, 43,500 acres, Olympic National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A6081

5. The Brothers Wilderness, 16,100 acres, Olympic National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A6084

6. Mt. Skokomish Wilderness, 15,700 acres, Olympic National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A6085

7. Colonel Bob Wilderness, 12,100 acres, Olympic National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 06087

Wilderness Additions -

1. Mt. Adams Wilderness Additions, 14,300 acres, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A6069

2. Glacier Peak Wilderness Additions, 90,000 acres, Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: A6031, D6031, G6031, M6031

3. Pasayten Wilderness Addition, 2,800 acres, Okanogan National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A6023

West Virginia, 69,600 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Cranberry Wilderness, 35,600 acres, Monongahela National Forest. (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 4(b)(15) of the Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat.2099) and releases the Cranberry Wilderness Study Area from the provisions of Sec. 6(a) of that Act.)

   Roadless Area Number: 09010

2. Seneca Creek Wilderness, 21,800 acres, Monongahela National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09041

3. Laurel Fork North Wilderness, 6,100 acres, Monongahela National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09044

4. Laurel Fork South Wilderness, 6,100 acres, Monongahela National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09045

Wisconsin, 39,420 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Flynn Lake Wilderness, 6,800 acres, Chequamegon National Forest. (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 4(b)(13) of the Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2099) and releases the Flynn Lake Wilderness Study Area from the provisions of Sec. 6 (a) of that Act.)

   Roadless Area Number: 09011

2. Round Lake Wilderness, 3,660 acres, Chequamegon National Forest. (This fulfills the requirements of Sec. 4 (b)(14) of the Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2099) and releases the Round Lake Wilderness Study Area from the provisions of Sec. 6(a) of that Act.)

   Roadless Area Number: 09012

3. Porcupine Lake Wilderness, 4,200 acres, Chequamegon National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09153

4. St. Peters Dome Wilderness, 3,990 acres, Chequamegon National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09154

5. Kimball Creek Wilderness, 7,200 acres, Nicolet National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09178

6. Headwaters of the Pine Wilderness, 10,100 acres, Nicolet National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09179

7. Shelp Lake Wilderness, 3,470 acres, Nicolet National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 09186

Wyoming, 996,400 acres:

New Wildernesses -

1. Cloud Peak Wilderness, 156,000 acres, Bighorn National Forest. (The previous classification of the Cloud Peak Primitive Area is hereby abolished.)

   Roadless Area Number: 02034, NF933 (Previous Cloud Peak Proposal)

2. Gros Ventre Wilderness, 290,000 acres, Teton National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: C4102, E4102

3. Laramie Peak Wilderness, 27,400 acres, Medicine Bow National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A2070

4. Snowy Range Wilderness, 18,200 acres, Medicine Bow National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A2074

5. Huston Park Wilderness, 31,300 acres, Medicine Bow National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A2087

6. Platte River Wilderness, 19,500 acres, Medicine Bow National Forest. (also see Colorado)

   Roadless Area Number: A2080, C2080

7. Encampment Wilderness, 10,400 acres, Medicine Bow National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 02086

8. Popo Agie Wilderness, 102,000 acres, Shoshone National Forest. (The previous classification of the Popo Agie Primitive Area is hereby abolished.)

   Roadless Area Number: A2901, NF934 (Previous Popo Agie Proposal)

9. Jedediah Smith Wilderness, 124,000 acres, Targhee National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: A4610, A4610 (Partial)

Wilderness Additions -

1. Teton Wilderness Addition, 28,200 acres, Bridger and Teton National Forests.

   Roadless Area Number: 04101

2. Bridger Wilderness Addition, 80,000 acres, Bridger and Teton National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 04901

3. North Absaroka Wilderness Additions, 23,600 acres, Shoshone National Forest. (also see Montana)

   Roadless Area Number: A2041, A2914, 01914, 01545, 02043, 02046

4. Washakie Wilderness Additions, 44,000 acres, Shoshone National Forest.
   (This fulfills the requirements of sec. 5(b) of the Act of October 9, 1972 (88 Stat. 792) concerning the "Special Management Unit.")

   Roadless Area Number: A2047, B2049, C2047, 02058

5. Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Addition, 41,800 acres, Shoshone National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: Former Admin. Endorsed

Puerto Rico, 9,700 acres:

(a) New Wildernesses -

1. El Cacique Wilderness, 9,700 acres, Caribbean National Forest.

   Roadless Area Number: 08007

NOTES

Notations regarding abolishing specific Primitive Areas and meeting requirements of Wilderness Study Areas are not intended to imply that these actions have been completed but are listed to insure that similar language, where appropriate, when legislation for these specific areas is enacted.

The following is a list of proposed additions to the National Wilderness Preservation as of August 1981. These areas were not inventoried in RARE II. These areas are referenced by number in the preceding description of Remaining Wilderness Proposals for the National Forest System.

REMAINING
PROPOSED ADDITIONS
to the
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM
(Not inventoried in RARE II)

As of August 1981

Code	Proposed Wilderness	State	Net Acreage
NF 900	Blue Range	Arizona	177,239
NF 904	Monarch	California	30,689
NF 906	Trinity Alps	"	267,561
NF 920	Spanish Peaks	Montana	63,300
NF 931	High Unitas	Utah	322,998
NF 933	Cloud Peak	Wyoming	150,490
NF 934	Popo Agie	"	81,820

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United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 17, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

FROM: Tony Bevinetto, Professional Staff Member

RE: RARE II Non-Wilderness Activity Delays

Enclosed is a revised report of RARE II Non-Wilderness Activities as of June 1, 1981. A schedule was sent you on October 19, 1981 which did not show if the delays were still in effect. The new schedule shows current status, i.e. whether or not as of June 1, 1981, the delay is in effect.

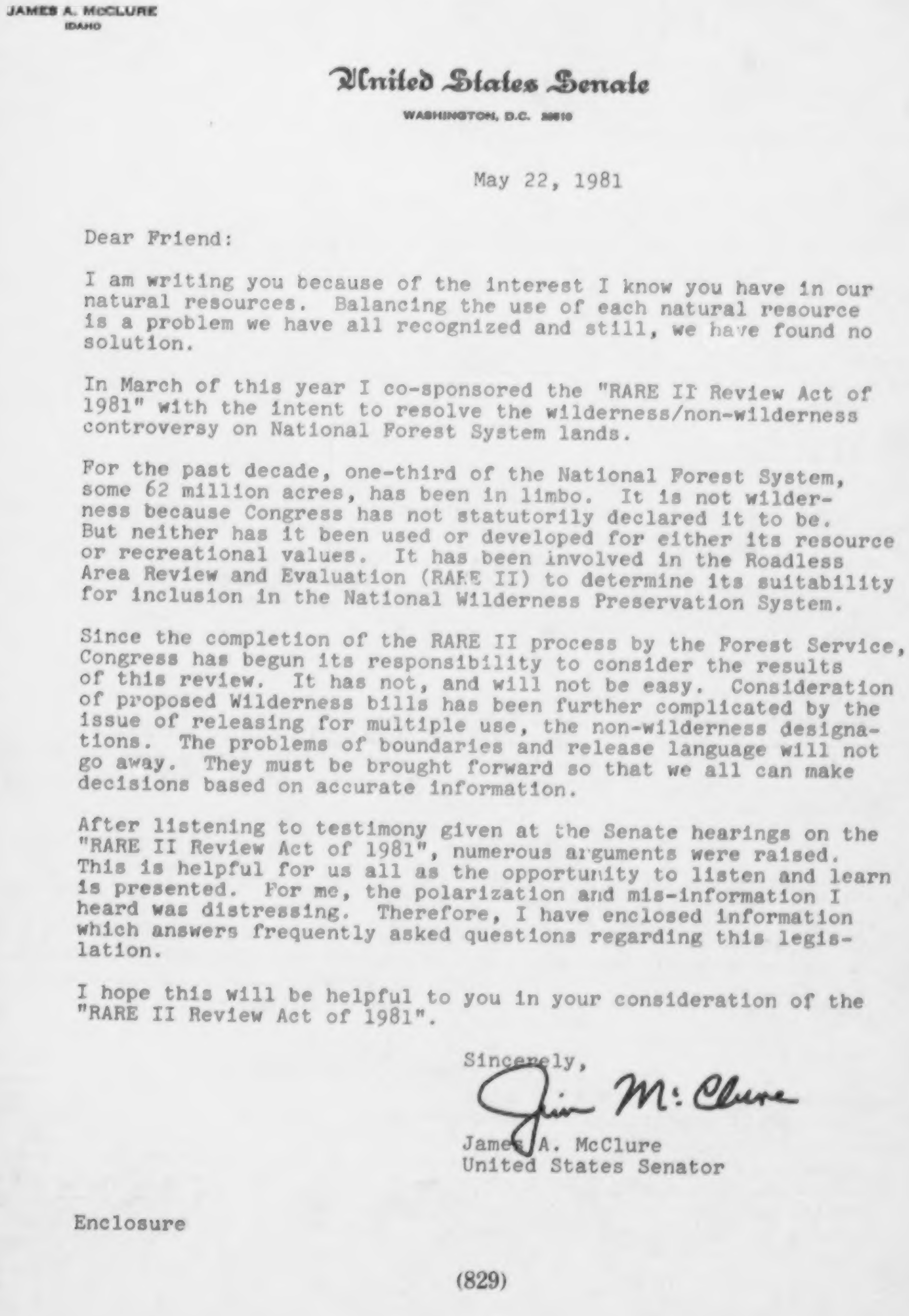
For example, of the 17 RARE II areas in Montana (Code 30) that had been delayed in release, 15 have been released and two were being delayed as of June 1, 1981. Of the two being delayed 10 acres in one area was being held and 10,000 acres in the second area was held as of June 1, 1981.

RARE II NONWILDERNESS
ACTIVITY DELAYS

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS & OPPOSITION	CURRENT STATUS 1-still in effect plus acres (). 2-no longer valid.
L1B6D	Stony Mountain	East Gold Creek Tbr. Sale	30	0103	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
L1TAC	Allen Mountain	Kraft Gulch Tbr. Sale	30	0103	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
01129	Trestle Peak	Strong Creek Tbr. Sale	16	0104	Admin. Appeal	Comm. of East Hope Idaho	1 (600)
01150	Mosquito Fly	Road Construction	16	0104	Admin. Appeal	Idaho State Fish & Game	2
01300	Mallard Larkins	Road Construction	16	0104	Admin. Appeal	Idaho State Fish & Game	2
01481	Mt. Hefty	North End Tbr. Sale	30	0110	Admin. Appeal	Envir. Groups Sept 1980	2
01482	Tuchuck	North End Tbr. Sale	30	0110	Admin. Appeal	Envir. Groups Sept 1980	2
01483	Thompson Seton	North End Timber Sale	30	0110	Admin. Appeal	Envir. Groups Sept 1970	2
01371	North Absaroka	Timber Sales	30	0111	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
01371	North Absaroka	R/U Road-Passage Creek	30	0111	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	1 (10)
01541	Crazy Mountains	O&G Leases	30	0111	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
01541	Crazy Mountains	Stan Clark Road	30	0111	Admin. Appeal	Environmental Groups (1978)	2
01543	Bridger	Timber Sales	30	0111	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
01912	Beartooth	Timber Sales	30	0111	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
01549	Madison	Timber Sales	30	0111	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	1 (10,000)
01664	Trout Creek	Tbr.Sl,Rd Con.Tbr.St Imp.	30	0114	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
01671	Cabinet Face East	Timber Sales	30	0114	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
01673	Government Mtn.	Timber Sale	30	0114	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
01677	Galena Creek	Timber Sale	30	0114	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
L1416	McGregor Thompson	Timber Sale	30	0114	Sensit. Area	Public Opposition	2
01849	Slvr. Cr-Plt. Knob	Timber Sale Road Constr.	16	0117	Threat. Appeals	ID State Fish & Gm.	1 (36,000)
01921	Gospel Hump	Jersey-Jack Rd. Constr.	16	0117	Adm. Appeal	D J Orin & ID Env. Cncil.	1 (75,000)
01921	Gospel Hump	Timber Sale	16	0117	Threat. Appeals	ID Envir. Cncil-Sierra Clb.	1 (75,000)

APPENDIX IV

Additional Material Submitted for the Record (June 17, 1981)



JAMES A. McCLURE
IDAHO

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 22, 1981

Dear Friend:

I am writing you because of the interest I know you have in our natural resources. Balancing the use of each natural resource is a problem we have all recognized and still, we have found no solution.

In March of this year I co-sponsored the "RARE II Review Act of 1981" with the intent to resolve the wilderness/non-wilderness controversy on National Forest System lands.

For the past decade, one-third of the National Forest System, some 62 million acres, has been in limbo. It is not wilderness because Congress has not statutorily declared it to be. But neither has it been used or developed for either its resource or recreational values. It has been involved in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) to determine its suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Since the completion of the RARE II process by the Forest Service, Congress has begun its responsibility to consider the results of this review. It has not, and will not be easy. Consideration of proposed Wilderness bills has been further complicated by the issue of releasing for multiple use, the non-wilderness designations. The problems of boundaries and release language will not go away. They must be brought forward so that we all can make decisions based on accurate information.

After listening to testimony given at the Senate hearings on the "RARE II Review Act of 1981", numerous arguments were raised. This is helpful for us all as the opportunity to listen and learn is presented. For me, the polarization and mis-information I heard was distressing. Therefore, I have enclosed information which answers frequently asked questions regarding this legislation.

I hope this will be helpful to you in your consideration of the "RARE II Review Act of 1981".

Sincerely,

Jim McClure

James A. McClure
United States Senator

Enclosure

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS & OPPOSITION	CURRENT STATUS 1-still in effect plus acres (). 2-no longer valid.
01922	Rapid River	Timber Sale	16	0117	Threat. Appeals	ID Envir Cncil-Sierra Clb.	1 (27,000)
C1845	Meadow Creek West	Timber Sale	16	0117	Threat. Appeals	ID Envir Cncil-Sierra Clb.	1 (10,000)
03999	Osier Mesa	Fence	35	0302	Adm. Appeal	Milo Conrad (Individual)	2
03035	Canjilon Mtn.	Construction	35	0302	Adm. Appeal	Milo Conrad (Individual)	2
04313	Tushar Mtn.	Road Access	49	0408	Adm. Appeal	Utah Chapter, Sierra Club	2
04461	French Creek	French Creek Tbr. Sale	16	0412	Lawsuit	Idaho Wildlife Federation	2
B4102	Dell Creek	Badger Rock Tbr. Sale	56	0403	Agency Judgment	State Gm. & Fish, Sub. Co. Commissioners, Sweetwater Co. Wild. Fed., Wilder. Society, Sierra Club, 1980 & 81	1 (350)
B4110	Dell Creek	Jack Creek Tbr. Sale	56	0403	Agency Judgment	State Gm. & Fish, Sub. Co. Commissioners, Sweetwater Cr. Wildlife, Fed. Wilderness Soc., Sierra Clb, Local Outfit. 79-80	1 (420)
B4112	Commissary Ridge	Little Indian Tbr. Sale	56	0403	Agency Judgment	State Gm. & Fish, Local Outfit. & Individuals. May-June 1981.	2
B4102	Dell Creek	Klondike Hill Tbr. Sale	56	0403	Agency Judgment	State Game & Fish, Sub. Co. Commissioners, Sweetwater Co. Wildlife Fed., Wilder. Soc., Sierra Clb. Loc. Outfit. 1980 & 81	1 (231)
C4102	Gros Ventre	Kinky Creek Tbr. Sale	56	0403	Adm. Appeal	State Game & Fish, Sub. Co. Comm. Sweetwater Co. Wildlife Fed., Wilder. Soc., Sierra Club Local Outfitters 1979-81.	1 (400)

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS & OPPOSITION	CURRENT STATUS 1-still in effect plus acres (). 2-no longer valid.
34112	Commissary Ridge	Absaroka Thr. Sale	56	0403	Agency Judgment	State Game & Fish, Outfit. and local individ. May-June 1981	1 (250)
04106	Grayback	Little Greys	56	0403	Agency Judgment	Wilder. Soc., Sierra Cl. 1980-81	2
E4503	Lemhi Range	Everson Creek Thr. Sale	16	0413	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition	2
E5047	San Joaquin	Earth; & Dr Mtn. Thr. Sale	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (7,000)
05029	South Sierra	Falls Creek Pres. Burn	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (500)
05029	South Sierra	Preplanning Fuelwood Sales	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (300)
05029	South Sierra	Preplanning for Thr. Sales	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California	1 *
05029	South Sierra	S/U permit for water trans.	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (6)
05029	South Sierra	Vehicle acc. to pri. land	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (8)
05029	South Sierra	Design Snake Creek Bridge	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (1)
05029	South Sierra	Planning South Fork Fords	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (2)
05029	South Sierra	Planning for Bike Trail	06	0504	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (1)
05178	Deep Creek	Timber Sales & Fuel Break	06	0512	Lawsuit	State of California	1 *
05218	Bell-Quimby	Bell Crk Thr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (350)
05221	Chinquapin	Rough Thr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (2,000)
05221	Chinquapin	Ford Thr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (200)
05221	Chinquapin	Cable Thr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (225)
05228	Little French Cr.	Hobo Thr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (250)
05233	Pattison	Twin Oly Thr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (700)
05234	Penney Ridge	One Cent Thr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (210)
05234	Penney Ridge	Jensen Thr. Sale	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (250)
05225	East Beegum	Fuelbreak	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (200)
05221	Chinquapin	Rough (Roads)	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (2,000)

* Activity cancelled, however, suit still in effect.

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS & OPPOSITION	1-still in effect plus acres (). 2-no longer valid.
05233	Pattison	Fuel Breaks	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (200)
05225	East Beegum	Pres. Burn	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (89)
05231	Mt. Shasta	Ski Devel.	06	0514	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (630)
N5047	San Joaquin	Rattlesnake Salv.	06	0515	Lawsuit	State of California	1 *
N5047	San Joaquin	East Fork Salv.	06	0515	Lawsuit	State of California	1 *
N5047	San Joaquin	Cattle Salv.	06	0515	Lawsuit	State of California	1 (4,500)
06705	Crane Mountain	Christmas Tree Sale	41	0602	Adm. Appeal	OR Wilder. Coalit. 10/6/80	2
06239	Glacier Mtn.	Timber Sale	41	0604	Adm. Appeal	Grant Co. Conserv. 6/2/80	2
B6097	Badger Creek	Timber Sale	41	0606	Adm. Appeal	Mt. Hood For. Study Gr.8/6/80	2
06026	Liberty Bell	Timber Sale	53	0607	Adm. Appeal	Sierra Club 4/28/81	1 (300)
06026	Liberty Bell	Helicopter Skiing	53	0607	Adm. Appeal	Sierra Club, N. Cascades, Conserv. Council, Lee Bernheisel 10/11/80	2
A6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	53	0607	Adm. Appeal	" " "	2
B6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	53	0607	Adm. Appeal	" " "	2
C6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	53	0607	Adm. Appeal	" " "	2
06176	S. Kalmiopsis	Timber Sale	41	0611	Adm. Appeal	Randy O'Toole for Cascade Holistic Council 11/21/79.	1 (195)
06179	Squaw Mountain	Timber Sale	41	0611	Adm. Appeal	Ogden Kellog for Oregon Chapter, Sierra Club 3/20/81.	2
06151	Hebo 1-A	2 Timber Sales	41	0612	Adm. Appeal	Nancy Petersen for Siuslaw Task Force 11/11/80. .	2
06152	Hebo 1-B	Timber Sale	41	0612	Adm. Appeal	E. Hatch for Siuslaw Tsk. Force 2/26/81.	2

* Activity cancelled, however, suit still if effect.

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS & OPPOSITION	CURRENT STATUS 1-still in effect plus acres (). 2-no longer valid.
06154	Walport-Drift Cr.	Timber Sale	41	0612	Adm. Appeal	K. Hatch for Siuslaw Tsk. Force 5/15/80.	2
06157	Smith-Umpqua	R/W Agreement	41	0612	Adm. Appeal	S. Wellborn for Siuslaw Task Force Oregon Wilder. Coalition 4/16/81.	1 (20)
06929	Middle Santiam	Pyramid Tbr. Sale	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Judith Hall	1 (1,400)
06130	Crane Mtn.	Timber Sale	41	0615	Adm. Appeal	Umpqua Wilder. Defenders, Umpqua Valley Chapter Aud. Soc., Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilder. Defenders, 3/12/81.	2
06034	Horse Peak	Timber Sale	53	0617	Adm. Appeal	Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance 11/14/80.	2
06034	Horse Peak	Timber Sale	53	0617	Adm. Appeal	Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance 12/11/80.	2
06098	Bull-of-the-Woods	Timber Sale	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Shing Rock Mtn, Co, Four C's 5/26/81.	1 (1,970)
06105	Hardesty Mountain	2 Timber Sales	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Hardesty Mtn. Study Group 6/11/81.	1 (1,400)
06106	Waldo	Timber Sale	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Oregon Wilderness Coalition 1/16/81.	1 (1,760)
06929	Middle Santiam	3 Timber Sales	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Mid. Santiam Wilder. Comm. 11/20/79.	2
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Mid. Santiam Wilder. Comm. 3/9/80.	2
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Oregon Wilderness Comm. 10/9/80.	2
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Mid. Santiam Wilder. Comm. 7/28/80.	2
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Mid. Santiam Wilder. Comm. 5/11/81	1 (1,600)
06929	Middle Santiam	Timber Sale	41	0618	Adm. Appeal	Mid. Santiam Wilder, Comm & Paul B. Alsbeck 1/16/81	1 (840)
06703	Kangaroo	3 Timber Sales	06	0610	Lawsuits	State of California 1980.	1 (24,420)

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS & OPPOSITION	CURRENT STATUS 1-still in effect plus acres (). 2-no longer valid.
06004	Profanity	Timber Sale	53	0621	Lawsuits	Kettle Range Conser. Group vs. Bergland 10/10/79.	2
B6031	Glacier Peak	3 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensit. Area	Local Opposition	1 (37,000)
E6031	Glacier Peak	2 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensit. Area	Local Opposition	1 (36,000)
06038	Norse Peak	2 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensit. Area	Local Opposition	1 (20,160)
06041	Mt. Baker	9 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensit. Area	Local Opposition	1 (256,030)
06049	Higgens Mountain	2 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensit. Area	Local Opposition	1 (12,580)
06050	Boulder River	5 Timber Sales	53	0605	Sensit. Area	Local Opposition	1 (73,120)
06055	Clearwater	Timber Sale	53	0605	Sensit. Area	Local Opposition	1 (19,250)
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0813	Adm. Appeal	E. C. Fritz, Sierra Club, G. H. Russell, Chairman, Wilder. (East TX) joined the above in this appeal.	1 (13,195)*
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0813	~~Adm. Appeal~~	Ms. Martha Kistrup Edgar	2
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0813	~~Cong. Request~~	Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.	2
08136	Indian Mounds	Timber Sales	48	0813	Adm. Appeal	Edward C. Fritz	1 (13,195)*
09085	Lye Brook Addition	Lyman Brook Tbr. Sale	50	0920	~~Agency Judgment~~	VT Wilderness Association	2
09086	Woodford	West Branch Tbr. Sale Camp Meadows Tbr. Sale	50	0920	~~Agency Judgment~~	VT Wilderness Association	2
09013	Rock River	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition	1 (3,870)
09188	Big Island Lake	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition	1 (6,260)
09191	Fiber	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition	1 (7,082)
09192	Delirium	Resource Activity	26	0910	Sensitive Area	Public Opposition	1 (11,033)
09032	Hogan Ridge	Undergr. limestone mining	18	0911	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition	2
09032	Hogan Ridge	O&G Leas. Delay. Frst. Land Management Plan	18	0911	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition	1 (7,000)1/

* acres duplicated

1/ Waiting for Forest Planning

RARE II CODE	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	STATE	REGION AND FOREST	TYPE DELAY	COMMENTS & OPPOSITION	CURRENT STATUS 1-still in effect plus acres (). 2-no longer valid.
09224	Swan Creek	C03 Old Field Rehab.	29	0905	Sensitive Area	Local Opposition	2
09049	Falls of Hills Cr.	Road & Parking Cons.	54	0921	Agency Judgment	Congressional Inquiries	2
09050	Middle Mountain	Divide Rd. Const.	54	0921	Cong. Request	Congressional Inquiries	2
09182	Pentoga Road	Timber Sale	55	0906	Sensitive Area	Local Oppositions	2
09181	Foursection	Timber Sale	55	0906	Sensitive Area	Local Oppositions	2
09062	Carr Mountain	Frst. Land & Res. Mgmt.Plan	33	0922	Sensitive Area	Local Oppositions	2

SENATOR JAMES A. MC CLURE
Questions and Answers on
The RARE II Review Act of 1981
S. 842

The RARE II Review Act of 1981, introduced by Senator Hayakawa, other Senators, and me has two primary purposes: First, to ratify and endorse the long and difficult RARE II process; and Second, to release statutorily those National Forest System lands not included in wilderness designation, within a specified period of time, for multiple use management.

During the Senate hearings of the legislation, I listened to many viewpoints . While I respect all of these viewpoints, I am distressed at the polarization and mis-information being circulated by proponents and opponents of this legislation. Frankly, there were points raised during the hearings on this legislation that warrant a closer review. But some questions regarding this legislation have been incorrectly answered, so I want to share this information with you.

* * * * *

1. ***Question*** Is S. 842 a drive to open millions of acres for commercial development while restricting creation of new wilderness areas?
   Answer No. S. 842 affirms recommendations made by President Carter in 1979 and decisions made by the 96th Congress to continue non-wilderness uses on the identified non-wilderness areas. Until RARE II, these lands had been fully planned for management and productive conservation. This management process should be continued.

* * * * *

2. ***Question*** Have development activities already begun in virtually every state?
   Answer Some development activities are underway in some areas. But many normal planning activities in non-wilderness areas are being blocked and delayed by appeals or other tactics. S. 842 would make it clear that the management of the RARE II non-wilderness areas would be available for multiple use.

* * * * *

3. ***Question*** Have not the RARE II non-wilderness lands already been released by the Administration since April 1979?
   Answer Technically, yes. In reality, the Forest Service has been somewhat apprehensive in its multiple use management decisions because of the possibility that its decisions will be met with an array of appeals and court suits. Statutory release of non-wilderness lands would validate the RARE II decision and give the Forest Service the ability to plan ahead as it must do.

* * * * *

4. ***Question*** Is this Congressional action necessary?
   Answer Yes. It is important for Congress to affirm the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II final environmental statement to remove potential lawsuits based on the arguement that adequate consideration was not given to wilderness suitability. The Forest Service spent years developing the roadless area review (RARE II) and developed the final environmental statement through existing laws and regulations as well as from massive advice from the public. This phase is completed and Congress must make the next step to consider the recommendations and to make the wilderness designations.

* * * * *

5. ***Question*** Will S. 842 destroy Congress' orderly state-by-state consideration of wilderness recommendations?
Answer This legislation does not say how Congress must consider wilderness recommendations. On its face, a state-by-state process appears to be the most practical way to handle wilderness designations because of the local resource situations and local interests. While this advantage of the state-by-state approach exists, it has not successfully provided a uniform release time period for the non-wilderness and further planning areas in every state.

* * * * *

6. ***Question*** Are the time periods for Congressional action realistic?
Answer Yes. The time limits of 6 years would encourage Congress to decide expeditiously whether land should or should not be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Lack of action on the RARE II lands amounts to de facto wilderness without statutory direction. During the hearings I asked Mr. Rupert Cutler, former Carter Administration Assistant Secretary for Environment and Natural Resources in charge of the RARE II process, now with the National Audubon Society, what he would regard as a reasonable period of time for Congress to act. Mr. Cutler's response was three Congressional sessions or six years with regard to President Carter's wilderness recommendations. Areas designated for further planning, he stated, should be given an equal amount of time once recommended as wilderness to Congress.

* * * * *

7. ***Question*** Does S. 842 prevent Forest Service from considering Wilderness in the future?
Answer Yes. The purpose of RARE II was to solve the wilderness-non-wilderness controversy. If the balance struck by RARE II between wilderness and non-wilderness were opened every ten years, Forest Service planners could not rely on a stable land use base. Long term planning is essential to a wide variety of uses included in the category of multiple use.

* * * * *

8. ***Question*** Does S. 842 put an end to additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System in the future?
Answer No. While RARE II was developed to end the wilderness-non-wilderness controversy on National Forest System lands, S. 842 does not preclude any Congress in the future from making wilderness designations of either National Forest System lands or any other federal lands.

* * * * *

9. ***Question*** What is the urgency of S. 842?
Answer Our future planning must move ahead on National Forest System lands. While it is true that there is a backlog of timber under contract now, we must remember that the cause of this is the high interest rates and the rate of inflation which has slowed the housing market. Still our housing goals have not changed and we all hope to be back to, or even exceed, the 2.2 million new housing starts a year. When this occurs, we will run out of the backlog of available timber very quickly and it is this future which we must prepare for now. We can not wait until this happens and still expect to meet a demand for which we have no supply.

* * * * *

10. ***Question*** Was there not a compromise reached last year on the issue of releasing non-wilderness lands (release language)?
Answer No. While there were negotiations last year on release language, no consensus was reached. The language which was developed was a step forward, but as I stated last year, it should serve only as a basis to work from and that during the upcoming Congress (1981-1982) we would work hard to modify and expand this language.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

June 29, 1981

The Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman, Public Lands and
Reserved Water Subcommittee
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
US Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

At the third day of hearings, June 17, 1981, on S.842, you asked the representatives of the Wilderness Society, Peter Coppelman and myself, about whether our organization expected to challenge developmental activities in the non-wilderness lands released by RARE II. We responded that, along with the Sierra Club and other environmental groups, we had not initiated any lawsuits challenging the Final Environmental Statement (FES) that accompanied the RARE II decision, nor were we planning any such lawsuit. (Our position on exempting this FES from judicial review is that it should be done in the context of a statewide bill that also designates areas as wilderness at the same time that it assures NEPA certainty for release.)

You then asked us about a memorandum (dated September 5, 1980) from me to Bill Turnage, TWS' Executive Director, which indicated that, even with NEPA certainty, the released areas are "not necessarily lost." (The memorandum is attached.) Let me indicate again for the record what the context and meaning of this statement are. As the title of the memo suggests, it was one of a series of status reports on RARE II legislation prepared for Bill Turnage and sent, in turn, to our members in various regions around the country. The memo states that if the non-wilderness RARE II lands are still roadless in 1990 that the Forest Service will be obliged to review them again for wilderness. This point is a restatement of current law and regulations that when the upcoming forest plans are revised in the 1990's wilderness will be one of the multiple-use options considered for eligible areas. (It should be emphasized that under current projections the Forest Service expects to recommend almost no wilderness at all pursuant to this review. 1980 RPA Program at 12.) Under the compromise negotiated for the House-passed California bill, this provision of the law remains unchanged.

The memo goes on to state that the Society will monitor development plans for the released areas and, perhaps, use appeals and lawsuits to keep some roadless. The Wilderness Society and other conservation groups will of course be following the upcoming round of NFMA planning very closely to see which of the high-priority released areas are slated for roading and development. This is entirely consistent with the 1976 Act which provided, in eleven separate references, that there should be public participation in the planning process and which also directed that the agency take a very hard look at developmental spending from an economic as well as a biological perspective. Out of this planning process will doubtlessly come appeals and possibly lawsuits on such controversial issues as "departures," diversity and timber lands suitability. The purposes of Congress in passing the law will be helped, not hindered, by our vigorous involvement.

S. 842 does not address such NFMA issues as "departures" and the diversity requirement. These issues will be resolved on a forest-by-forest basis, as Congress intended. The enactment of S.842 would in no way resolve debate on these forest management issues.

Sincerely,

Peter Kirby

Peter C. Kirby

Director,
Forest Management Program

PCK/mjm
attachment

MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: BILL TURNAGE

FROM: PETER KIRBY, NATIONAL FOREST ISSUES SPECIALIST

DATE: SEPTEMBER 5, 1980

RE: STATUS REPORT ON WEST COAST WILDERNESS

CALIFORNIA -- First the good news. After being tied up for months, H.R. 7702, the California Wilderness Act of 1980, has passed the House. The bill adds wilderness totalling 2.1 million acres in 53 National Forest areas and 1.5 million acres in Yosemite and Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks. Representative Phil Burton has negotiated successfully with development-oriented members of the California delegation and produced a strong bill supported by conservationists.

The bill does confirm that some 2 million acres of wildlands proposed as non-wilderness "need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation." While this "release" language is a bitter pill to swallow, it is far better than other release proposals made by Senator Hatfield and Congressman Foley. And these released acres are not necessarily lost -- if any of these lands are still roadless in ten years, the Forest Service will be obliged to review them again in 1990. By monitoring the development plans very closely -- perhaps using litigation and administrative appeals -- we may be able to save some of these lands.

More importantly for the immediate future, H.R. 7702 leaves an additional 2 million acres in "Further Planning." Included here is the 300,000 acre Sespe-Frazier area, home for the endangered condor. Serious organizational work must begin now to ensure that as much of these lands as possible will be protected in the Forest Service planning process.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST -- The bad news is the rest of the west coast. In Washington, RARE II recommendations would open up for development 1.9 million of the 2.5 million acres reviewed (76%). Major areas like the Kettle Range and Boulder River would be excluded from wilderness entirely while boundaries in the Cougar Lake and Glacier Peak areas are totally inadequate. RARE II results in Oregon are nearly as bad -- 2.2 million out of 2.9 million acres proposed as non-wilderness (74%) with major areas like the Middle Santian and Rogue Umqua Divide opened entirely for logging.

It will take acts of Congress to protect these places -- but both the Washington and Oregon congressional delegations are now in total disarray on wilderness matters. Pacific Northwest wilderness bills are all but impossible this Congress, while some of my contacts on the Hill feel that bills next Congress may be unlikely as well.

Lack of legislation could be devastating, however, given the President's recent notice to the Forest Service to "consider" departures from a sustained yield timber policy. We are concerned that the next set of National Forest management plans will do just that -- and the old-growth timber in the proposed non-wilderness roadless areas of the Northwest will be the first cut. Unless we can find resources to double our grass-roots efforts and build public pressure for decent wilderness bills next year, we could be faced with an unmitigated disaster.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

June 30, 1981

The Honorable James McClure
Chairman, Committee on Energy
   and Natural Resources
US Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

During the initial April hearings on S.842, the "RARE II Review Act of 1981," John McBride of the Inland Forest Resources Council testified that local environmentalists were considering a contest to a timber sale in the Meadow Creek area in the Nez Perce National Forest. At the time you expressed great concern about the environmentalist opposition to this sale and wondered whether this might be an apt example of the need for S.842 to confirm non-wilderness status for released land. Because of your interest in the sale, I have looked into its particulars and am setting them out in this letter. In brief, this is not an example of what is said to be the need for S.842. In fact, even if this bill were law, it would not prevent or interfere with any appeal of this sale on the environmental grounds now contemplated.

As you know, the Forest Service reviewed Meadow Creek West (C1845), an area of 95,380 acres near Elk City, in RARE II and recommended non-wilderness. This was confirmed by the legislative reports accompanying the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980, e.g., Conference Report 96-1126, p.11. These reports also directed the Forest Service to make available for non-wilderness multiple-use Meadow Creek East (D1845), a 97,700 acre area that had been recommended for wilderness in RARE II, e.g., Senate Report 96-414, p.10. From what I have learned, the local groups are not challenging the legality of these land allocations, but rather the environmental merits of a particular sale.

According to the Nez Perce National Forest office, the Forest Service is presently considering whether to offer a series of three sales in Meadow Creek West. These sales would total about 20 million board feet and be offered from 1983 to 1987. One of these sales has drawn particular controversy, the Mountain Meadow Sale. At about 8 million board feet, this

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(202) 828-6600

would not be a large sale on the Nez Perce (which recently has been selling between 95 and 110 million board feet each year).

Meadow Creek West, like Meadow Creek East, contains sensitive spawning habitat for anadromous fish, and its streamside meadows supply important habitat for wildlife species such as moose and elk. In describing this area, the Senate Report noted: "As was the case with the east side of Meadow Creek, the western reaches of the watershed contribute clean water to Meadow Creek, which flows into the Selway River. Thus, any development of this area should be done cautiously, with the water quality of Meadow Creek in mind, " 96-414, p.11. In other words, the Energy Committee recognized the competing values of the area, and urged that any timber development be done with great care. If local conservationists appeal this one sale, it will be done on grounds of water quality, wildlife and other management concerns, not on the basis of wilderness/non-wilderness allocation. Such an appeal, if brought, would help insure that the Forest Service would make an environmentally sound decision.

In sum, Mr. Chairman, the Meadow Creek example cited at the hearing involves a hypothetical appeal to only one timber sale in a released area. If the impacts on the valued water and wildlife resources are serious, the sale may be appealed on these management grounds. As the Senate Report suggested, Meadow Creek West is an environmentally sensitive area. It is in the interests of all parties that development plans be carefully analyzed and reviewed. As this letter has sought to explain, S.842, with its focus on land allocation only, would not be relevant to the difficult decisions ahead for West Meadow Creek. (And if §7 is read to mandate development, it would foreordain the decision without regard for professional discretion.)

I would appreciate the printing of this letter in the S.842 record. Please let us know if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Peter C. Kirby

Director,
Forest Management Program

PCK/mjm

cc: Malcolm Wallop,
Chairman, Subcommitte on Public
Lands and Reserved Water

May 7, 1981

Senator Malcolm Wallop
452 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop:

I recently testified before your subcommittee on SB 842 urging passage of the bill which will stabilize our National Forest Land Base and allow the Forest Service to plan for our Nation's long range resource needs. I would like to thank you for that opportunity to express our Industry's support for the bill.

CBM

During the hearing it became abundantly clear that the Environmental Groups are trying to downplay the legal weaknesses of RARE II. I clearly remember your questioning of Mr. Fontaine, President of the Sierra Club, wherein you asked him if the Environmental Groups planned any legal challenges of the nonselected roadless areas. He responded stating the Sierra Club planned none. There is ample evidence, however, that this is not the case.

Perhaps the best measure of the Environmental Group's intentions toward RARE II is found in the attached Internal Memorandum of the Wilderness Society. In paragraph 2 they state that through "litigation and administrative appeals -- we may be able to save some of these lands". Their strategy is to delay through any means available the development of any of the roadless areas which are candidates in their eyes for Wilderness. The enactment of SB 842 is clearly the only way to resolve this burning issue.

We sincerely appreciate your determination to move ahead with the management of our Nation's National Forests.

Sincerely,

SUN STUDS, INC.

Robert E. Ragon
Timber Manager

RER:vf
Attachment

cc: Governor Vic Atiyeh
Senator Mark Hatfield
Senator Bob Packwood
Representative Les AuCoin
Representative Jim Weaver

bcc: Joe McCracken
Arnie Ewing
Ralph Hodges ✓
Paul Ehinger
DTO Steering Committee

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: BILL TURNAGE (Wilderness Society)

FROM: PETER KIRBY, NATIONAL FOREST ISSUES SPECIALIST

DATE: SEPTEMBER 5, 1980

RE: STATUS REPORT ON WEST COAST WILDERNESS

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The bill does confirm that some 2 million acres of wildlands proposed as non-wilderness "need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation." While this "release" language is a bitter pill to swallow, it is far better than other release proposals made by Senator Hatfield and Congressman Foley. And these released acres are not necessarily lost -- if any of these lands are still roadless in ten years, the Forest Service will be obliged to review them again in 1990. By monitoring the development plans very closely -- perhaps using litigation and administrative appeals -- we may be able to save some of these lands.

More importantly for the immediate future, H.R. 7702 leaves an additional 2 million acres in "Further Planning." Included here is the 300,000 acre Sespe-Frazier area, home for the endangered condor. Serious organizational work must begin now to ensure that as much of these lands as possible will be protected in the Forest Service planning process.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST -- The bad news is the rest of the west coast. In Washington, RARE II recommendations would open up for development 1.9 million of the 2.5 million acres reviewed (76%). Major areas like the Kettle Range and Boulder River would be excluded from wilderness entirely while boundaries in the Cougar Lake and Glacier Peak areas are totally inadequate. RARE II results in Oregon are nearly as bad -- 2.2 million out of 2.9 million acres proposed as non-wilderness (74%) with major areas like the Middle Santian and Rogue Umqua Divide opened entirely for logging.

It will take acts of Congress to protect these places -- but both the Washington and Oregon congressional delegations are now in total disarray on wilderness matters. Pacific Northwest wilderness bills are all but impossible this Congress, while some of my contacts on the Hill feel that bills next Congress may be unlikely as well.

Lack of legislation could be devastating, however, given the President's recent notice to the Forest Service to "consider" departures from a sustained yield timber policy. We are concerned that the next set of National Forest management plans will do just that -- and the old-growth timber in the proposed non-wilderness roadless areas of the Northwest will be the first cut. Unless we can find resources to double our grass-roots efforts and build public pressure for decent wilderness bills next year, we could be faced with an unmitigated disaster.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Representing the Forestry Profession in America

5400 GROSVENOR LANE • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014 • (301) 897-8720

June 18, 1981

The Honorable James A. McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

At yesterday's hearing on S. 842 you inquired about SAF's original stance on commencing the RARE II study. I responded that SAF's executive vice president had met with assistant secretary Cutler before RARE II was initiated, advising against such a narrowly-focused study. While environmental and forest industry representatives were supporting RARE II, SAF stood alone in advocating the RPA/NFMA process as the better approach.

SAF formally raised this issue in its position on RARE II (enclosed), adopted by the Council on October 1, 1978. I also wrote on the hazards of abandoning the RPA/NFMA process in a commentary in the April 1978 Journal of Forestry (enclosed).

SAF has consistently promoted integrated forest resources planning for the national forests. It is our hope that any legislation that may be enacted by Congress will support and strengthen--not detract from--the RPA/NFMA process.

Sincerely,

Robert D Day Jr

Robert D. Day Jr.
Director, Resource Policy

RDD:jlb
Enclosures(3)

SAF NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

1981 • September 27-30 • Sheraton-Twin Towers • Orlando, Florida
1982 • September 19-22 • Stouffer's Cincinnati Towers • Cincinnati, Ohio

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Representing the Forestry Profession in America

RARE II - THE PROCESS
A POSITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS*

The Society of American Foresters (SAF) offers the following comments on the U.S. Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process, including the national programmatic draft environmental impact statement. SAF recognizes the difficulties of accommodating the diverse interests of forest users, especially when wilderness allocation is involved. Further, the Society is cognizant of the difficult political considerations which attend the current process. Nevertheless, there are several aspects of the RARE II process which warrant critical examination.

The Society believes that time requirements of the RARE II process do not permit a proper study and evaluation. It may not be possible to evaluate in 18 months all suitable roadless areas for wilderness potential, and then examine them for their potential impacts on other resources. Even using previously available information it may not be possible to consider the full range of biological, social, and economic factors in that space of time.

Two illustrations of how this limited time has affected the RARE II analysis can be found in the evaluation systems for economics and wilderness attributes. The Development Opportunity Rating System (DORS) and Wilderness Attribute Rating System (WARS) hold promise of being reliable decision aids in the future. However, because they are new and lack precision, their usefulness for RARE II may be limited. These rating systems produce variable results when applied by different evaluation teams and DORS does not measure the full economic impacts of withdrawing individual roadless areas within larger multi-county areas.

SAF is also concerned about the absence of any economic benefit-cost or investment analysis in the draft environmental statement. The input-output analysis performed is not a substitute. We believe economic benefit-cost analysis is of such importance that lack of preparation time is not a compelling explanation for its omission. Also of concern to SAF is the lack of analysis of local industry's ability to expand or contract their activities in response to the market changes which may arise.

The Society considers the information on minerals in the RARE II impact statement deficient. While recognizing the problems of confidentiality for some mineral data, these problems could likely have been surmounted if dealt with at the outset of the process or in a timely manner.

Another deficiency of the RARE II process that warrants mention is the inadequate recognition of the Resources Planning Act (RPA) goals for wilderness. The relationship between RARE II and RPA should be explicitly discussed. The American public should know how these two potentially conflicting decision guides will be reconciled.

(over)

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*Approved by the Council of the Society of American Foresters, October 1, 1978. A position of the Society of American Foresters expires three years after the date of its adoption unless, after thorough review, its continuance is approved.

The Society is also concerned about the alternatives presented. They seem arbitrary and unrealistic--either being extreme or unsubstantiated. Apparently, the alternatives were developed without benefit of the completed roadless area evaluation. Unfortunately, if the alternatives presented in the draft impact statement are replaced with new alternatives in the final statement, the public will have been deprived of the opportunity to comment on the alternatives actually considered.

Finally, SAF recognizes the importance of public input and supports its use as an advisory aid. We are not confident that the method employed for gathering public comment in the RARE II process will be useful for allocation decisions. Converting each comment into a ballot to measure public opinion on wilderness allocations is unscientific and unreliable. It assumes that comments received by the Forest Service on this issue represent a cross-section of public opinion, a doubtful assumption. It also appears to favor quantity of comment over quality. Careful analysis and interpretation is required to overcome the problems of this approach.

The Forest Service has a strong record of wilderness preservation in comparison with other land management agencies. Its most important role now should be to bring about comprehensive land use planning on the national forests under the Resources Planning Act so that optimum sustainable outputs from these lands can be realized. However, until a resolution is achieved for the roadless areas identified by RARE II, Forest Service program efforts will be restricted and investments for future development delayed. The Society appreciates both the efforts of the Forest Service to successfully conclude this evaluation as well as the far reaching implications this evaluation will have for all Americans.

ABOUT THE SOCIETY

The Society of American Foresters, with about 23,000 members, is the national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession of the United States including public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, and forestry students.

Objectives of the Society are to advance the science, technology, teaching and practice of professional forestry in America, and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

Gifford Pinchot and six other pioneer foresters established the Society in 1900.

Members subscribe to a code of professional ethics. The Society is the accreditation authority for professional forestry education in the United States. Its periodicals are the Journal of Forestry, Forest Science, Southern Journal of Applied Forestry, and Proceedings of the SAF national conventions.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
5400 Grosvenor Lane
Washington, D.C. 20014

FOCUS on the ISSUES

Robert D. Day, Jr.
Director of Resource Policy

RARE II—What Will It Buy?

There seem to be differences of opinion on what the roadless area review and evaluation (RARE), second time around (II), will do for the wilderness allocation problems on the national forests. Depends on whom you listen to.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. Rupert Cutler claims the study can quickly settle the controversy. Sierra Club northwest representative Douglas Scott asserts, on the other hand, that lawsuits can be expected.

Forest Service Chief John R. McGuire suggests that the Resources Planning Act (RPA) wilderness goal of 25-30 million acres will guide the RARE II effort and will not be changed before 1980. Cutler aide Peter Sorenson claims that the Carter Administration desires to change the wilderness policy statement under RPA. The administration might even insert its own numerical goals for wilderness in the long-awaited policy statement.

Congressman Morris K. Udall isn't much impressed with RARE II. He feels the book on wilderness allocation will have chapters added in a couple of years anyway—regardless.

Such disparate views from the principals and interested parties translate into controversy. And RARE studies have been embroiled in controversy since their inception back in 1970. When the growing clamor for new wilderness first prompted the Forest Service to intitiate an evaluation, F. Leroy Bond was chosen to head the study now known as RARE I. Out of the 187-million-acre National Forest System, 56 million acres of roadless area were identified. Of that, 12 million acres were selected as prime candidates for wilderness designation.

The Sierra Club became displeased with the RARE I study and brought suit in 1972. The club was concerned about future management plans for the 44 million acres not selected for further wilderness study. By an out-of-court settlement, the Forest Service agreed not to alter the character of these acres until environmental impact statements were prepared. Meanwhile, timber sale administration and plans for developed recreation would be suspended in every planning unit involved.

The summer of 1977 saw RARE I superseded by RARE II. In announcing his program Cutler stated that the department is "going to take another complete look at the roadless and undeveloped lands in the entire National Forest System. . . . The need to determine which of these lands will be wilderness and which will not be wilderness cannot wait for the years needed to complete the land management planning process."

As simply as that, the RPA and the Forest Service's planning processes for wilderness were discarded. An uninformed bystander might have guessed that the assistant secretary did not trust the foresters in his own agency. Were these roadless areas being threatened by the professionals who were studying them? Was the land management planning process so lacking in objectivity as to endanger these lands?

Only a month earlier, Cutler had expressed confidence in his department's wilderness allocation process. While speaking before the Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, he stated:

"The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974, as amended, calls for a periodic Assessment and Program by which Congress can judge the quantity of wilderness area necessary to meet the nation's needs.

Now there are increasing demands for changing the process and criteria by which new wildernesses are added to the system. Some would expedite or bypass the process in order to save wilderness opportunities they believe to be endangered. Some would short-cut the study of resource trade-offs, consideration of alternative boundaries, and public comment on management alternatives. Some would modify the quality of the characteristics traditionally associated with components of the Wilderness System. . . . The RPA assessment of wilderness requirements represents the most responsible attempt thus far to express such needs in tangible terms on a national basis. . . . This department strongly supports a careful and studied approach to the setting aside of public lands and resources for wilderness preservation. We understand the growing concern of many Americans for the resources we once thought unlimited. But, without congressional response to the Renewable Resources Program recommendations, or without a new congressional mandate to change the traditional criteria for classifying wildernesses, we believe the department has no choice but to continue its basic approach to systematic study of wilderness potentials. . . ."

These remarks seemed inspired by professional awareness of what the resource situation requires. Abandoning this approach has the appearance of political expediency.

SAF has supported the analytical approach to resource management on several occasions. In testifying before the House Forests Subcommittee last year, the Society endorsed the RPA process for dealing with wilderness allocation. In supplying testimony on endangered wilderness legislation, SAF cautioned against hasty allocations without the requisite study.

The Society's position on land-use planning and the study report of the Task Force on Limits of Wilderness Allocation both point out the need for an adequate data base before land-use decisions are made. The latter report states that data for defining wilderness requirements are wholly inadequate for the allocation decisions that are being and will be made by Congress. By 1977, Congress had placed 14.4 million acres of federal land in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Of this, 12.6 million acres were national forest lands.

The Forest Service has identified 65.7 million acres for wilderness study in the first phase of RARE II. Add to this total the 700,000 acres already part of management plans from RARE I, and the tentative grand total becomes 66.4 million acres.

The second phase involves the application of criteria—wilderness, economic, and social—for selecting proposed areas. Summer workshops across the country will afford public opportunities to comment on candidate areas.

A draft environmental impact statement is planned for this spring, with the final statement due in December. The time frame seems too short for a proper analysis and too long for the needs of some forest users. The Forest Service estimates that 327.9 million board feet of allowable timber cut will be unavailable for national forest timber sales in 1978 and 380.7 million board feet will go unsold in 1979.

So we must wonder how RARE II will affect the wilderness allocation process. Will it buy savings in time and timber? Will bypassing a professional approach to decision-making reduce or eliminate wilderness controversies?

Zane G. Smith has been given the dubious honor of managing this effort and attempting to make it work. Yet, it may be unrealistic to believe RARE II will end the RARE series. RARE III seems just over the horizon. ■

Focus on the Issues

Robert D. Day, Jr.

The Wilderness System—Legacy of Uncertainty

Wilderness. Few issues in the chronicles of natural resources debates have required the sacrifice of so many trees for so many pages. And few debates have been more impassioned—and divisive—among men who appreciate nature.

Discussions that commenced at the turn of the century in John Muir's San Francisco club had found their way into two of Washington's more exclusive clubs by 1964, when Congress passed the Wilderness Act. This legislation ended uncertainty about whether the United States would have a wilderness system. It also introduced new uncertainties. How large would the system be? How much commercial forestland would be included?

The men who guided the bill through Congress gave assurances that the system would be limited to areas of public land already set aside for recreational use. Perhaps these men could not predict the political popularity wilderness was to enjoy. They could have predicted, however, that future Congresses would not be bound by their assurances.

And much to no one's surprise, Congress demonstrated its independence in 1975 and passed the Eastern Wilderness Act. Besides expanding the system with this act, Congress also signaled its willingness to redefine the subject matter. The eastern additions were not wilderness in the pristine, no-signs-of-man sense. Did it matter that some rehabilitation would be required?

The bill made political sense, and that's what mattered. Two-thirds of the country's population lived east of the Mississippi River and wanted wilderness—where it did not exist. But Congress could declare as wilderness what it wanted—and did.

Such unconventional action was cause for nervousness by some forest industries. Criteria for allocations had been altered and the sky seemed the limit. Another cause for nervousness was that the USDA Forest Service's wilderness review (RARE I) had been stalled since 1972 when the Sierra Club had brought suit. By an out-of-court settlement, about 44 million acres would be unavailable for multiple-use management until adequate environmental impact statements had been prepared. Meanwhile, the wilderness system was being expanded on an ad hoc, case-by-case basis. Resource managers preferring an orderly approach to creating a wilderness system were alarmed.

In 1977 we witnessed the beginning of another valiant effort to bring certainty to wilderness allocation. USDA Assistant Secretary M. Rupert Cutler emerged with the department's second wilderness review (RARE II). And by any measure it represented the most sophisticated exercise to date.

RARE II considered additions in the context of an already existing system, proximity to population centers, increasing ecological diversity—and even attempted to quantify wilderness attributes. Yet RARE II promised the certainty only Congress could provide.

Federal agencies have desperately sought to fill the vacuum created by the absence of a congressional policy on what should comprise the wilderness system. Attempts have included various administrative devices such as RAREs I and II and the establishment of backcountry, primitive, scenic, and canoe areas. But there is still no unified, cohesive approach.

At least one agency has been prompted to create its own national wilderness policy. Using the Resources Planning Act, the U.S. Forest Service in 1975 developed a wilderness goal of 25 to 30 million acres. Yet the Forest Service has recommended, and Congress has allocated, lands without any recognition of this ceiling. There is no avoiding the fact that the criteria for selecting such a goal are more subjective than substantive. In light of this fact, many have argued that advocacy of such a goal by federal foresters requires defense of agency values rather than the collective national values reflected by the Congress.

It is doubtful, however, that a comprehensive congressional wilderness policy will be forthcoming. It will most likely prove as elusive as the national forest policy so vigorously sought in the late 1960s. Congress is just not very good at such matters. Besides, what policy would be established?

From modest beginnings, the wilderness system's size and character have changed drastically in a very short time. And with additions from RARE II, Alaska, and BLM's wilderness review, the system may grow to 175 million acres by 1991. But economic turmoil and doubt about future energy sources may greatly alter this country's ability to afford the wilderness system some desire.

What seems likely is that the system will continue to grow as it has until there evolves a national collective sense of having arrived. *Voilà*—a system built by taking the uncertain but scenic route.

But more immediately, what will 1980 hold for wilderness allocation? One may reasonably question the wisdom of making such decisions during an election year. It appears that this will be the case, however.

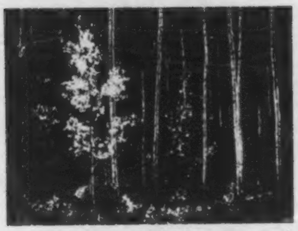
The administration had hoped that the RARE II recommendations would be considered in an omnibus package. Such a bill has been floating around Washington, but at the time of this writing no one's name was on it.

Congressman John F. Seiberling, chairman of the House Public Lands Subcommittee, discounts the omnibus approach. He believes the processing of state bills is the only logical way to proceed. He plans to hold hearings as state delegations reach consensus and present appropriate bills.

The formal release to multiple-use management of lands not selected for wilderness or further study has been proposed by the forest industries. The administration and environmentalists have countered with opposition. The precedential value of release should be seriously evaluated. RARE I established a precedent for short-cutting a pragmatic land-management and planning process. And it was not very long before we found ourselves outside the planning process once again. This time it was RARE II.

Release language may be viewed as another exception to what was intended as an open planning system. The approach may also bring us closer to abandoning multiple-use for dominant-use management. But perhaps the country would be well served by zoning national forests for commodity uses. Foresters from all employment sectors should be considering this question and joining the debate.

The time frame for resolving wilderness allocation issues promises to be lengthy. In answer to a recent question about how long it would take to consider RARE II legislation, Congressman Seiberling simply stated "years." The legacy of uncertainty continues. ■



by Ansel Adams in *This is the American Earth*

SIERRA CLUB

330 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 547-1141

April 24, 1981

Honorable Malcolm Wallop
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

RE: S. 842 -- Senate Hearing Record

Dear Mr. Chairman;

A series of questions were raised during the course of hearings before the subcommittee on S. 842 relating to two major issues raised in testimony by conservationists: 1) The source of the estimate of one billion board feet of timber sold from national forest roadless areas and 2) the involvement by minority staff and the Senate in the release compromise negotiated last Congress, and further, the degree of acceptance by the timber interests of the compromise.

Sierra Club is eager to provide additional information as is necessary to the record to clarify these issues. It is our belief that the rhetoric surrounding this bill can best be dismissed by a rigorous examination of the record. Hence, we ask that this supplementary information be appended to our statement and inserted in its entirety so that there will be no doubts raised.

1. The billion board feet estimate

In testimony during House oversight hearings of March 6, ~~[illegible]~~ 1981, on RARE II, the Forest Service reported that FY 1980 roadless offerings were 870 mmbf out of a total projection of 11.7 billion board feet. (See attachment #1)

A communication dated April 3, 1980 to the Congress listed proposed nonwilderness activities for FY 1980 in the lower 48 states only. (See attachment #2). This communication outlined specific sales of about 782 million board feet in FY 80.

It is our belief based on discussion with Forest Service personnel that a few sales were carried out in remaining FY 1979 as well, although not of the same magnitude. Furthermore, it is our recollection that Chief

Peterson estimated that FY 1981 sales in roadless lnads would total approximately 2 billion board feet, although further documentation of this figure has not been forthcoming from the Forest Service.

In addition to those figures supplied for the lower 48 states, estimated timber sales in the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, are in excess of 400 million board feet per year according to testimony offered during consideration of the Alaska Lands legislation. Unlike the lower 48 states, where RARE II held up early preparation work in roadless land, most of the Tongass is roadless (and was included in the RARE II acreage figures as well as in figures cited in S. 842) and was involved in ongoing sales preparation throughout the RARE II process. Hence, if sales continued at a normal rate since April, 1979, we could conservatively estimate that an additional 750 million board feet of timber had been sold in Alaska's roadless lands in the past two years.

However, since high interest rates and inflation have resulted in a slumping housing market and an increased backlog of timber under contract, we tried to scale back our figures to only one billion board feet total.

It is unfortunate that the Administration did not offer a corrected figure in their testimony. On the other hand, the Forest Service did provide information in Oregon regarding 196 million board feet in sales in that state. We enclose this documentation for the Senate record (Attachment 3).

We believe that the committee should ask the Forest Service to re-examine the estimated activities contained in Attachment 2 in light of allegations that administrative appeals have substantially blocked development. The Forest Service could then report whether the development actively proceeded or not. If not, the agency could provide a reason: appeal, failure to complete sale preparation, lack of interest in the sale, etc.

This may provide the best picture of definitive development on those lands, success of the release language already in place for three states, and any necessity for legislation such as S. 842.

2. Participation and acceptance of the release compromise

Enclosed is an example of widespread information dispersement on the California release negotiations. (See attachment #4) The letter refers to the status of negotiations after the June 26, 1980 meeting. You will note that with the exception of language raised by Mr. Barnes in the letter, he states that the staff work "accurately reflects my notes and understanding of the discussion." More importantly, you will note that Mr. Barnes has copied subcommittee minority staff, Mr. Huska, Mr. Clausen's staff, Ms. Toohey, Mr. Johnson's staff, Mr. Bosley, the USFS counsel, Mr. Fowler, and the Sierra Club's Mr. Scott.

An additional point, reflecting the "tacit" agreement between parties is that Mr. Barnes was asked to draft the committee report language on this section of the bill. This was so that timber interests would see that the negotiated language was not misrepresented. He did so, and any revisions to that draft were likewise accepted by all parties. That committee report language is also attached. (See attachment #5)

Regarding Senate acceptance of the negotiated language: Our testimony refers to Mr. Hatfield's actions and statements. But it's perhaps useful to review the appropriate report of the Senate Energy Committee accompanying the Colorado bill. (See attachment #6)

You will see that the two drafts are very similar, that the committee commends the House for their work. You will also note that, "The Committee considers this language to be a general model for dealing with the 'release/sufficiency' issue."

I also include Chief Peterson's statement from the same report. The committee passed this bill and issued the report unanimously. (See p.7) There were no dissenting views. The Sierra Club did not have reason to believe that any Senator on the Committee had objections to the compromise.

I also enclose remarks (See attachment #7) made during floor consideration of the Colorado bill. Mr. Armstrong's endorsement of the language included an understanding that, "The Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture will again review the wilderness options as they develop new forest plans under the Resources Planning Act." Mr. Hatfield's endorsement is also included. He stated, "Report language emphasizes that there is no planning requirement for further wilderness consideration until there is a total revision of the initial plans which in almost every case, will not occur before 1993." (See attachment #7)

It is our sincere hope, Mr. Chairman, that the inclusion of these supplementary materials in the record will help clarify the points raised.

Thank you for this opportunity.

Sincerely,

Tim Mahoney
Washington Representative

cc: Honorable Dale Bumpers

ATTACHMENT 1

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Mr. Seiberling. So the RARE II recommendations will have an immediate positive effect on timber supplies?

Mr. Cutler. That is true, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Seiberling. So that we are talking here about something quite different from the short term.

Mr. Cutler. This is the long-term potential.

Mr. Seiberling. I just wanted to get that clear. You may continue.

Mr. Burton. Could you then convert this data into the question that Congressman Seiberling asked? How much is the current allowable cut?

[The Department subsequently furnished the following information:]

How much is the current allowable cut?

The Forest Service uses the terms potential yield and programed harvest in referring to allowable cut. Potential yield is the maximum harvest that could be planned for a decade if full funding and manpower were available to prepare sales, build roads for access and make investment in cultural practices such as reforestation and timber stand improvement. It also assumes that markets exist for the species and products included in the potential yield.

Programed harvest is that portion of the potential yield that can be sold in a given year considering funding, manpower, and markets.

The potential yield of the national forests on an annual basis prior to RARE II was 16.2 billion board-feet. Programed harvest has averaged about 11.5 billion board-feet during the past 5 years.

Mr. Burton. What is the impact if we adopted all of the administration's RARE II proposals?

Mr. Cutler. No impact in calendar 1979, practically no impact in fiscal year 1980. There is a very small impact from there on out as we proceed to make decisions on the further planning areas.

What we have included in the proposed wilderness areas coming out of the RARE II is commercial timber which, in part, is unlikely to be posed for logging anyway because much of it is very difficult access.

They qualify as commercial timber because of the productivity of the site, but——

Mr. Burton. I would hope that you would have my questions examined and apply your knowledge in light of my lack of knowledge.

Then if you can convert that into some response including the response of how much of this loss is really not loss at all because it is not commercially feasible, at least in the near term of current terms just would not be available for harvesting, even assuming you had the roads in place tomorrow.

Mr. Cutler. We should not kid you that there is no impact on timber because there is, but it is small. We will read the record and we will read your question over again and we will provide as clear a response as possible.

Mr. Burton. Or a best estimate, if you can.

[The Department subsequently furnished the following information:]

WHAT IS THE IMPACT IF WE ADOPTED ALL OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S RARE II PROPOSALS?

The 36 million acres that are released to nonwilderness contain about 18 million acres of commercial forest land. In most cases, even though the Forest Service did not make sales on these roadless areas, sales were scheduled on the remaining land base assuming that those lands were available for harvest. Therefore, there will be no increase in the national forest sales program due to the release of RARE II areas to multiple use. On the contrary, there could be reductions if there are any further restrictions on entering these roadless areas. This would be necessary where good land stewardship and environmental objectives will not permit us to continue our current programs on the available land base without entering the RARE II areas released for multiple use management. Maintaining the existing sales programs is dependent on: (1) the availability of funding to provide timber sales access and timber sale preparation; (2) the necessary time to prepare a sale for advertisement. (2 to 3 years unless some work prior to RARE II had been started.) (3) available manpower, and (4) markets for the material. A significant portion of the fiscal year 1980 planned sale offerings is within the 36 million acre (870 million of the 11.7 billion board-feet). Nonwilderness area must be available during 1979 if the sale offering target is to be met in fiscal year 1980.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Chairman, can I continue on this line of questioning?

Mr. SEIBERLING. I was going to recognize Mr. Johnson.

Mr. WEAVER. Just one question.

Mr. SEIBERLING. OK.

Mr. WEAVER. The figures, are they potential biological yield as opposed to the actual——

Mr. CUTLER. They are less than that because they are based on current logging technology.

Mr. WEAVER. What percentage, and you may not have this, but what percentage is this 525 million board feet for the total annual harvest in the same terms that you are using it here of the United States? I assume you don't have that.

Mr. CUTLER. Let us try to figure that out and provide it to you, Mr. Weaver.

[The following information was subsequently furnished by the Department.]

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP IN PERCENT OF THE POTENTIAL YIELD OF THE AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS TO THE POTENTIAL YIELD OF ALL COMMERCIAL TIMBER LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES?

A potential yield had not been calculated for lands other than national forests. Lands other than national forest lands, particularly private lands, are managed for objectives that are different than those of the National Forest System. They are not required to be managed on a sustained yield basis and for this reason it is not possible to calculate a potential yield for them. Our most recent figures summarizing total production for forest products from commercial timber land is for 1976. The total potential yield in areas recommended for wilderness in RARE II is about 1½ percent of the total sawtimber production from commercial timber lands in 1976. Any finer breakdown of this information would be very unreliable.

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Johnson?

Mr. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Cutler, I do not think this is the hearing or the time that we should be getting specific about different recommendations by States.

As you know, the legislature in Colorado just passed a resolution unanimously saying they wanted no wilderness whatsoever in Colorado. I am sure we will be getting those kinds of recommendations from other legislatures.

I do not think we ought to be going into the specifics of your recommendations per each State, but there is so much misinformation around. This is a very emotional issue, as you know.

ATTACHMENT 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
P. O. Box 2417
Washington, D. C. 20013

APR 3 1980

1920

Honorable John F. Seiberling
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Information on FY 1980 development activities scheduled for nonwilderness areas identified in RARE II is enclosed. This does not include information for Alaska or activities scheduled beyond FY 1980. We have compiled the information at your request and our agreement as set forth in our letter of December 26, 1979.

The specific development information for nonwilderness areas includes planned timber sales, permits issued for oil and gas, road construction, and other major construction activities. In collecting the information on planned timber sales, we have used the information contained in annual timber sale programs prepared by Forest Supervisors. These plans do not identify some of the small Ranger sales and some salvage sales. In defining "other major construction activity", we asked the Forest Supervisors to report planned activities such as: construction of major developed recreation sites; major water impoundments; and any other activity they believe relevant.

Sincerely,

R. MAX PETERSON
Chief

Enclosures

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

Activities listed are currently planned to occur in FY 80 within areas designated as nonwilderness as a result of the Forest Service RARE II process. Specific categories of activities were listed that have the potential for affecting wilderness qualities, particularly construction. This listing of projects is subject to change due to unforeseen emergencies, budgetary changes, and other activities such as minerals exploration or special use permit applications which may occur but are not predictable now. This list may not include some of the small Ranger timber sales and some potential salvage timber sales.

The RARE II NUMBER and NAME refers to the identification of areas listed in the Final RARE II EIS. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION defines or localizes the activity. For California only, an * indicates the area lies within the jurisdiction of the Eastern District Court, a # indicates the area is included in the California Lawsuit.

Management Information Handbook (MIH) CODE consistent with all management information systems, lists activities by specific codes:

1. E06 - Planned Timber Sales .
2. G02 - Mineral Management - Oil & Gas
3. L04 - Arterial Road Construction
   L08 - Collector Road Construction
   L12 - Local Road Construction
   L14 - Timber Sale Road Construction
   L30 - Temporary Road Construction
4. OTHER CONSTRUCTION
   A05 - Recreation Construction
   A06 - Recreation Reconstruction
   J01 - Special Uses
   P13 - Fuelbreak Construction, Maintenance

FY (Fiscal Year) identifies FY 80, while STATE, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, REGION and FOREST are all coded for location of the planned activity. See attached codes for State, Region, and Forest.

ACRES, MILES and VOLUME describe the extent of the activity within the roadless area. MBF is the unit of measure, thousand board feet, unless otherwise noted.

SILVICULTURAL TREATMENT code distinguishes timber sale harvest methods:

100 - Regeneration harvest
200 - Intermediate harvest
230 - Sanitation (salvage) cutting

The STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT explains how far along plans were as of January 8, 1980. For oil and gas leases, "P" indicates a pending lease, "E" shows an existing lease, and "ES" describes those existing leases with restrictions on operations. For timber sales the following codes are explained:

600 - No activity completed
610 - Sale reconnaissance completed
620 - Sale area planning completed
630 - Sale design, package preparation completed
640 - Appraisal, review, advertising completed
650 - Bids opened
660 - Sale awarded

STATE CODES

CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME
01	Alabama	29	Missouri
02	Alaska	30	Montana
04	Arizona	31	Nebraska
05	Arkansas	32	Nevada
06	California	33	New Hampshire
08	Colorado	34	New Jersey
09	Connecticut	35	New Mexico
10	Delaware	36	New York
11	District of Columbia	37	North Carolina
12	Florida	38	North Dakota
13	Georgia	39	Ohio
15	Hawaii	40	Oklahoma
16	Idaho	41	Oregon
17	Illinois	42	Pennsylvania
18	Indiana	44	Rhode Island
19	Iowa	45	South Carolina
20	Kansas	46	South Dakota
21	Kentucky	47	Tennessee
22	Louisiana	48	Texas
23	Maine	49	Utah
24	Maryland	50	Vermont
25	Massachusetts	51	Virginia
26	Michigan	53	Washington
27	Minnesota	54	West Virginia
28	Mississippi	55	Wisconsin
		56	Wyoming

ADMINISTRATIVE FOREST AND REGIONS

REGION & FOREST NUMBER	FOREST NAME	REGION & FOREST NUMBER	FOREST NAME
01 02	Beaverhead	02 02	Bighorn
01 03	Bitterroot	02 03	Black Hills
01 04	Idaho Panhandle	02 04	Grand Mesa, Umcompahgre and Gunnison
01 05	Clearwater		
01 08	Custer	02 06	Medicine Bow
01 09	Deerlodge	02 07	Nebraska
01 10	Flathead	02 09	Rio Grande
01 11	Gallatin	02 10	Arapaho and Roosevelt
01 12	Helena	02 11	Routt
01 14	Kootenai	02 12	Pike & San Isabel
01 15	Lewis and Clark	02 13	San Juan
01 16	Lolo	02 14	Shoshone
01 17	Nezperce	02 15	White River

03 01	Apache-Sitgreaves
03 02	Carson
03 03	Cibola
03 04	Coconino
03 05	Coronado
03 06	Gila
03 07	Kaibab
03 08	Lincoln
03 09	Prescott
03 10	Santa Fe
03 12	Tonto

04 01	Ashley
04 02	Boise
04 03	Bridger-Teton
04 05	Caribou
04 06	Challis
04 07	Dixie
04 08	Fishlake
04 09	Humboldt
04 10	Manti-LaSal
04 12	Payette
04 13	Salmon
04 14	Sawtooth
04 15	Targhee
04 17	Toiyabe
04 18	Uinta
04 19	Wasatch

05 01	Angeles
05 02	Cleveland
05 03	Eldorado
05 04	Inyo
05 05	Klamath
05 06	Lassen
05 07	Los Padres
05 08	Mendocino
05 09	Modoc
05 10	Six Rivers
05 11	Plumas
05 12	San Bernardino
05 13	Sequoia
05 14	Shasta-Trinity
05 15	Sierra
05 16	Stanislaus
05 17	Tahoe
05 19	Lake Tahoe Basin

06 01	Deschutes
06 02	Fremont
06 03	Gifford Pinchot
06 04	Malheur
06 05	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie
06 06	Mt. Hood
06 07	Ochoco
06 08	Okanogan
06 09	Olympic
06 10	Rogue River
06 11	Siskiyou
06 12	Siuslaw
06 14	Umatilla
06 15	Umpqua
06 16	Wallowa-Whitman
06 17	Wenatchee
06 18	Willamette
06 20	Winema
06 21	Colville

08 01	NFS in Alabama
08 02	Daniel Boone
08 03	Chattahoochee and Oconee
08 04	Cherokee
08 05	NFS in Florida
08 06	Kisatchie
08 07	NFS in Mississippi
08 08	George Washington
08 09	Ouachita
08 10	Ozark - St. Francis
08 11	NFS in North Carolina
08 12	Francis Marion & Sumter
08 13	NFS in Texas
08 14	Jefferson

09 02	Chequamegon
09 03	Chippewa
09 04	Huron-Manistee
09 05	Mark Twain
09 06	Nicolet
09 07	Ottawa
09 08	Shawnee
09 09	Superior
09 10	Hiawatha
09 11	Wayne-Hoosier
09 19	Allegheny
09 20	Green Mountain
09 21	Monongahela
09 22	White Mountain

10 02	Tongass-Chatham Area
10 03	Tongass-Sitka Area
10 04	Chugach
10 05	Tongass-Ketchikan Area

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
A1945	Italian Peak	Leases	002	80	30	01	0102	9,543				ES
A1945	Italian Peak	Leases	002	80	30	01	0102	17,597				P
01961	Garfield Mtn.	Leases	002	80	30	01	0102	36,622				ES
01961	Garfield Mtn.	Leases	002	80	30	01	0102	278				P
A1013	Mid Mtn-Tobacco Rts	Timber Sale	E06	80	30	01	0102	772	12.2	5,000		620
A1943	West Big Hole	Timber Sale	E06	80	30	01	0102	1,100	28	6,300		620
L1BAD	Stony Mtn.	Saint Clair	E06	80	30	01	0103	5,750	15	7,000	100	620
L1YAG	Allan Mtn.	Upper W.Fork Helicopter	E06	80	30	01	0103	650		1,500	100	650
B1799	Sheep Mtn State Line	Deception Grove	E06	80	16	01	0104	1,400	3	6,000	100	520
01151	Midget Peak	Deception Grove	E06	80	16	01	0104	100	1	2,000	230	
D1300	Mallard Larkins	Cost Share Road	L09	80	16	01	0104	450	3			Planning
E1125	Selkirks	Special Use Mgt.(road)	J01	80	16	01	0104		1			P
01982	Grassy Top	Timber Sale	E06	80	53	05	0104	520	5.1	6,200	100	630
01131	E. Cathedral Peak	Outfitter/Guide Special Use	J01	80	16	01	0104	2				Planned
01134	Spyglass	Short Creek	E06	80	16	01	0104	415	5	8,000	100	630
01136	Spion Kop	Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	1,000	7	11,000	100	630
01136	Spion Kop	Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	200		1,000	230	600
01140	Pony Peak	P.W. Rd Construction	L04	80	16	01	0104	2,000	10			Construction
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	30	1	600	100	[illegible]
01148	Grandmother Mtn.	Timber Sale	E06	80	16	01	0104	600	4	2,500	100	630
01143	Pig Creek	Pri Acc Rd-Jeff Vanliew	J01	80	16	01	0104	2	1.5			Completed
01130	Bee Top	Special Use-Water System	J01	80	16	01	0104	10				Planning
01141	Maple Peak	Pipeline	J01	80	16	01	0104	24	3			600

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
01312	Eldorado Creek	Timber Sale	F06	80	16	01	0105	220	1.8	2,000	100	630
01363	RedLodgeCr-Hellroarin	Applications	002	80	30	02	0108	2,500				P
01363	RedLodgeCr-Hellroarin	Lease Issued	002	80	30	02	0108	10,500				E
01366	Fishtail-SaddleBkMtn	Applications	002	80	30	02	0108	6,800				P
01366	Fishtail-SaddleBkMtn	Lease Issued	002	80	30	02	0108	10,500				E
L1DAO	Cheney Creek	Management	002	80	38	02	0108	2,000	5			E
L1DAP	Horse Creek	Management	002	80	38	02	0108	3,000	7.5			E
L1DAY	Bennett-Cottonwood	Management	002	80	38	02	0108	3,200	7.5			E
L1DBB	Magpie	Management	002	80	38	02	0108	35,622	16			E
L1DBB	Magpie	Oil wells	002	80	38	02	0108	9.2				E
L1DBB	Magpie	Oil wells	002	80	38	02	0108	20.2				P
L1DBB	Magpie	Road	J01	80	38	02	0108	2.27	1.15			Engineering
L1DBB	Magpie	Road	J01	80	38	02	0108	3.29	9.81			Planning
L1DBB	Magpie	Road Construction	L12	80	38	02	0108	2.42	3.05			Engineering
L1DBB	Magpie	Road Construction	L12	80	38	02	0108	6.40	4.52			Planning
L1DBB	Magpie	Pipeline	J01	80	38	02	0108	3.70	1.5			Engineering
L1DBB	Magpie	Pipeline	002	80	38	02	0108	.96	.4			E
L1DBB	Magpie	Facilities	002	80	38	02	0108	2				E
L1DBB	Magpie	Roads	J01	80	38	02	0108	97	10			Planned
L1DBB	Magpie	Pipelines	J01	80	38	02	0108	182	30			Planned
L1DBB	Magpie	Powerline	J01	80	38	02	0108	29	12			Planned
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Management	002	80	38	02	0108	18,092				P
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Well sites	002	80	38	02	0108	151				P
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Use road	J01	80	38	02	0108	18.71	6.1			Constructed
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Use road	J01	80	38	02	0108	116	12			Planned
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Road construction	L12	80	38	02	0108	11.61	4.8			Constructed
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Road Construction	L12	80	38	02	0108	13.20	5.86			Planned

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	[illegible]
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Powerlines	J01	8	38	02	0108	1.41	.83			Constructed
L1DPD	Ash Coulee	Powerlines	J01	8	38	02	0108	36	15			Planned
L1DED	Ash Coulee	Compressor Station	002	8	38	02	0108	4.5				E
L1DED	Ash Coulee	Powerlines	J01	8	38	02	0108	17.86	4.27			Constructed
L1DBD	Ash Coulee	Powerlines	J01	9	38	02	0108	97	40			Planned
L1DPD	Ash Coulee	Mineral materials	J01	8	38	02	0108	3				Permit
L1DAK	Bell Lake	Management	002	9	38	02	0108	12,218				E
L1DFK	Bell Lake	Construction	L12	8	38	02	0108	4.25	1.95			Planned
L1DAK	Bell Lake	Road	J01	9	38	02	0108	2.75	1.25			Planned
L1DAK	Bell Lake	Management	002	9	38	02	0108	8.2				P
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Management	002	8	38	02	0108	11,490.				E
L1DBI	Kinley Plateau	Road	J01	8	38	02	0108	10	2.5			Installed
L1DEE	Kannagan	Management	002	9	38	02	0108	6,268				E
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Management	002	8	38	02	0108	11,880				E
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Road Construction	L12	9	38	02	0108	1.5	.5			Planned
L1DBJ	Bullion Butte	Well site	002	8	38	02	0108	2				P
L1DBL	Strom Hanson	Management	002	9	38	02	0108	14,409				E
L1DBL	Strom Hanson	Mineral Materials	J01	8	38	02	0108	2				Existing

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	TATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	CRES IMPACTE	ILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	ILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
01424	Silver King	Application	002	80	30	01	0109	7,380				P
01424	Silver King	Lease No. M38595	002	80	30	01	0109	1,565				[illegible]
01424	Silver King	Post & Pole	E06	90	30	01	0109	40		400	200	610
A1807	Quigg	Post & Pole	E06	30	30	01	0109	10		100	200	510
B1425	North Carp	Post & Pole	E06	80	30	01	0109	10		100	200	510
01481	Mt. Hefty	Lease	002	80	30	01	0110	13,700				P
01482	Tuchuck	Lease	002	80	30	01	0110	18,600				P
01483	Thompson Seton	Lease	002	90	30	01	0110	23,000				P
01509	Grubb	Road Construction	L09	90	30	01	0110		32			In Progress
01509	Grubb	Squaw Meadows & Squaw Griffin	E05	90	30	01	0110	1,660		25,000		546
01510	Griffin	Road Construction	L08	90	30	01	0110		5.5			In progress
01510	Griffin	Griffin Gorge	E05	90	30	01	0110	535		7,500		640
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Razzle	E05	80	30	01	0110	120	1	2,000	200	630

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIS CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
01541	Crazy Mountains	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	30	02	0111	9,600				ES
01541	Crazy Mountains	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	30	02	0111	8,300				P
01541	Crazy Mountains	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	30	01	0111	16,000				ES
01541	Crazy Mountains	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	30	01	0111	13,400				P
01742	Box Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	30	01	0111	1,900				ES
01543	Bridger	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	30	01	0111	7,700				P
01543	Bridger	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	30	01	0111	1,380				E
J1548	Gallatin Fringe	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	30	01	0111	5,300				P
01371	North Absaroka	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	30	01	0111	360				P
01550	Dry Canyon	Dry Bear	E06	80	30	01	0111	500	5	4,000	100	630
01607	Jericho Mtn.	Road	J01	80	30	01	0112		.5			Planning
01612	Middleman Mtn.	Road	J01	80	30	01	0112		.75			Planning
01618	Grassy Mtn.	Black Tail Cabin	E06	80	30	01	0112	100		1,100	100	630
01609	Electric Peak	Spotted Dog	E06	80	30	01	0112	6,400		5,000	200	630
A1485	BearMarshlScapgtSwan	Clear Buffalo	E06	80	30	01	0112	2,500		3,500	200	610
01605	Ogden Mountain	Boulder Patch	E06	80	30	01	0112	500		500	200	630
01618	Grassy Mountain	Blacktail Cabin	L14	80	30	01	0112	9	2			Design
01609	Electric Peak	Spotted Dog	L14	80	30	01	0112	14	3			Design
01605	Ogden Mountain	Boulder Patch Post	L14	80	30	01	0112	4	1			Design
01605	Ogden Mountain	Clear Buffalo	L14	80	30	01	0112	48	12			Design
01482	Tuchuck	Application	G02	80	30	01	0114	1,800				P
01483	Thompson-Seton	Application	G02	80	30	01	0114	4,400				P
01674	Lone Cliff Smeads	Road Construction	L08	80	30	01	0114	4,000	10			

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	01	0115	191,365				P
A1485	BearMarshlScapegtSwan	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	02	0115	28,410				P
E1485	So Fork Willow Cr.	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	02	0115	1,732				P
H1485	Reservoir-South	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	01	0115	1,751				P
01541	Crazy Mountains	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	01	0115	10,700				P
01541	Crazy Mountains	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	02	0115	5,900				P
01733	Tollgate-Sheep	Tollgate I&DC	E06	80	30	02	0115	240	5	250	200	620
01737	Highwood-Baldy	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	02	0115	15,600				P
01738	Highwoods	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	02	0115	24,100				P
01741	Spring Creek	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	02	0115	21,400				P
01741	Spring Creek	Mud Creek	E06	80	30	01	0115	672	6	2,500	100	640
01742	Box Canyon	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	01	0115	12,500				P
01744	N. Fork of Smith	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	01	0115	8,800				P
01743	Castle Mountains	Lease Recom.	002	80	30	01	0115	30,800				P
01784	Cube-Iron	Thompson Helio (1/2)	E06	80	30	01	0116	3,800		11,000	200	640
01785	Sundance Ridge	Thompson Helio (2/2)	E06	80	30	01	0116	3,800		11,000	200	640

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	NIR CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	ANNUAL VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
02020	Little Bighorn	Lodgegrass	E06	80	56	01	0202	11,500	6	2,500	200	530
02020	Little Bighorn	Nickle Creek	E06	80	56	01	0202	1,094	1	750	200	610
02021	Devil's Canyon	Bucking Mule	E06	80	56	01	0202	3,000		3,000	200	610
02033	Grommund Creek	Mineral Leases	G02	80	56	01	0202	3,095				P
02181	Raggeds	Applications	G02	80	08	03	0204	1,306				P
02181	Raggeds	Leases	G02	80	08	03	0204	8,224				E
02181	Raggeds	Core drills	G02	80	08	03	0204					P
02182	Drift Creek	Applications	G02	80	08	03	0204	7,528				P
02182	Drift Creek	Leases	G02	80	08	03	0204	8,463				E
02184	Springhouse Park	Leases	G02	80	08	03	0204	26,785				E
02184	Springhouse Park	Leases	G02	80	08	03	0204		2.25			P
02185	Electric Mtn.	5 applications	G02	80	08	03	0204	9,170				P
02185	Electric Mtn.	3 leases	G02	80	08	03	0204	6,415				P
02186	Clear Creek	13 applications	G02	80	08	03	0204	15,704				P
02186	Clear Creek	15 leases	G02	80	08	03	0204	29,890				E
02186	Clear Creek	9 applications	G02	80	08	04	0204	7,140				P
02189	Hightower	14 applications	G02	80	08	04	0204	16,752				P
02189	Hightower	1 lease	G02	80	08	04	0204	160				E
02191	Priest Mtn.	7 applications	G02	80	08	03	0204	9,492				P
02191	Priest Mtn.	10 leases	G02	80	08	03	0204	22,371				E
02191	Priest Mtn.	Operating plan	G02	80	08	03	0204	1	2			P
02191	Priest Mtn.	19 applications	G02	80	08	04	0204	25,095				P
02191	Priest Mtn.	14 leases	G02	80	08	04	0204	26,552				E
02192	Salt Creek	3 applications	G02	80	08	04	0204	2,959				P
02192	Salt Creek	1 lease	G02	80	08	04	0204	2,483				E
02192	Salt Creek	2 Operating plans	G02	80	08	04	0204	2				E
02193	Battlement Mesa	47 applications	G02	80	08	04	0204	47,517				P
02193	Battlement Mesa	7 leases	G02	80	08	04	0204	10,141				E

NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	CODE	FY	CAT.	DIST	AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	VOL. (MBF)	TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
02194	Nick Mtn.	4 applications	002	80	08	04	0204	6,550				P
02196	West Elk	3 applications	002	80	08	03	0204	5,376				P
02196	West Elk	11 leases	002	80	08	03	0204	64,688				E
02196	West Elk	Upper Red Creek	E06	80	08	03	0204	790		1,000	100	630
02198	Beaver-Castle	Rainbow Lake	E06	80	08	03	0204	720		1,700	100	630
02200	Whetstone Mtn.	1 application	002	80	08	03	0204	2,140				P
02201	Flattop Mtn.	3 applications	002	80	08	03	0204	5,000				P
02201	Flattop Mtn.	3 leases	002	80	08	03	0204	2,758				E
02201	Flattop Mtn.	1 Operating plan	002	80	08	03	0204					E
02205	Kreutzer-Princeton	Cow Creek	E06	80	08	03	0204	3,000		1,500	230	610
02206	Romley	Mirror Lake Salv.	E06	80	08	03	0204	600		300	230	620
02207	Canyon Creek	2 applications	002	80	08	03	0204	4,185				P
02224	Uncompahgre	Applications	002	80	08	03	0204	7,680				P
02225	Cimarron	1 application	002	80	08	03	0204	2,240				P
02232	Iron Mtn.	1 application	002	80	08	03	0204	2,022				P
02245	Ute Creek	9 applications	002	80	08	04	0204	19,679				P
02245	Ute Creek	TV translator	J01	80	08	04	0204					Design
02246	Campbell Point	1 application	002	80	08	04	0204	2,258				P
02247	Johnson Creek	2 applications	002	80	08	04	0204	4,454				P

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIS CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	VOL. (MBF)	ACR. TREAT.	STATE OF DEVELOPMENT
02070	Laramie Peak	Electric Site	J01	80	56	01	0206	1				Completed
02070	Laramie Peak	Electric Site	J01	80	56	01	0206	1				Anticipated
02072	Rock Creek	Lease App.	002	80	56	01	0206	6,115				P
02072	Rock Creek	Lease Exploration	002	80	56	01	0206	3,715				ES
02073	Pennock Mtn.	Lease Exploration	002	80	56	01	0206	2,815				ES
02076	Eagle Rock	Closures & Rehab.	L30	80	56	01	0206	12	10			Planned
02077	Twin Mtn.	Closures & Rehab.	L30	80	56	01	0206	12	10			Planned
02078	Crow Creek	Closure & Rehab.	L30	80	56	01	0206	12	7			Planned
02094	Little Sandstone Cr.	Lease App. (5)	002	80	56	01	0206	3,600				P
02095	Battle Creek	Lease app. (3)	002	80	56	01	0206	2,400				P
02095	Battle Creek	Buried Tele. line	J01	80	56	01	0206		1.5			Constructed
02087	Huston Park	Lease app. (2)	002	80	56	01	0206	400				P
02087	Huston Park	Road	J01	80	56	01	0206		2			Anticipated
02087	Huston Park	Timber Sale	E06	80	56	01	0206	500	4	10,500	230	630
02092	Singer Peak	Lease app. (4)	002	80	56	01	0206	800				P
02093	Big Sandstone Cr.	Lease App. (7)	002	80	56	01	0206	1,400				P
02002	Soldier Creek	Applications	002	80	31	03	0207	8,088				P
02002	Soldier Creek	Erosion Control	L30	80	31	03	0207	2				Existing
02002	Soldier Creek	Erosion Control	L30	80	31	03	0207	3				Existing
02010	Red Shirt	Mineral leases	002	80	46	02	0207	4,560				P
02010	Red Shirt	Mineral leases	002	80	46	02	0207	10,500				E
02010	Red Shirt	Mineral leases	002	80	46	02	0207	660				ES
02006	Indian Creek	Mineral Prospecting	002	80	46	02	0207	1,127				P
02006	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	46	02	0207	880				P
02006	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	46	02	0207	21,292				E
02006	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	46	02	0207	680				ES
02011	Cheyenne River	Mineral Leases	002	80	46	02	0207	4,390				P
02011	Cheyenne River	Mineral Leases	002	80	46	02	0207	320				E

NUMBER	II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
02264	Starvation Cr.	Timber Sale	E06	80	08	03	0209	160	1	1,665	100	640
02209	Cochetopa Hill	Timber Sale	E06	80	08	03	0209	600	2.5	3,090	100	640
02209	Cochetopa Hill	Timber Sale	E06	80	08	03	0209	300		450	100	600
02283	Willow Mountain	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	08	03	0209	4,880				E
02284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas	G02	80	08	03	0209	1,970				E
02108	Pagoda Peak	Gas & Oil leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	4,002				E
02107	Fish Creek DH	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	5,023				E
02098	Nipple Creek DD	Gas & Oil leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	35,998				E
02107	Fish Creek DH	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	11,896				E
02108	Pagoda Peak	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	9,065.4				E
02109	Arapaho Creek DS	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	12,160				E
02109	Arapaho Creek DS	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	49,260				E
02097	Sugarloaf DE	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	12,132				P
02098	Nipple Creek DD	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	4,969				E
02097	Sugarloaf DE	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	20,333				E
02098	Nipple Creek DD	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	26,316				E
02109	Arapaho Creek DS	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	10,959				E
02097	Sugarloaf DE	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	4,033				P
02101	Republic Cr. DW	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	280				F
02110	Owl Mountain DI	Mineral Leases	G02	80	08	04	0211	6,361				P

[illegible]	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	TAI	ORG HIST	AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	VOL. (MBF)	LEV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
02358	Chipeta	Posts & Poles	E06	80	08	03	0212	240		130	100	620
02248	Silverheels	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	08	03	0212	740				P
02253	Thirtynine Mile	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	08	03	0212	520				[illegible]
02253	Thirtynine Mile	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	08	03	0212	2,940				E
02256	Front Range	Post & Fuelwood	E06	80	08	05	0212	100		150	200	620
02271	Spanish Peaks	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	08	03	0212	2,250				P
C2266	Sangre De Cristo	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	08	03	0212	1,200				E
02143	Jefferson	Oil & Gas Leasing	G02	80	08	03	0212	120				ES
02264	Starvation Creek	Pole & Post Timber	E06	80	08	03	0212	100		50	200	620
02344	Puma	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	08	03	0212	7,240				P
02358	Chipeta	Posts & Poles	E06	80	08	03	0212	240		100	100	620
02305	Storm Peak	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	16,240				ES
02305	Storm Peak	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	14,990				E
02305	Storm Peak	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	22,200				P
02305	Storm Peak	Shoss Park	E06	80	08	03	0213	1,100	9	6,000		660
02305	Storm Peak	Blow Down Sale	E06	80	08	03	0213	308		.3	[illegible]	
02295	HD Mtn.	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	10,410				E
02295	HD Mtn.	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	7,285				ES
02295	HD Mtn.	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	2,640				P
B2292	Piedra	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	860				E
B2292	Piedra	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	08	03	0213	240				P
B2292	Piedra	Trail Ridge	E06	80	08	03	0213	1,500		9,500	200	600
B2292	Piedra	Lower Middle Mtn.	E06	80	08	03	0213	3,500		8,000	200	600
C2306	Hermosa	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	12,850				P
C2306	Hermosa	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	4,190				ES
E2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	2,400				P
E2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	7,870				ES
D2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	100				ES

NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	VOL. (MBF)	TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
C2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	820				P
C2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	200				E
C2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	6,380				ES
02285	Treasure Mtn.	Fall Creek	E06	80	08	03	0213	100		650	200	630
02287	Martinez Creek	Recon/sale (Fourmile)	E06	80	08	03	0213	840	4	6,700	200	630
D2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	08	03	0213	680				ES
D2294	Florida River	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	08	03	0213	350				P
D2294	Florida River	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	08	03	0213	180				E
02235	Lizard Head	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	6,725				P
02304	Blackhawk Mtn.	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	315				P
02304	Blackhawk Mtn.	Hermosa	E06	80	08	03	0213	97		4,000	200	600
02304	Blackhawk Mtn.	Tin Can Basin	E06	80	08	03	0213	194		1,200	200	600
02315	Ryman	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	7,750				P
D2306	Hermosa	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	80				E
D2306	Hermosa	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	220				ES
D2306	Hermosa	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	2,400				P
B2302	East Animas	Timber Sale	E06	80	08	03	0213	27		935	100	630
D2284	South San Juan	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	08	03	0213	100				ES
02048	Wapiti Valley South	Seven Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	3,820				P
A2049	South Fork	Two Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	320				E
A2049	South Fork	Nine Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	7,030				P
C2049	South Fork	Twenty Seven Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	23,205				P
02050	Piney Pass	One Lease	G02	80	56	01	0214	360				P
02051	Franc's Peak	One Lease	G02	80	56	01	0214	1,840				E
02051	Franc's Peak	29 leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	22,480				P
02052	Wood River	Twelve Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	11,320				P
02054	Telephone Draw	One Lease	G02	80	56	01	0214	10				P
02056	East DuNoir	One lease	G02	80	56	01	0214	180				P

NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	SIM CODE	FY	STATE	CONG. DIST	AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
02059	West DuNoir	One Lease	G02	80	56	01	0214	70				P
02059	West DuNoir	One Lease	G02	80	56	01	0214	50				E
02060	Sheridan Pass	One Lease	G02	80	56	01	0214	5				P
02060	Sheridan Pass	Eleven Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	9,300				E
02903	Togwotee Pass	Five Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	2,975				E
02039	Windy Mountain	Oil Leases 3	G02	80	56	01	0214	5,674				E
02042	Hdwts Sunlight Cr	One Lease	G02	80	56	01	0214	206				P
02044	Trout Creek	Seven Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	11,566				P
02045	Wapiti Valley North	Three Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	2,080				P
02047	Sleeping Giant	Ski Area Expansion	A05	80	56	01	0214	385				Near Comp.
02911	S. Beartooth Hwy.	Eleven Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	5,217				E
02901	Middle Fork	Willow Creek #4	E06	80	56	01	0214	8		60	230	610
02901	Middle Fork	Four Leases	G02	80	56	01	0214	3,164				P
02177	Porphyry Mtn.	Basalt Mtn.	E06	80	08	04	0215	400	10.8	5,500	200	630
02146	Two Elk	Timber Creek	E06	80	08	04	0215	800	4.5	2,400	200	630
02141	Ten Mile	Ski Area Expansion	J01	80	08	03	0215	780				Planning
02141	Ten Mile	Applications	G02	80	08	04	0215	171,600				P
02141	Ten Mile	Leases	G02	80	08	04	0215	110,240				E
02141	Ten Mile	Leases	G02	80	08	04	0215	8,320				
02141	Ten Mile	Operating Plans	G02	80	08	04	0215	10				E
02141	Ten Mile	Operating Plans	G02	80	08	04	0215	40				E
02172	Adam Mountain	Adams Rib Ski Area	J01	80	08	04	0215					Study Only
[illegible]	Elk Mtn.-Collegiate	Little Annie Ski Area	J01	80	08	04	0215					Study Only

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	TATI	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	CRES IMPACTE	ILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT	
03134	Mother Hubbard	Turkey	E06	80	04	02	0301	100		75	100	560
J3038	Pecos Contiguous	Timber Sale	E06	80	35	42	0302	57		320	100	680
03124	Galiuro Wild. Cont.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	04	04	0305	1,280				Pending
B3156	Gila	Trout Creek	E06	80	35	02	0306	300		200	200	520
03143	The Hub	Oil and Gas	G02	80	35	02	0306	2,532				P
03145	Apache Mtn.	Apache-D9	E06	80	35	02	0306	3,490		3,700	100	630
03145	Apache Mtn.	Fuel Break	F13	80	35	02	0306	735				
03145	Apache Mtn.	Road Construction	L14	80	35	02	0306		16.9			
03148	Aspen Mtn.	Salvage	E06	80	35	02	0306	70		297	230	610
03163	Largo	Oil and Gas	002	80	35	02	0306	1,400				P

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
03075	North Rocky Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	35	02	0308	5,035				
03075	North Rocky Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	35	02	0308	2,105				P
03076	Last Chance Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	35	02	0308	1,595				P
03076	Last Chance Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	35	02	0308	5,415				P
03091	Grief Hill I-17	Fuelwood Cutting	F06	80	04	03	0309	400		400 CD[illegible]		500 Planning
03094	SycamoreCnynWldContig	X-mas Tree	F06	80	04	03	0309	600				[illegible] Continuing
03097	Corral	Production	G02	80	35	01	0310					E

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS [illegible]

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PER CODE	FY	YR	FOR DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
X8001	Leidy (Ext)	Heller Lake Diversion	J01	80	89	01	0401	1	.1			Const.
S8001	Leidy (South)	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	85	01	0401	1,980				P
08010	Bear Top	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	85	01	0401	80				P
08011	Goslin Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	560				P
08012	Slab Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	350				ES
08003	Miners Gulch	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	87	01	0401	182				ES
08007	Cart Hollow	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	85	01	0401	80				ES
S8001	Leidy (South)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	87	01	0401	900				ES
X8001	Leidy (Ext)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	8,780				ES
S8001	Leidy (South)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	9,000				E
S8001	Leidy (South)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	3,000				P
X8001	Leidy (Ext)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	120,000				E
X8001	Leidy (Ext)	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	60,000				P
08012	Slab Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	10,000				E
08012	Slab Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	5,000				P
08009	Mahogany Draw	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	8,000				E
08009	Mahogany Draw	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	2,000				P
08801	Death Valley Cr.	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	3,000				E
08801	Death Valley Cr.	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	1,500				P
08010	Bear Top	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	8,000				E
08010	Bear Top	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	4,000				P
08011	Goslin Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	8,000				E
08011	Goslin Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	4,000				P
08008	Red Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	1,300				E
08008	Red Canyon	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	1,800				P
08007	Cart Hollow	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	7,000				E
08007	Cart Hollow	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	3,000				P
08006	Hell Hole	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	89	01	0401	11,000				E

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS [illegible]

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIB CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
04006	Hell Hole	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	49	01	0401	6,000				P
04005	Lightning Ridge	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	49	01	0401	3,500				P
04005	Lightning Ridge	Oil & Gas Lease	G02	80	49	01	0401	1,500				P
S4102	Dell Creek	Jack Creek	E06	80	56	01	0403	1,945		8,600	100	620
S4102	Dell Creek	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		13.8			Plan
S4102	Dell Creek	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		8.			Plan
04107	Salt River Range	Squaw Fire	E06	80	56	01	0403	1,945		1,500	100	660
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		4			
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		1.5			
04107	Salt River Range	Rock Creek	E06	80	56	01	0403	1,536		5,000	100	610
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		3			
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		5			
04107	Salt River Range	Dry Creek	E06	80	56	01	0403	1,024		1,000	100	610
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		6			
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		1			
04107	Salt River Range	Spring Creek	E06	80	56	01	0403	1,740		7,000	100	630
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		7.7			
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		7			
04107	Salt River Range	Poison Creek	E06	80	56	01	0403	614		1,500	100	660
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		3			
04107	Salt River Range	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		1.5			
04113	Nugent Park West	Kelly Nugent	E06	80	56	01	0403	1,776		700	100	620
04113	Nugent Park West	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		3			
04113	Nugent Park West	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		.7			
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	Kelly Nugent	E06	80	56	01	0403			1,300	100	620
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	Road	L14	80	56	01	0403		5			
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	Road	L30	80	56	01	0403		1.3			
04107	Salt River Range	Snotel-Swift Cr.	J01	60	56	01	0403	1				

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY & DESCRIPTION	[illegible] CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
04107	Salt River Range	Snotel-Willow Cr.	J01	80	56	01	0403	1				
04107	Salt River Range	Snotel-Strawberry Cr.	J01	80	56	01	0403	1				
04112	Commissary Ridge	Snotel-Indian Cr.	J01	80	56	01	0403	1				
04003	Togwotee	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	2,814				ES
04102	Dell Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	7,040				ES
04102	Game Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	6,400				ES
04104	Monument Ridge	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	2,100				ES
04106	Grayback	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	21,120				ES
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	2,400				ES
04109	N. Fk. Sheep Cr	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	340				ES
04108	Deadman	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	2,100				ES
04107	Salt River Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	247,100				ES
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	42,000				ES
04112	Commissary Ridge	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	175,000				ES
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	13,350				ES
04113	Nugent Park West	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	7,640				ES
04113	Nugent Park West	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	7,640				E
04114	Hams Fork Ridge	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	13,950				E
04112	Commissary Ridge	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	179,640				E
04111	Gannett Spring Cr.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	46,400				E
04107	Salt River Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	258,330				E
04108	Deadman	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	6,320				E
04109	N. Fork Sheep Cr.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	20,560				E
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	90,800				E
04106	Grayback	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	225,230				E
04104	Monument Ridge	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	8,420				E
04105	Jenny Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	8,510				E
04102	Game Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	56	01	0403	17,960				E

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES [illegible]

[illegible] II AREA	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	[illegible] CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
04102	Dell Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	79	56	01	0403	37,580				E
04103	Hunger Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	56	01	0403	12,200				E
04203	Togwotee	Oil & Gas Leases	002	79	56	01	0403	8,460				E
04106	Grayback	Leases	002	79	56	01	0403	5,000				P
04107	Salt River Range	Leases	002	79	56	01	0403	1,000				P
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Leases	002	79	56	01	0403	8,000				P
[illegible]4102	Dell Creek	Leases	002	79	56	01	0403	3,500				P
[illegible]4102	Game Creek	Leases	002	80	56	01	0403	1,000				P
04108	Monument Ridge	Leases	002	79	56	01	0403	1,000				P
04106	Grayback	Operating Plans	002	79	56	01	0403					In Progress
04107	Salt River Range	Operating Plans	002	80	56	01	0403					In Progress
04110	S. Wyo. Range	Operating Plans	002	80	56	01	0403					In Progress
04112	Commissary Ridge	Operating Plans	002	80	56	01	0403					In Progress

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS WILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	SIC CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	TIMBER VOL. (MBF)	TIMB. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
4153	Toponce	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	9,955				E
4158	Bonneville Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	8,550				EC
4155	North Pebble	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	5,043				EC
4158	Bonneville Peak	Oil & Gas Lease	002	80	16	02	0405	2,406				EC
4161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	5,195				EC
4162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	6,794				EC
4158	Bonneville Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	2,433				EC
4162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	002	80	16	02	0405	1,819				EC
4153	Toponce	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	3,854				EC
4162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	15	02	0405	9,951				EC
4157	Oxford Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	2,293				EC
4161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	1,520				EC
4162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	15	02	0405	8,450				EC
4162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	34,560				P
4615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	15	02	0405	800				P
4162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	640				P
4153	Toponce	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	1,122				P
4158	Bonneville Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	15	02	0405	1,600				P
4155	North Pebble	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	15	02	0405	200				P
4158	Bonneville Peak	Oil & Gas Lease	002	80	15	02	0405	4,560				P
4157	Clarkston Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	49	01	0405	956				P
4162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	2,560				P
4161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas Lease	002	80	16	02	0405	4,624				P
4162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	29,592				P
4161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	4,569				P
4160	Pole Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	760				P
4615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	15	02	0405	2,484				P
4162	Stump Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	16	02	0405	20,387				

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	EST. START	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
[illegible]	Caribou City	Iowa Cr.	E06	80	16	02	0405	1,600		100	[illegible]	530
08210	Borah Peak	Wet Creek (D-4)	E06	80	16	02	0406	156		712	150	530
08219	Spring Basin	Kinnikinnic	E06	80	16	02	0406	150		250	150	530
08202	Camas Creek	Lick Cr.	E06	80	16	02	0406	75		125	200	530
08202	Camas Creek	Annie Boonie	E06	80	16	02	0406	150		350	200	640
08202	Camas Creek	Van Horn	E06	80	16	02	0406	200		500	200	530
08202	Camas Creek	Post-Poles	E06	80	16	02	0406	100		200	200	510
08217	Squaw Creek	Post/Poles	E06	80	16	02	0406	100		200	200	510
08502	Taylor Mountain	Post/Poles	E06	80	16	02	0406	100		200	100	510
08503	Lemhi Range	Post/Poles	E06	80	16	02	0406	100		200	100	510

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

[illegible]	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIS CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
4256	Horse Valley Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0407	14,700				E
4256	Deer Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0407	44,000				E
4257	Casto Bluff	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0407	93,300				E
4305	Hilgard Mountain	Willies Flat	F05	80	49	01	0408	100		300	100	500
4305	Hilgard Mountain	Road Construction	L14	80	49	01	0408		2			
4301	Wayne Wonderland	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	360				
4301	Wayne Wonderland	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	11,180				P
4302	Thousand Lake Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	11,710				P
4303	Solomon Basin	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	1,280				ES
4303	Solomon Basin	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	680				P
4304	Johns Pk-Mt Alice	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	2,360				P
4305	Hilgard Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	2,680				P
4308	UM Plateau-Mt Terrill	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	400				ES
4309	Signal Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	240				ES
4309	Signal Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	4,180				P
4310	Marysvale Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	1,160				P
4310	Marysvale Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	2,600				ES
4311	Circleville Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	1,610				ES
4312	Bullion-Delano	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	1,000				P
4313	Tushar Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	11,600				P
4313	Tushar Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	5,350				ES
4314	Dog Valley	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	11,560				ES
4314	Dog Valley	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	6,940				ES
4315	Pavant	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	1,680				ES
4315	Pavant	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	2,720				P
4315	Pavant	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	2,560				P
4315	Pavant	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	02	0408	5,120				ES
4315	Pavant	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0408	14,490				ES

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

[illegible]	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
04316	Flat Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	002	84	83	01	0403	2,120				1
04317	Beehive Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	83	02	0408	120				2
04318	N. Pavant	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	83	02	0408	19,900				15
04319	Oak Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	59	02	0408	2,800				[illegible]
04328	Tibadore	Oil & Gas Leases	002	80	59	02	0408	3,680				15

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIB CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
04355	South Schell	Oil & gas leases	G02	80	32	01	0409	5710				E
04357	Cave Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	32	01	0409	200				E
04354	Shellback	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	26,543				P
04354	Shellback	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	9,620				ES
04362	White Pine	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	3,527				P
04362	White Pine	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	3,850				ES
04363	Moko Moke	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	9,230				P
04363	Moko Moke	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	1,180				ES
04365	Bald Mtn.	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	17,060				P
04355	Bald Mtn.	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	2,556				ES
04366	Cottonwood	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	[illegible]	22,896				P
04368	Red Mtn.	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	21,951				P
04369	Wilhoites	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	80				ES
04370	Ward Mountain	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	3,040				ES
04838	Lampson	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	400				ES
04839	Duckwater	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	8,629				P
04839	Duckwater	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	680				ES
04839	Duckwater	Christmas Tree Sale	E06	80	32	01	0409	100			100	620
04839	Duckwater	Christmas Tree Sale	E06	80	32	01	0409	200			100	620
04389	Independence Mtns.	Mineral lease Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	1,238				ES
04388	Wildhorse	Mineral lease Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	2,517				ES
04389	Independence Mtns.	Mineral lease Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	12,849				ES
04383	Happy Camp	Mineral lease Oil & Gas	G02	80	32	01	0409	3,530				ES

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES - IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	SIC CODE	FY	CAT	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
04414	White Knoll	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	12,555				E
04414	White Knoll	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,115				P
04415	Straight Canyon	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	5,910				E
04417	Big Bear Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	9,310				E
04417	Big Bear Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	15,650				P
04419	Black Mountain ,	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	4,275				E
04419	Black Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,975				P
04420	Birch Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	3,750				E
04420	Birch Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,422				P
04421	Twelve Mile Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	8,490				E
04421	Twelve Mile Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	2,120				P
04423	Muddy Cr-Nelson Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	56,675				E
04423	Muddy Cr-Nelson Mtn.	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	6,295				P
04424	White Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	7,100				E
04424	White Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	790				P
04426	Musinia Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	2,100				E
04426	Musinia Peak	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,932				P
04427	Wildcat Knolls	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	5,335				E
04432	Horse Mtns-Mans Pk	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	22,338				E
04432	Horse Mtns-Mans Pk	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,241				P
04433	Mt Peale	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	4,080				E
04433	Mt Peale	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	3,060				P
04434	Roc Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	82				E
04434	Roc Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,582				P
04435	South Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	10,995				E
04435	South Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	3,665				P

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	TIMBER VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STATUS DEVELOPMENT
04415	Straight Canyon	Temporary Road	L30	80	49	01	0410		2			
04415	Straight Canyon	Temporary Road	L30	80	49	01	0410		2			
04409	East Mtn.	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	49	01	0410	100				P
04417	Big Bear Creek	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,920				P
04417	Big Bear Creek	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	49	01	0410	2,210				P
04417	Big Bear Creek	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	49	01	0410	2,020				P
04437	Hammond-Notch Canyon	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	9,530				P
04437	Hammond-Notch Canyon	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,625				EC
04438	Arch Canyon	Oil & Gas leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	550				EC
04403	Dairy Fork	Oil & Gas Drilling	G02	80	49	01	0410	10				EC
04401	Cedar Knoll	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	24,160				E
04402	Coal Hollow	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	4,792				E
04403	Dairy Fork	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	2,539				E
04404	Bennton Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	12,340				E
04405	Price River	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	25,560				E
04406	Oak Creek	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	14,554				E
04407	Rolfson-Staker	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	6,820				E
04408	Huck Woodward	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	11,646				E
04408	Huck Woodward	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	905				P
04409	East Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	29,545				E
04409	East Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,555				P
04410	Gentry Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	6,460				E
04410	Gentry Mountain	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	340				P
04411	Biddlecome-Rock Can	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	17,338				E
04412	Big Horseshoe	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	14,355				E
04412	Big Horseshoe	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	1,276				P
04413	Poulger-Black Can	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	15,150				E
04413	Boulger-Black Can	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	49	01	0410	5,410				P

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN [illegible] WILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	SIR CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	[illegible] VOL. (MBF)	LEV. YEAR	[illegible] OF DEVELOPMENT
04955	Lick Creek West	Fast Slope	E06	80	16	01	0412	2,000	15	10,500	100	520
04961	French Creek	Timber Sale-Road	L04	80	16	01	0412	29	4.3			Contract
E4202	Camas Creek	Mine Access Road	J01	80	16	02	0413	12	4			
04501	Napolean Ridge	Killer Ridge	E06	80	16	02	0413	1,250		1,000	100	520
04501	Napolean Ridge	Irrigation Ditches	J01	80	16	02	0413	1	1.5			
04502	Taylor Mtn.	Mine Access Road	J01	80	16	02	0413	5	2			
E4503	Lemhi Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	16	02	0413	7,953				P
E4503	Lemhi Range	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	16	02	0413	5,182				ES
E4503	Lemhi Range	Irrigation Ditches	J01	80	16	02	0413	8	5			
E4508	Panther Creek	Mine Access Road	J01	80	16	02	0413	25	8			
04506	Jureano	Mine Access Road	J01	80	15	02	0413	15	5			
04510	Jesse Creek	Municipal Watershed	J01	80	15	02	0413	92	11			
04512	Agency Creek	Flume Creek	E06	80	16	02	0413	4,480		3,000	100	520
04943	West Big Hole	Irrigation Reservoirs	J01	80	16	02	0413	5	2			
04944	Goat Mtn.	Grizzly Hill	E06	80	15	02	0413	4,160		1,000	100	520
04944	Goat Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0413	6,295				P
04944	Goat Mtn.	Irrigation Ditches	J01	80	16	02	0413	8	4			
N4945	Italian Peak	Hall-Wildcat	E06	80	16	02	0413	3,840		5,000	100	610
N4945	Italian Peak	Oil and Gas	G02	80	16	02	0413	52,911				P
N4945	Italian Peak	Access Road	J01	80	15	02	0413	8	2.5			

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMB	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	RIM CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	TIM. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
[illegible]	Sublett	Mineral Leases	G02	80	16	02	0414	7,040				E
[illegible]	Salt River	Building Stone	J01	80	49	01	0414	1,000				
4572	Third Fork-Rock Cr.	Timber Sale (Firewood)	E06	80	16	02	0414	20		20	230	620
4574	Cottonwood	Firewood	E06	80	16	02	0414	75		40	230	620
4578	Mahogany Butte	Firewood	E06	80	16	02	0414	50		25	230	620
[illegible]	S. Boise-Yuba	Mining Access Rd.	J01	80	16	02	0414		3			
4601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	2,888				P
4601	Diamond Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	91,512				ES
4611	Garns Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	91,750				ES
4611	Garns Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	23,040				P
4612	Moody Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	9,190				ES
4618	Bald Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	5,240				ES
4618	Bald Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	10,240				P
4615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	40,000				ES
4615	Bear Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	38,450				P
4616	Poker Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	18,560				P
4995	Italian Peak S.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	15,360				P
4995	Italian Peak S.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	88,420				[illegible]
4961	Garfield Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	1,920				P
4961	Garfield Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	25,590				ES
160	Pole Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	4,160				ES
161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	10,240				ES
161	Caribou City	Oil & Gas	G02	80	16	02	0415	7,040				P
610	W. Slope Tetons	Dry Ridge	E06	80	56	01	0415	1,185		10,700	100	530
610	W. Slope Tetons	Road Constr.	L14	80	56	01	0415		12			
610	W. Slope Tetons	Temp. Rd. Constr.	L30	80	56	01	0415		4			

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIR CODE	FY	STATE	CONG. DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	TIMBER VOL. (MBF)	EST. INVEST.	STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT
[illegible]	Carson-Iceberg	Winter sports	A05	80	06	14	0417	3,600				In progress
04308	Mt. Olsen	Winter sports	A05	80	06	14	0417	1,280				In progress
04565	Long Valley	Post & Pole Sale	F06	80	32	01	0417	8,320		10	299	[illegible]
04716	Diamond Fork	Exploratory Drilling	L12	80	49	01	0418		2			
04716	Diamond Fork	Oil well	L12	80	49	01	0418		1			
04713	Two Tom Hill	Replacement	L04	80	49	01	0418		2			
04713	Two Tom Hill	Access water tank	L12	80	49	01	0418		.5			
04702	Little South Fork	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	2,291				ES
04704	Vat Creek	Mineral Lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	4,300				ES
04706	Fox Springs	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	2,130				ES
04707	Daniels Canyon	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	1,140				ES
04708	Chipman Creek	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	4,840				ES
04709	Willow Creek	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	13,860				ES
04711	Rk. Can-Buckley Mtn	Mineral Lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	3,357				ES
04712	Pump Ridge	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	900				ES
04713	Two Tom Hill	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	2,860				ES
04715	Strawberry Ridge	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	100				ES
04716	Diamond Fork	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	1,698				ES
04717	Tie Fork	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	5,280				ES
04718	White River	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	280				ES
04719	Soldier Summit	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	2,020				ES
04721	Hop Creek Ridge	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	6,185				ES
04722	Vernon	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	5,440				ES
04724	South Fork Provo	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	02	0418	6,383				ES
04725	Mapleton	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	9,091				ES
04727	Payson	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	10,420				ES
04728	Golden Ridge	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	6,560				ES
04737	Wallsburg	Mineral lease	G02	80	49	01	0418	520				ES

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	SALE VOL. (MBF)	[illegible] IMPAT.	[illegible]
X4001	Leidy	Hewinta	E06	80	49	01	0419	600		4,200	150	E
X4001	Leidy	Hewinta	L19	80	49	01	0419		.5			
X4001	Leidy	Hewinta	L30	80	49	01	0419		2			
04759	Mt. Logan	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	42,240				E
04761	Mollens Hollow	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	23,780				E
04762	Willard	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	16,900				E
04763	Lewis Peak	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	11,500				E
04764	Upper S. Fork	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	12,900				E
04756	Francis	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	17,080				E
04755	Farmington	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	12,040				E
04754	Mt. Aire	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	02	0419	9,960				E
04751	Lakes	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	111,440				E
04767	W. Fk. Blacks Fk.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	8,560				E
04766	Widdop Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	49	01	0419	7,840				E

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

Region 5

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
05337	Sheep Mountain	Reopening road	L12	80	06	35	0501		3			Approved EA
05007	Red Mountain	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	06	20	0501	40				P
05003	Salt Creek	Oil & Gas lease	G02	80	06	20	0501	40				P
05006	Magic Mountain	Fuelbreak widening	P13	80	06	18	0501	72				Construction
05009	Strawberry Peak	Fuelbreak	P13	80	06	35	0501		3			Engin. & Constr.
05025	Poison Hole •	Sale Prep.	E06	80	06	02	0503	500	5	8,600	200	600
N5047	San Joaquin •	Expand June Mtn.	A05	80	06	14	0504	200				
05152	Soldier Canyon •	Road	J01	80	06	18	0504	4	1			Existing
05029	South Sierra •	# Fuel wood	E06	80	06	18	0504	300		50		600
05029	South Sierra •	# Water transmission	J01	80	06	18	0504	6				Design
05029	South Sierra •	# Access	J01	80	06	18	0504	8				Planning

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME			ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTE	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
05751	Siskiyou	●	#	Preston	E06	80	06	01	0505	1,440	1.5	1,700	100	640
05563	Tom Martin	●		Timber Sale	E05	80	06	01	0505	1,000	2.7	5,250	100	640
05077	Snoozer	●	#	Timber Sale	E06	80	06	01	0505	893		8,510	230	620
05079	Orleans Mountain	●	#	Timber Sale	E06	80	06	01	0505	270		1,210	230	620
05081	Russian	●		Timber Sale	E06	80	06	01	0505	360		2,900	230	620
05094	Cub Creek	●		Salvage	E06	80	06	01	0506	3,600	1	3.5	230	660
05122	Condor Point			Oil & Gas	G02	80	06	19	0507	97				P
05124	Madulce-Buckhorn			Oil & Gas	G02	80	06	19	0507	180				P
05124	Madulce-Buckhorn			Oil & Gas	G02	80	06	19	0507	720				P
05130	White Ledge		#	Oil & Gas	G02	80	06	19	0507	80				P
05132	Nordhoff			Fuelbreak Mtce.	P13	80	06	19	0507	200				Continuing
05132	Nordhoff			Oil & Gas	G02	80	06	19	0507	120				P
05132	Nordhoff			Oil & Gas	G02	80	06	19	0507	480				E
05122	Nordhoff			Oil & Gas	G02	80	06	19	0507	40				E
05130	White Ledge		#	Oil & Gas	G02	80	06	19	0507	160				P

NUMBER	RARE II NAME		ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	VOL. (MBF)	ACC. TREAT.	COMMENT
05138	Deer Mountain	•	Seismograph Station	J01	80	06	02	0508	.01				Proposed
05142	Grindstone	•	Road reconstruction	L12	80	06	01	0508		1			
05144	Snow Mtn.	•	Residence	J01	80	06	01	0508	1				Existing
05144	Snow Mtn.	•	Waterline & fence	J01	80	06	01	0508		.2			Existing
05141	Thatcher	#	Timber Sale	E06	80	06	02	0508	351	2.4	7,900	100	630
05141	Thatcher	#	Fuel break constr.	P13	80	06	02	0508	240				Implementation
05152	Hat Mountain	•	Commercial Firewood	E06	80	06	01	0509	90		793 CDS	230	560
05152	Hat Mountain	•	Road Construction	L30	80	06	01	0509	3	1.5			Completed
05152	Hat Mountain	•	Commercial Firewood	E06	80	06	01	0509	200		2,000 CDS	230	600
05152	Hat Mountain	•	Road Construction	L30	80	06	01	0509	2	1			Construc
05160	Mill	•	Access Road	L30	80	06	01	0509		1			Existing
05706	Mt. Bidwell	•	Access Road	L30	80	06	01	0509		4			Existing

[illegible] NUMBER	RARE II NAME		ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	[illegible] CODE	FY	[illegible]	CONG DIST	[illegible] AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	[illegible] VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
05248	Monkey		Baker Flat	E06	80	06	02	0510	1,000		1	100	640
05248	Monkey		Baker Flat	L14	80	06	02	0510		3.4			Engineering
05079	Orleans Mtn.		# Bret Hole Ski Area	J01	80	06	02	0510	400				Planning
05175	San Sevaine		Cordwood (Mortality)	E06	80	06	15	0512	84		200	230	660
05176	Circle Mountain		Oil & Gas	002	80	06	35	0512	4,273				E
05177	Cajon		Oil & Gas	002	80	06	17	0512	1,477				E
05181	Mill Peak		Pipeline, sewer	J01	80	06	37	0512		2			[illegible]
05183	City Creek		Powerline	J01	80	06	37	0512		3			Existing
05204	Black Mtn.	•	Shaded fuel break	F13	80	06	18	0513	12	1			In progress
05213	Staff	•	Saddle Helicopter	E06	80	06	18	0513	280		6,000	230	630
05215	Greenhorn Creek	•	Wagy Salvage	E06	80	06	18	0513	1,200		1,500	230	630
05208	Rincon	•	# Bonita II North	E06	80	06	18	0513	3,182		6.88	250	660
05208	Rincon	•	# Bonita II South	E06	80	06	18	0513	2,224		4.95	250	660

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	BIN CODE	[illegible]	STATE	CONG. DIST	AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	VOL. (MBF)	[illegible]	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
05218	Bell-Quimby •	# Bell Creek	E06	80	06	01	0514			7,000	100	
05225	East Bergum •	# Fuelbreak	F13	80	06	01	0514	350				[illegible]
05227	East Girard •	Statutory Right Road	J01	80	06	01	0514	.6	.1			Permit 11/5/79
05228	Little French Cr. •	# Fuelbreak	F13	80	06	01	0514					EA
05233	Pattison •	# Fuelbreak #560	F13	80	06	01	0514					EA
05233	Pattison •	# Fuelbreak #561	F13	80	06	01	0514		1.3			EA
05233	Pattison •	# Fuelbreak #732	F13	80	06	01	0514					Construct
05233	Pattison •	# Twin Oly	E06	80	06	01	0514			14,000	100	630
05238	West Girard •	# Statutory Right Road	J01	80	06	01	0514	7.7	1.2			Easement
05238	West Girard •	# Statutoy Right Road	J01	80	06	01	0514	1	.2			Permit
05238	West Girard •	# Statutoy Right Road	J01	80	06	01	0514	1.2	.3			[illegible]
05243	Shuteye •	Camino	E06	80	06	15	0515	400	3	3,000	200	630
05286	Sycamore Springs •	Low Fence	E06	80	06	17	0515	120		100	230	630
N5087	San Joaquin •	# Rattlesnake	E06	80	06	17	0515	1,000	3	5,000	230	620
N5087	San Joaquin •	# East Fork	E06	80	06	15	0515	1,000	2	3,000	230	610
05813	Eagle •	# Access Roads	L30	80	06	14	0516					
05814	Dome •	Road Access	L30	80	06	14	0516					
05259	Duncan Canyon •	Road	J01	80	06	01	0517	5.6	1.25			Existing
05265	NF-MF American •	Telephone line	J01	80	06	01	0517	2	1			Existing

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	ITEM CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	STIP. DELAY.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06108	Bend Watershed	Bridge Cr	F05	79	41	02	0601	740		9,700	230	560
06109	Cowhorn	Margo (rd R/W)	F06	79	41	02	0601	10			100	510
06191	Metolius Breaks	Fuelbreak	F06	80	41	02	0601	80		800	200	510
06222	Hanan Trail	Withem LP	F05	80	41	02	0602	975	1	2,200	100	630
06226	Coleman Rim	South Creek	F06	79	41	02	0602	120	.5	1,000	100	610
06079	Silver Star	Oil & Gas	G02	79	53	04	0603	7,700				P
16071	Mt. Margaret	Temporary Road	L20	80	53	04	0603	30	2			Approved plan
16228	Strawberry Mtn.	Canyon	F05	80	41	02	0608	500		5,500	100	580
06232	Myrtle-Silvies	Cooley	F06	80	41	02	0608	120		12,500	100	[illegible]
06081	Mt. Baker	Question	F06	80	53	02	0605	10		530	100	540
06081	Mt. Baker	Wallace Creek	F06	80	53	02	0605	20		2,700	100	530
06081	Mt. Baker	Elbow Salvage	F06	80	53	02	0605	5	.2	570	210	500
06081	Mt. Baker	Fog Salv.	F05	80	53	02	0605	28	.85	2,000	100	580
06081	Mt. Baker	Silver PDS	F05	80	53	02	0605	115	.75	5,000	100	580
06088	Pressentin	Gee Whiz Salv.	F05	80	53	02	0605	1		550	100	730
06088	Pressentin	Same PDS	F06	80	53	02	0605	28		1,100	100	550
06088	Pressentin	Buck PDS	F06	80	53	02	0605	21		150	100	550
06088	Pressentin	Swamp Salv.	F06	80	53	02	0605	59		2,000	100	550
16031	Glacier Peak	Yellow PDS	F06	80	53	02	0605	150	1.73	5,500	100	570
16031	Glacier Peak	High Rise (1/2)	F05	80	53	02	0605	59		2,200	100	530
06089	Higgins Mountain,	Helicopter (2/2)	F06	80	53	02	0605	21		300	100	530
06089	Higgins Mtn.	Bridge PDS	F05	80	53	02	0605	93	1.5	1,300	100	590
06060	Prairie Mtn.	Prairie Mtn.	F06	80	53	02	0605	25	.55	7,900	100	590
06060	Prairie Mtn.	High Ridge	F06	80	53	02	0605	33		8,200	100	530
06055	Clearwater	North Bound Salv.	F06	80	53	08	0605	21		1,600	100	560
06038	Norse Peak	Snotel Site - Corral Pass	J01	80	53	04	0605	1				In Place
06050	Boulder River	Maint. of historic site	J01	80	53	02	0605	.1				Permit pending
06081	Mt. Baker	Road to Private land										

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	WIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06097	Badger Creek	Highland	E0	[illegible]	41	02	0606	200	1.7	5,000	100	510
06095	Salmon Huckleberry	Baldy	E0	[illegible]	41	02	0606	500	8.2	15,000	100	560
06095	Salmon Huckleberry	View	E0	[illegible]	41	02	0606	60		1,800	100	610
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Passline	E0	[illegible]	41	02	0606	45	.9	2,000	100	530
06093	Mt. Hood Additions	Alpine	E0	[illegible]	41	02	0606	23	2.3	.4	100	630
06091	Lake	Otter Creek	E0	[illegible]	41	02	0606	60	3.3	1,200	100	640
06091	Lake	Parium	E0	[illegible]	41	02	0606	35		1,800	100	640
06099	Bull of the Woods	Oil and Gas	G0	[illegible]	41	02	0606	4,250				P
06218	Silver Creek	Timber Sale	E0	[illegible]	41	02	0607	240	.4	2,500	200	630
06213	Bridge Creek	Maxwell Reservoir	J01	[illegible]	41	02	0607	1				Constr.
06213	Bridge Creek	Maxwell Diversion Ditch	J01	[illegible]	41	02	0607	1				Constr.
06213	Bridge Creek	Nelson Reservoir	J01	[illegible]	41	02	0607	1				Constr.
06215	Rock Creek	2 Diversions 1 Ditch	J01	[illegible]	41	02	0607	1	.6			Existing
06211	Green Mountain	Oil & Gas Lease	G0	[illegible]	41	02	0607	6,630				P
06212	Mill Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G0	[illegible]	41	02	0607	15,950				P
06214	Lookout Mtn.	Oil & Gas Lease	G03	[illegible]	41	02	0607	13,440				P
06218	Silver Creek	Oil & Gas Lease	G0	[illegible]	41	02	0607	640				P

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	NIR CODE	FY	TATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T[illegible] VOL. (MBF)	[illegible] TREAT.	[illegible] DEVELOPMENT
06018	Granite Mtn.	Kitten Sale	E05	80	53	04	0609	1,400	16	6,300	100	[illegible]
06018	Granite Mtn.	Danial II Sale	E06	80	53	04	0609	600		5,800	200	
06021	Mt. Bonaparte	Bozi	E06	80	53	05	0508	100	.5	1,000	100	520
06021	Mt. Bonaparte	Boggow Post & Pole	E06	80	53	05	0503	40	.2	500	200	620
C6027	Sawtooth	Ginny	E05	80	53	04	0608	800		4,300	200	560
06019	Granite Mtn.	Pebble	E06	80	53	04	0608	425		5,700	200	550
06027	Granite Mtn.	Stone	E05	80	53	05	0608	180	5	7,000	220	550
C6027	Sawtooth	Lucky Jim	E05	80	53	04	0609	65		2,200	200	560
P6028	Long Swamp	Alex Timber Sale	E06	80	53	08	0603	400		2,600	200	500
06017	South Ridge	Kite Sale	E06	80	53	04	0608	31	1.9	240	100	550
C6027	Sawtooth	Butte 2 Sale	E06	80	53	04	0609	475	1.6	4,400	200	560
A6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	J01	80	53	04	0608					Permit [illegible]
B6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	J01	80	53	04	0508					Permit approved
C6027	Sawtooth	Helicopter Skiing	J01	80	53	08	0508					Permit approved
06026	Liberty Bell	Helicopter Skiing	J01	80	53	04	0608					Permit approved
06015	Hungry Ridge	Core drilling	J01	80	53	04	0509	1	1			Approved
06019	Tiffany	Road to patented claim	J01	80	53	04	0603	18	2.5			P
06026	Liberty Bell	Trail or road access	J01	80	53	02	0509	4				P
A6027	Sawtooth	Trail access	J01	80	53	04	0508	5				Approved
A6027	Sawtooth	Access trail	J01	80	53	04	0508	1				Under Construct.
C6027	Sawtooth	Access trail	J01	80	53	04	0608	1				Under Construct.
A6027	Sawtooth	Access trail	J01	80	53	04	0608	1				Constructed

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

[illegible] I. NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
N5703	Kangaroo * #	Copper Butte Salv.	E06	80	06	01	0610	80		440	230	630
N5703	Kangaroo * #	Bean Gulch Retreat	E06	80	06	01	0610	50		645	100	630
N5703	Kangaroo * #	Middle Salv.	E06	80	06	01	0610	100		900	230	630
06147	Little Grayback	Papoose Salv.	E06	80	41	04	0610	39		440	230	660
06147	Little Grayback	Charlie Buck Salv.	E06	80	41	04	0610	20		56	230	660
06147	Little Grayback	Glick Car	E06	80	41	04	0610	158		3,100	100	630
N5703	Kangaroo	Fish Pond	E06	80	41	04	0610	97	2.5	950	100	530
06148	Kinney	Kanaka Gulch	E06	80	41	04	0610	97	2.5	1,440	100	660
06148	Kinney	Kinney Salv.	E06	80	41	04	0610	10		40	230	620
N5703	Kangaroo	Swan	E06	80	41	04	0610	176		3,340	100	660
06147	Little Grayback	Construction	L12	80	41	04	0610	10	1	100	100	660
06147	Little Grayback	Rockpit	J01	80	41	04	0610	1				Planning
06704	Condrey Mtn.	Road Construction	L04	80	06	01	0610	.4	.2			EA prepared
06147	Little Grayback	Rockpit	J01	80	41	04	0610	1				
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Gas & Oil Lease	G02	80	41	04	0610	10,740				P

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

ARE II NUMBER	ARE II NAME #	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	WIN CODE	FY	STAT	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	CRES IMPACTE	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
05173	Rogue	Devil's Canyon	E06	80	41	04	0611	200	4.5	7,000	100	630
05176	No. Kalmiopsis	Lazy Bluff	E06	80	41	04	0611	60	1.5	2,600	100	630
05179	Squaw Mtn.	Spaulding	E06	80	41	04	0611	200	2.9	4,500	100	530
05180	Windy Valley	Mineral	E06	80	41	04	0611	190	4.1	5,900	100	630
05759	South Kalmiopsis	Bear Wallow	E06	80	41	04	0611	202	4.3	5,300	100	620
05759	South Kalmiopsis	Smith's Horse	E06	80	41	04	0611	90	3	1,660	100	620
05759	South Kalmiopsis	Firecracker	E06	80	41	04	0611	84	1.2	2,290	100	620
05759	South Kalmiopsis	Sourdough Smith	E06	80	41	04	0611	72	1.3	1,260	100	630
05173	Rogue	Upper Billings	E06	80	41	04	0611	103	2.9	8,730	100	620
05174	Potato Mountain	Upper Stonehouse	E06	80	41	04	0611	150	2.7	4,650	100	620

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	[illegible] CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	[illegible] VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06151	Hebo 1A	Powder Creek	E06	80	41	01	0612	25	.1	1.1	100	[illegible] Active
06151	Hebo 1A	Misc. Salvage(1/3)	E06	80	41	01	0612	10		.1	230	[illegible] Active
06152	Hebo 1B	Misc. Salvage(2/3)	E06	80	41	01	0612	10		.1	230	
06153	Hebo 1C	Misc. Salvage(3/3)	E06	80	41	01	0612	10		.1	230	[illegible] Active
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Trout Salvage	E06	80	41	01	0612	10		.3	230	630
06153	Hebo 1B	Arterial Road	L08	80	41	01	0612		5.8			Survey
06151	Hebo 1A	USAF Radar Site	J01	80	41	01	0612	5	.5			In Progress
06152	Hebo 1B	USAF Radar Site	J01	80	41	01	0612	5	.5			In Progress
06155	Cummins Creek	Pipeline	J01	80	41	04	0612	.1	.2			
06158	Woahink	Dune Buggy Rides	J01	80	41	04	0612	800				
06159	Woahink	Beachgrass Nursery	J01	80	41	04	0612	6				
06161	Tenmile	Research	J01	80	41	04	0612	540+				
06161	Tenmile	Water Wells	J01	80	41	04	0612	51				
06161	Tenmile	Powerlines	J01	80	41	04	0612	Various				
06151	Hebo 1A	Oil & Gas	G02	80	41	01	0612	16,899				E
06152	Hebo 1B	Oil & Gas	G02	80	41	01	0612	6,617				E
06153	Hebo 1C	Oil & Gas	G02	80	41	01	0612	8,083				E
06154	Waldport-Drift Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	80	41	01	0612	11,250				E
06155	Cummins Creek	Oil & Gas	G02	80	41	04	0612	9,278				E
06157	Smith-Umpqua	Oil & Gas	G02	80	41	04	0612	7,230				E
06158	Woahink	Oil & Gas	G02	80	41	04	0612	5,100				E
06159	Tahkenitch	Oil & Gas	G02	80	41	04	0612	4,799				E
06161	Tenmile	Oil & Gas	G02	80	41	01	0612	7,798				E
06256	Walla Walla River	10 Applications	G02	80	41	02	0614	13,400				P
06261	Hellhole	22 Applications	G02	80	41	02	0614	35,800				P
06253	No. Fork John Day	Kelsey LP	E06	80	41	02	0614	76		1,900	230	660
06253	No. Fork John Day	Meadow Cr. Salv.	E06	80	41	02	0614	500	3	6,000	230	630
06258	Texas Butte	Mallony LP	E06	80	41	02	0614	130		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	FIN OBJ	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06258	Texas Butte	Scattered LP	E05	80	41	02	0614	120		1,000	230	560
06258	Texas Butte	Hunter II	E05	80	41	02	0614	1,960		1,200	230	530
06268	Hells Half Acre	Hunter II	E05	80	41	02	0614	560		250	230	530
06257	Kelly Prairie	Hunter II	E05	80	41	02	0614	1,580		2,000	230	530
06270	Skookum	Hunter II	E05	80	41	02	0614	1,040		300	230	530
05562	Jaussaud Corral	Fortynine	E05	80	41	02	0614	1,980	11.5	18,100	100	520

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	WIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	TOTAL VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Abbott Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	128		555	230	510
06133	Donegan	Abbott Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	128		550	230	510
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Cow Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	215		1,120	230	530
06121	Dumont Creek	Smith Ridge	E06	80	41	05	0615	15		900	230	510
06126	Calf-Copeland	Misc. Salv. Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	435		2,100	210	560
06110	Bulldog Rock	Bulldog Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	20		200	100	530
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Misc. Salv. Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	100		1,800	230	530
06125	Calf-Copeland	Knee Salv. Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	283		900	210	511
06128	Last Creek	Glade Salv. Sale	E06	80	41	04	0615	52		600	230	560
06130	Rogue Umpqua Divide	Happy Canyon	E05	80	41	04	0615	30	2	1,500	100	510
06110	Bulldog Rock	Denver Thinning	E06	80	41	04	0615	113		1,800	200	550
06122	Puddin-Canton-Steel	Rock Ridge	E06	80	41	04	0615	50	2.3	2,000	100	530
06240	Monument Rock	Lookout Salvage	E05	80	41	02	0616	250		200	200	510
06280	Monument Rock	Payton Gulch Salv.	E05	80	41	02	0616	300		250	230	503
06601	Squaw	White Salvage	E06	80	41	02	0616	92		2,000	100	530
06273	Twin Mountain	Ski Development	J01	80	41	02	0616	200				Planned

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

[illegible]	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	STAT	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTE	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
[illegible]	Lion Rock	Crystal-Ellensburg	E06	80	53	04	0617	2,424	18	26,700	100	660
06037	Bethel	Goose-Tieton	E06	80	53	04	0617	10		100	200	633
[illegible]	Blue Slide	Grey Bear-Tieton	E06	80	53	04	0617	50		900	100	632
[illegible]	Cougar Lakes	Morgan Draw-Naches	E06	80	53	04	0617	40		400	200	630
[illegible]	Norse Peak	West Crow-Naches	E06	80	53	04	0617	42		890	100	630
[illegible]	Cougar Lakes	Saddle Camp-Naches	E06	80	53	04	0617	52		1,000	100	630
[illegible]	Naneum	Haney Sal.-Ellensburg	E06	80	53	04	0617	304	.5	800	230	610
[illegible]	Glacier Peak	Lake Wenatchee	E06	80	53	04	0617	43	.5	1,500	100	660
F6031	Glacier Peak	Snotel Constr.	J01	80	53	04	0617	1				Planning
[illegible]	Quartz Mtn.	Oil & Gas	G02	80	53	04	0617	1,400				E
[illegible]	Bull of the Woods	Misc. Salvage	E06	80	41	02	0618	10		20	230	630
[illegible]	Middle Santiam	Donaca Salvage	E06	80	41	04	0618	14		720	100	660
[illegible]	Middle Santiam	Jude Bear	E06	80	41	04	0618	9		700	100	630
[illegible]	Middle Santiam	Bear Lake II	E06	80	41	04	0618	55	.64	2,900	100	630
[illegible]	Middle Santiam	Trail South	E06	80	41	04	0618	163	3.52	10,500	100	530
[illegible]	Middle Santiam	Beabe Knob	E06	80	41	04	0618	239	6.55	12,800	100	630
[illegible]	Hardesty Mtn.	Schweitzer Ridge	E06	80	41	04	0618	284	6	12,700	100	620
[illegible]	Waldo	Misc. Salvage	E06	80	41	04	0618	175		500	230	620
[illegible]	Waldo	Helen Cr. Leave	E06	80	41	04	0618	125		11,000	100	620
[illegible]	Waldo	Skookum Creek	E06	80	41	04	0618	20	.25	6,200	100	630
[illegible]	Bulldog Rock	Dirty Dog	E06	80	41	04	0618	45		30	230	640
[illegible]	Bull of the Woods	Gold Cr. Rd.-Special Use	J01	80	41	02	0618	3	1			Reconstruction
[illegible]	Middle Santiam	Road Right of Way	J01	80	41	04	0618	1	.1			Completed
[illegible]	Hardesty Mtn.	Oil & Gas Lease App.	G02	80	41	04	0618	640				P
[illegible]	Bull of the Woods	Road	J01	80	41	02	0618	70	9			Existing

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS [illegible]

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	CY	STA	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	SALE VOL. (MBF)	EXP. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
06005	Twin Sisters	North Deadman	E06	0	53	05	0621	3,950	19.5	19,100	100	550
06008	Profanity	Ryan	E06	0	53	05	0621	750	5.8	5,100	100	650
06007	Bald Snow	Hobo II	E06	0	53	05	0621	1,100	2.5	2,600	100	630
06012	Harvey Creek	"Snotel" Site	J01	0	53	05	0621	12				

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

REGION 8

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08064	Perry Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	80	01	07	0801	472		1,389	200	620
08064	Perry Mountain	Timber Sale	E06	80	01	07	0801	472		.9 MCF	200	620
08064	Perry Mountain	Permanent Rd. Constr.	L14	80	01	07	0801	6	1.2			Planned
08064	Perry Mountain	Temporary Rd. Constr.	L30	80	01	07	0801	2	1.9			620
08065	Dugger Mountain	Timber Sale (C-9,C-10)	E06	80	01	03	0801	120		370	100	630
08065	Dugger Mountain	Timber Sale (C-9,C-10)	E06	80	01	03	0801	400		1,500	200	630
08065	Dugger Mountain	Road Construction	L12	80	01	03	0801	30	3.9			620
08212	Big Bay	Powerline R/W	J01	80	01	02	0801	3	.50			Existing
08212	Big Bay	Mineral Leases	G02	80	01	02	0801	1,040				E
08212	Big Bay	Mineral Applications	G02	80	01	02	0801	1,646				P
[illegible]	Choctafaula	Timber Sale	E06	80	01	03	0801	58		230	100	630
[illegible]	Choctafaula	Timber Sale	E06	80	01	03	0801	134		360	200	630
08155	Cave Creek Cave	Timber Sale	E06	80	21	05	0802	23		187	100	660
08142	Mountain Town	Mineral Lease	G02	80	13	09	0803	1,280				P
08225	Springer Mountain	Mineral Lease	G02	80	13	09	0803	10,840				P
08222	Blackwell	Mineral Lease	G02	80	13	09	0803	2,600				P
08228	Raven Cliff	Mineral Lease	G02	80	13	09	0803					P
[illegible]	Ellicott Rock Ext.	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	7		44	100	660
08144	Mill Creek	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	653		1,360	100	620
08144	Mill Creek	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	80	13	09	0803		1.6			
08145	Board Camp	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	74		228	100	640
08145	Board Camp	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	63		821	100	540
08145	Board Camp	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	80	13	09	0803		1.2			
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	101		421	100	620
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	140		354	100	640
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	628		1,624	100	660
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	80	13	09	0803		3.3			
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	80	13	09	0803		1.2			

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	NIH CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08221	Licklog	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	80	13	09	0803		6			
08223	Buzzard Knob	Timber Sale	E06	80	13	09	0803	85		172	150	[illegible]
08225	Anna Ruby	Rec. Site Constr.	A06	80	13	09	0803	3				
08150	Iron Mountain	Water Lines	J01	80	47	01	0804	8				Current in place
08150	Iron Mountain	Apiaries	J01	80	47	01	0804	2				Current in place
08150	Iron Mountain	Residence	J01	80	47	01	0804	1				Current in place
08150	Iron Mountain	Electric Line	J01	80	47	01	0804	1				Current in place
08032	Rogers Ridge	Barn	J01	80	47	01	0804	1				Current in place
08033	Beaverdam Creek	Water Line	J01	80	47	01	0804	1				Current in place
08150	Iron Mountain	Backbone Rock	E06	80	47	01	0804	204		1,600	220	550 Active
08150	Iron Mountain	Backbone Rock	L30	80	47	01	0804					Current
08271	Hickory Flat Br.	Water Lines	J01	80	47	01	0804	3				In place
08272	Big Laurel Br.	Water Lines	J01	80	47	01	0804	5				In Place
08276	Devil's Backbone	Oil & Gas Leases	G02	80	47	01	0804	5,720				E & RD
08033	Beaverdam Creek	ES 18766	G02	80	47	01	0804	535				E & ES
08150	Iron Mountain	ES 18793	G02	80	47	01	0804	1,150				E & RD
08036	Jennings Creek	Fuelwood Sales	E06	80	47	01	0804	111		200 CDS	200	520
08036	Jennings Creek	Fuelwood Sales	E06	80	47	01	0804	16		80 CDS	100	520

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	[illegible] CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08107	Impassible Bay	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	6,860				ES
08107	Impassible Bay	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	180		1,600	100	630
08107	Impassible Bay	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	350		600	200	620
08107	Impassible Bay	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	80	12	02	0805		2			
08307	Baptist Lake	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	05	0805	7,740				F
08307	Baptist Lake	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	05	0805	150		1,200	100	640
08307	Baptist Lake	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	05	0805	500		4,000	100	620
08307	Baptist Lake	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	80	12	05	0805		4			
08102	Bay Creek	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	5,250				F
08100	Post Office Bay	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	6,570				F
08100	Post Office Bay	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	480		3,500	200	620
08100	Post Office Bay	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	80	12	02	0805		1			
08104	Long Bay	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	950				E
08104	Long Bay	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	6,870				F
08104	Long Bay	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	250		1,800	200	630
08104	Long Bay	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L14	80	12	02	0805		1.8			
08103	Providence	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	1,680				E
08103	Providence	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	6,360				F
08101	Black Creek Island	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	680				E
08101	Black Creek Island	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	7,200				F
08101	Black Creek Island	Timber Sale	E06	80	12	02	0805	240		1,400	200	660
08101	Black Creek Island	Timber Sale Rd Constr.	L14	80	12	02	0805		4.2			
08105	Gum Bay	Mineral Leasing	002	80	12	02	0805	8,950				F
08120	Cunningham Brakes	Oil/Gas	002	80	22	05	0806	2,100				FS
08120	Cunningham Brakes	Pipeline	J01	80	22	05	0806		6.4			
08121	Saline Bayou	Oil/Gas	002	80	22	05	0806	278				ES
08121	Saline Bayou	Oil/Gas	002	80	22	05	0806	250				F
08121	Saline Bayou	Seed Tree Removal	E06	80	22	05	0806	120	1	350	142	(632)In progress

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIM CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MI	VOL (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08121	Saline Bayou	Temp. Road	L30	80	22	05	0806		1			E
08043	Crawford Mountain	Local Rd. Construction	L12	80	51	06	0808		5.5			Design
08043	Crawford Mountain	Timber Sale (1/2)	E06	80	51	06	0808	71		675	493	630
08172	Elliott Knob	Timber Sale (2/2)	E06	80	51	05	0808	71		675	493	630
08043	Crawford Mountain	Temporary Road (1/2)	L30	80	51	06	0808		1			
08172	Elliott Knob	Temporary Road (2/2)	L30	80	51	06	0808		1			
08047	Big Schloss	Timber Sale	E06	80	51	07	0808	164		1,300	493	630
08047	Big Schloss	Construction	L12	80	51	07	0808		.4			
08046	Little River	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	06	0808	7,000				ES
08046	Little River	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	06	0808	1,700				E
08043	Crawford Mountain	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	06	0808	3,400				P
08043	Crawford Mountain	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	06	0808	3,200				E
08172	Elliott Knob	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	06	0808	500				E
08045	Laurel Fork	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	06	0808	10,300				E
08183	Barbours Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	06	0808	3,100				P
08184	Hoop Hole	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	06	0808	600				E
08184	Hoop Hole	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	06	0808	200				P
08047	Big Schloss	Mineral Leases	002	80	51	07	0808	26,000				ES
08170	Dry River	Mineral Leases	002	80	54	02	0808	7,600				P
08080	Brand Creek	Timber Sale	E06	80	05	02	0809	35			200	620
08082	Blue Mountain	Oil & Gas Leasing	002	80	05	03	0809	4,222				E
08082	Blue Mountain	Oil & Gas Leasing	002	80	05	03	0809	200				P
08086	Beech Creek	Oil & Gas Leasing	002	80	40	03	0809	1,200				P
08085	Rich Mountain	Oil & Gas Leasing	002	80	05	03	0809	630				E
08086	Beech Creek	Oil & Gas Leasing	002	80	40	03	0809	5,935				E

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIN CODE	CY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08071	Dismal Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	440				ES
08071	Dismal Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	6,930				[illegible]
08071	Dismal Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	560				P
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale(1/2)	E06	80	05	03	0810	260		740	100	630
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale(2/2)	E06	80	05	03	0810	260		157 MCF	100	630
08072	Gee Creek	Timber Sale/Rd Const.	L18	80	05	03	0810		3.5			630
08072	Gee Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	150				P
08072	Gee Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	1,926				ES
08072	Gee Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	5,445				E
08002	Leatherwood	Timber Sale	E06	80	05	03	0810	185		200	100	630
08070	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	920				ES
08070	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	380				E
08070	Indian Creek	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	5,420				P
08078	Devil's Canyon	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	590				ES
08078	Devil's Canyon	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	10				E
08078	Devil's Canyon	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	1,280				P
08076	East Fork	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	925				P
08076	East Fork	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	16,832				E
08076	East Fork	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	1,065				ES
08075	Fenhook	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	300				P
08075	Fenhook	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	1,890				E
08075	Fenhook	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	795				ES
08074	Pedestal Rocks	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	160				P
08074	Pedestal Rocks	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	13,039				E
08074	Pedestal Rocks	Mineral Leases	002	80	05	03	0810	7,765				ES
08202	Nolichucky	Timber Sale	E06	80	37	11	0811	167		200	200	640
08202	Nolichucky	Timber Sale Rd. Constr.	L18	80	37	11	0811	1	1			
08190	Tusquitee Mtn.	Minerals Mgt. Oil & Gas	002	80	37	11	0811	3,786				P

ATTACHMENT 3

Mr. Weaver. With that, I call my first witnesses: Jim Torrence, Deputy Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, Region VI, and Roger Fight, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service.

We are pleased to have you. Thank you for coming.

STATEMENTS OF JIM TORRENCE, DEPUTY REGIONAL FORESTER, U.S. FOREST SERVICE, REGION VI, AND ROGER FIGHT, PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION, U.S. FOREST SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. TORRENCE

Mr. Torrence. Mr. Chairman, my name is James F. Torrence. I am the Deputy Regional Forester for Resources in the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service USDA. I am appearing here today on behalf of Regional Forester R. E. Worthington. My statement will address RARE II lands, intensive timber management, and utilization standards on the national forests.

Time has not permitted the Department of Agriculture to formulate specific positions on pending or possible new legislation. Even though the Department might have had a position on a legislative issue in the 96th Congress, it cannot be assumed that the same position will be taken during the 97th Congress. Departmental proposals and reports on pending legislation, including RARE II, will be reviewed based on overall administration policies and objectives.

Even though we cannot speak to all aspects of H.R. 1511, your letter of February 6, 1981, asked some questions to which I will respond.

The first question deals with the potential to increase wood fiber production through more intensive management and utilization on national forests in Oregon. The present annual potential yield from the national forests in Oregon is 3.9 billion board-feet, which is based on wood production from approximately 11,500,000 acres of available commercial forest land. The potential yield is calculated on intensive forest management assumptions that include such things as planting genetic stock and full stocking level control. It also assumes that all sound trees larger than 7 inches in diameter will be utilized. The potential yield figure of 3.9 billion board-feet is on the optimistic side because it will take an increased level of intensive management to achieve this yield.

The 1980 program harvest (sell volume) from national forests in Oregon was 3.643 billion board-feet. The progr harvest level included salvage volume.

Most of the difference between the potential yield

[illegible] II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIR CODE	FY	TAT	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	[illegible]
08062	J. Kilmer Slickrock	Minerals Mgt.-Oil & Gas	G07	80	37	11	0811	1,108				F
L3110	Hell Hole Bay	Compt 43	E06	80	45	01	0812	444		2,000	200	630
L8110	Hell Hole Bay	Compt 43	E06	80	45	01	0812	444		90 MCF	244	630
L8110	Hell Hole Bay	Compt 65	E06	80	45	01	0812	240		2,000	240	620
L8110	Hell Hole Bay	Compt 65	E06	80	45	01	0812	240		120 MCF	240	620

PART II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	SIR CODE	FY	CAT	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
08018	Big Creek	Oil Wells	002	80	48	02	0813					
08023	Jordan Creek	Thinning	E06	80	48	02	0813	508		800 MCF	200	[illegible]
08024	Bounds Peninsula	Regeneration	E06	80	48	01	0813	360		2,900	100	630
08024	Bounds Peninsula	Thinning	E06	80	48	01	0813	57		285 CDS	200	630
08024	Bounds Peninsula	#310	L14	80	48	01	0813		.8			Designed
08024	Bounds Peninsula	#318	L14	80	48	01	0813		1.7			Designed
08024	Bounds Peninsula	#318A	L14	80	48	01	0813		1			Designed
08131	Boggy Creek	Thinning	E06	80	48	01	0813	40			200	630
08132	Harmon Creek	Road	J01	80	48	02	0813		.5			Being Const.
08132	Harmon Creek	Powerline	J01	80	48	02	0813		.4			Being Const.
08132	Harmon Creek	Oil-Area	002	80	48	02	0813	4				Being Constr.
08132	Harmon Creek	Oil-Road	002	80	48	02	0813		.5			Being Constr.
08132	Harmon Creek	Premarking	E06	80	48	02	0813	657				Planned
08135	Alabama Creek	Mineral Lease	002	80	48	02	0813	477				E
08135	Alabama Creek	Mineral Lease	002	80	48	02	0813	57.92				F
08135	Alabama Creek	Regeneration	E06	80	48	02	0813	32				620
08135	Alabama Creek	Regeneration	E06	80	48	02	0813	142		1,000	100	620
08135	Alabama Creek	Thinning	E06	80	48	02	0813	191		350	200	620
08135	Alabama Creek	Road Construction	L14	80	48	02	0813		1.9			Designed
08135	Alabama Creek	Road Reconstruction	L14	80	48	02	0813		2.1			[illegible]
08136	Indian Mounds	Mineral Lease	002	[illegible]	48	02	0813	152				E
08136	Indian Mounds	Mineral Lease	002	80	48	02	0813	198				E3
08136	Indian Mounds	Mineral Lease	002	80	48	02	0813	100				P
08136	Indian Mounds	Mineral Lease	002	80	48	02	0813	310				P
08136	Indian Mounds	Mineral Lease	002	80	48	02	0813	147				P
08136	Indian Mounds	Regeneration	E06	80	48	02	0813	65		650	100	630
08136	Indian Mounds	Regeneration	E06	80	48	02	0813	75		1,600	100	630
08136	Indian Mounds	Thinning	E06	80	48	02	0813	65			200	630

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN ROADLESS NONWILDERNESS

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIH CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T. SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STATE OF DEVELOPMENT
08136	Indian Mounds	Regeneration	E06	80	48	02	0813	185		2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
08136	Indian Mounds	Road Construction	L14	80	48	02	0813		15			Designed
08136	Indian Mounds	Regeneration	E06	80	48	02	0813	40		325	100	[illegible]
08051	Roaring Branch	Mineral lease	G02	80	51	09	0814	93				P
08181	Big Stony	Mineral lease	G02	80	51	09	0814	284				P
08184	Hoop Hole	Mineral Leases	G02	80	51	09	0814	4,448				P
08048	Beartown	Mineral Leases	G02	80	51	09	0814	2,545				P
08183	Barbours Creek	Mineral Leasing	G02	80	51	06	0814	435.4				P
08183	Barbours Creek	Mineral lease	G02	80	51	06	0814	10				E
08183	Barbours Creek	Mineral Leasing	G02	80	51	06	0814	18,421.				P

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	[illegible] CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	EST. SALE VOL. (MBF)	[illegible]	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
09159	Thornapple	Log Creek (1/2)	E06	80	55	07	0902	33		35 MCF	100	610
09159	Thornapple	Log Creek (2/2)	E06	80	55	07	0902	12		3 MCF	200	630
09159	Thornapple	Log Creek	L30	80	55	07	0902	1	.5			530
09149	Bear Swamp	Exploration Oil Well	002	80	26	09	0904	670				63
09149	Bear Swamp	TS Manistee	E06	80	26	09	0904	237		912	100	530
09149	Bear Swamp	TS Manistee	E06	80	26	09	0904	19		38	200	630
09223	Spring Creek	Parking Area	A05	80	29	07	0905	1				Redesign
09223	Spring Creek	Timber Sale	E06	80	29	07	0905	60		135		620
09181	Foursection	Timber Sale	E06	80	55	08	0906	42		180	100	620
09182	Pentoga Road	Road Construction	L14	80	55	08	0906	73	2.76			Design

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIR CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE DEVEL
A9211	Sylvania	Water System	A05	80	26	11	0907	.10				
09213	Cascade Falls	Shoemaker	E06	80	26	11	0907	156	.9	1,000	100	620
09213	Cascade Falls	River Hill (1/2)	E06	80	26	11	0907	787	2.8	5,300	100	620
09213	Cascade Falls	River Hill (2/2)	E06	80	26	11	0907	92	2.8	5,300	200	620
09099	Burke Branch.	Pine Plantation Thin	E06	80	17	24	0908	189		3,000 C	220	632
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mt	West Mountain	E06	80	27	08	0909	827		2,678	100	660
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mt	Trailhead Parking	A05	80	27	08	0909	3	.1			Design
A9138	Brule Lk-Eagle Mt	Row	L18	80	27	08	0909	.7	.2			Existing
09382	Morgan Ridge	Oil and Gas	G02	80	18	08	0911	7,000				F
09032	Minister Valley	Fools Creek	E06	80	42	23	0919	102	.25	67.5 MC	200	640
09023	Verbeck Island	Oil and Gas Lease	G02	80	42	23	0919	14.2				F

RARE II NUMBER	RARE II NAME	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	MIR CODE	FY	STATE	CONG DIST	REGION AND FOREST	ACRES IMPACTED	MILES	T.SALE VOL. (MBF)	SILV. TREAT.	STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT
09049	Falls of Hills Cr	Parking Lot	A06	80	54	02	0921	3	.5			Const.
09050	Middle Mtn	Divide Run Road	L12	80	54	02	0921		1.5			Designed
09052	Little Mtn	Road	L12	80	54	02	0921		1			Planned
09328	Turkey Mtn	Turkey Mtn Roads	L12	80	54	02	0921		2			Designed

program harvest of 257 million board-feet would need to come from land which is classified as marginal. Technological or marketing problems will need to be overcome before this volume is available. The lodgepole pine stands in eastern Oregon fit this marginal category. A high level of intensive management activities will be necessary even to maintain the present program harvest level in Oregon.

The lands currently designated as wilderness plus those recommended for wilderness by RARE II total 1,634,000 acres, of which 776,000 acres are considered to be productive timberland. The inventory of sawtimber on these lands is estimated to be 21 billion board-feet.

A study completed by Oregon State University entitled ''Timber for Oregon's Tomorrow'' and commonly called the ''Beuter Report'' discusses the need to increase the wood supply from the national forests in Oregon during the '80s and '90s. This need is due to the shortage in supply from private ownership. Any reduction in the lands currently available for timber production will reduce the current 3.9 billion board-feet potential yield opportunities from Oregon's national forests.

A related question pertains to opportunities to improve utilization. Current utilization standards in timber sales contracts in the Pacific Northwest Region require purchasers to cut and remove logs from trees designated for cutting that are at least 9 inches in diameter. The logs required to be removed must be at least 8 feet long, 6 inches in diameter at the small end, one-third sound, and usually contain at least 30 board-feet. This minimum volume is determined on a sale-by-sale basis depending upon the characteristics of the sale, and in some instances may be only 20 board-feet.

Sales in lodgepole pine stands and commercial thinnings often consist of trees predominantly with small diameters. In these sales, logs down to 5 inches in diameter may be required to be removed. In addition, all material less than one-third sound must be removed if it meets pulp log grade (50 percent chippable material) or special cull grade (50 percent peelable for veneer).

One opportunity under consideration to improve utilization is a change in the region 6 utilization standards for minimum tree size. All trees meeting the reduced length and diameter requirements will be removed.

We also plan to complete an assessment this year of the effects of changing the minimum sound wood requirement from 33 percent to 25 percent as in the national forests in California. This analysis will include both the change in value and the change in volume utilized. Until the assessment is completed we are unable to estimate accurately effects of such a change. In those areas where a pulp market exists, most logs that would be affected by this change are presently being utilized. In those areas where there is a demand for firewood, even the most unmarketable material is being utilized. During this past year, some national forests were unable to completely satisfy the demand for firewood. The final question in your February 6 letter concerned the status of those lands allocated to nonwilderness category by the RARE II process.

President Carter's April 16, 1979 announcement of areas recommended for wilderness and Secretary Bergland's decision on the RARE II environmental statement resulted in 419,000 acres recommended for wilderness, 367,000 acres requiring further planning, and 2.2 million acres released for uses other than wilderness. In the nearly 2 years since these decisions, we have proceeded with the management of the 2.2 million acres. During that time 78 sales involving approximately 196 million board-feet have been sold on areas allocated to nonwilderness uses in Oregon. We presently have an additional 296 sales involving approximately 1.5 billion board-feet listed on our timber sale program. All forests have not completed their current plan revisions, however, and there may be increases in both the planned sales and the planned volumes in the next few months.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal statement. In accordance with your request, I am accompanied by Dr. Roger

D. Fight of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, who is one of the authors of the Roadless Area Intensive Management Tradeoffs Study. We would be happy to respond to any questions you have.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal statement.

The information follows:

************ INSERT 1-1 ***********

ATTACHMENT 4

LAW OFFICES
PRESTON, THORGRIMSON, ELLIS & HOLMAN
1776 G STREET, N.W.
SUITE 500
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
(202) 628-1700

EMANUEL ROUVELAS
JONATHAN BLANK
TOVAH THORSLUND
NICHOLAS MILLER
LLOYD MEEDS
ROBERT VAGLEY
LEONARD MILLER
WILLIAM MYHRE
JOHN ANGUS
WILLIAM MEYER
CRAIG GEHRING
RICHARD BARNES
ROBERT RUXIN

2000 I B M BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101
(206) 623-7580

420 L STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 276-1969

June 30, 1980

Mr. Andrew F. Wiessner
Counsel, Public Lands Subcommittee
A408 House Annex #1
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Andy:

I have examined your discussion draft no. 2 based on the meeting of June 26th, 1980, concerning release language in the California wilderness bill.

That wording accurately reflects my notes and understanding of the discussion, with one exception:

You will recall that your discussion draft no. 1 did not pick up the "no RARE III" language contained in subsection (c) of the Public Lands discussion draft as reproduced in the comparison paper from which we worked. When I stated on Thursday that it was my belief we had agreed to include that provision, you said you had not had that understanding from the Wednesday meeting. My notes and recollection, however, are that on Thursday, the group then agreed to include the RARE III paragraph with two changes. The paragraph would be preceeded by the language "unless expressly authorized by Congress", and the word "single" ahead of "purpose" would be deleted. I talked this morning to Chairman Seiberling and Dick Fowler to see if their recollection was the same as mine, and they said that it was.

Therefore, I believe that at the end of your discussion draft no. 2, there should be an additional subparagraph (b)(5) reading as follows:

"(5) unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further Statewide roadless area review and evaluation of National Forest system lands in the State of California for the purpose of determining

Andrew F. Wiessner
June 30, 1980
Page two

their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System."

Upon your return, I would appreciate your confirming to me that this is your understanding as well.

Sincerely,

PRESTON, THORGRIMSON,
ELLIS & HOLMAN

By Dick Barnes
Richard L. Barnes

RLB:pkj

cc: Richard L. Fowler, Esq.
Mr. Doug Scott
Mr. James Huska
Mr. Chuck Bosley
Ms. Jean Toohey

ATTACHMENT 5

In "releasing" area No. 5-707 from further wilderness study, it is the intention of the Committee that any future mining operations on Gasquet Mountain in Del Norte County be conducted under certain restrictions. In this regard it is the Committee's understanding that there will be no truck traffic either to or from the mining operation by way of Interstate 199 along a stretch of the highway which runs through the community of Gasquet. It is, however, the recommendation of the Committee that the Forest Service should grant all reasonable access to any future mining operation by allowing further development, if necessary, of the Wimer and Rowdy Creek Roads in order to accommodate heavy truck traffic. This development should include the granting of any necessary easements or rights of way. The use of these alternate roads is desirable to insulate the community of Gasquet from truck traffic to and from the mining operation.

Orleans Mountain Planning Area.—The 30,000 acre "planning area" lies contiguous to the Trinity Alps Wilderness as proposed in H.R. 7702, and consists largely of relatively gentle terrain when compared to the rugged lands of the proposed wilderness. Numerous open meadows, glades and wet spots (including Bell Swamps) span the area and provide superlative wildlife habitat as well as highly scenic primitive recreation opportunities. Portions of the area are excellent "horse country" with gentle terrain well suited to family oriented recreation. The Horse Linto Creek drainage, with its scenic "canyon", splits the area and is backdropped by the Trinity Summit, which affords beautiful views in every direction. Grogan Hole and Bret Hole are also highly scenic and have numerous meadows dotted with incense cedar. To the north, Mill Creek Lake and several large open areas provide scenic stops along the trails that lead into the proposed Trinity Alps Wilderness.

The planning area boundary drawn by the Committee includes some 1,500 acres of land in Grogan Hole and the Tish Tang Tang Creek drainage which is traversed by a low standard logging road and contains logged areas. This land is included in the planning area with the specific understanding and direction that these wilderness intrusions are to be disregarded by the Forest Service in determining the wilderness suitability of the area. If the Forest Service concludes all or a portion of the area is determined suitable for wilderness it is the Committee's intention that the intrusions be allowed to revegetate naturally and the land slowly return to a natural condition.

As part of the wilderness study of the planning area, the bill also directs that a portion of the area be further studied to determine its potential for future location of an alpine ski facility. Local residents feel such a facility would provide diversification in the economic base by creating year-round developed recreational opportunities and additional jobs.

SECTION 13. WILDERNESS REVIEW CONCERNS

The Committee notes that there has been considerable public debate over the broad concept of "release legislation," dealing with management of national forest roadless areas not designated as wilderness. The Committee believes that the language evolved in section 13 of H.R. 7702—to which commodity interests, conservation groups, and the Forest Service contributed—effectively resolves that divisive debate. The language of section 13 does not mandate any particular form of management for the lands involved. At the same time, it does effectively block further judicial review of the RARE II EIS, removing any threat of long court delays restricting management activities on the lands allocated to nonwilderness by the President. The Committee believes this is a sound compromise and wishes to extend its particular appreciation to the Forest Service and to the organizations involved who contributed to this result.

Although the "sufficiency language" of section 13 applies only to the lands defined by its terms situated within the national forests in the State of California, it is the intent of this Committee to utilize this formulation of language as a standard approach for dealing with the "release/sufficiency" matter in the context of future bills where the matter is an issue and such language can be appropriately applied. In this regard, the Committee also wishes to note its appreciation to the Chairman, members, and staff of the Committee on Agriculture, whose advice and consultation have been valuable in regard to developing the portions of the language which relate to matters within the jurisdictional interests of that Committee, notably the legislative and report language dealing with the functioning of the National Forest Management Act planning process.

Section 13 of the bill addresses (in the following manner) the issue of management and future wilderness reconsideration of national forest roadless areas which are neither placed into the National Wilderness Preservation System by this Act, nor left in further planning.

Judicial review and lifting of injunction.—Soon after the completion of RARE II, the State of California brought suit against the Secretary of Agriculture challenging the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement insofar as its consideration of wilderness in more than 40 areas of California was concerned. In January 1980 Judge Lawrence Karlton of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, in *State of California* v. *Bergland*, 483 F. Supp. 465 (1980), held that the RARE II Final Environmental Statement had insufficiently considered the wilderness alternative for the specific areas challenged. Judge Karlton enjoined any development which would "change the wilderness character" of these areas until subsequent consideration of the wilderness values in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act is completed by the Department of Agriculture.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 provides that only Congress can designate land for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Since the Committee has, in the course of developing this bill, very carefully reviewed all the areas under injunction for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and since the Secretary of Agriculture can only recommend lands for inclusion in the NWPS and cannot place them therein himself, the Committee believes that subsequent events have ended any need for the further wilderness studies ordered by the court or for any judicial review of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement insofar as national forest lands in California are concerned. Therefore, the bill provides that the Final Environmental Statement is not subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in California, and provides further that the injunction issued in *State of California v. Bergland* shall no longer be in force.

The Committee believes that Congress has the power to provide that the injunction no longer be in force, but recognizes that it might be possible to construct an arguable separation of powers theory to the contrary. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department of Justice on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture, upon enactment of this Act, to move the court for a lifting of its injunction in light of Section 13(b)(1).

In the course of developing this language, affected private interests raised substantial questions to the Committee about the potential impact of the "no judicial review" language on any litigation that might arise in other states concerning the RARE II Final Environmental Statement. The RARE II Final Environmental Statement is a single statement covering all States. A separate Final Environmental Statement was not issued for each State. Environmental groups therefore expressed concern that insulating the statement from judicial review insofar as lands in California are concerned would be taken to imply that the statement was legally and factually sufficient for lands in other States. By contrast, groups representing various nonwilderness interests expressed concern that providing the exception for judicial review only after a congressional review of roadless areas in California would imply that the Final Environmental Statement was deficient in States where such congressional review has not taken place. The Committee, therefore, expressly states in the legislation that it is not passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the Final Environmental Statement with respect to national forest lands in States other than California. The Committee has not addressed that question and takes no position on it directly or impliedly.

Management and future wilderness consideration of roadless areas not enacted into wilderness or remaining in further planning.—The RARE II process during 1977–1979 took place concurrently with the development by the Forest Service of a new forest lands management planning process mandated by the National Forest Management Act of 1976. That process reiterates that wilderness is one of the multiple uses of national forest lands. In conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act, it effectively provides that the option of recommending land to Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System must be considered during the planning process for lands which may be suited for wilderness. The Forest Service is presently developing the initial, or "first-generation", plan for each of its forests. These are the so-called "section 6" plans and are to be completed by September 30, 1985. As one of the goals of RARE II was to consider the wilderness potential of all national forest roadless areas, the Forest Service regulations for implementing the National Forest Management Act (36 CFR § 219.12(3), Federal Register, September 17, 1979, pg. 53988) provide that lands designated by RARE II for multiple uses other than wilderness need not again be considered for wilderness in the course of developing the "first generation" plans. Some private interests have expressed concern to the Committee that this Forest Service regulation may be inconsistent with the mandate of the National Forest Management Act. Without taking a position on

whether or not this is so, the Committee believes that further consideration of wilderness during development of the initial plans for the National Forest roadless areas in California not placed into wilderness or remaining in further planning[1] upon enactment of H.R. 7702 would be needlessly duplicative of study and review which has recently taken place by both the Forest Service and the Congress. Therefore, the legislation confirms the Forest Service regulations of section 36 CFR 219.12 (e) as they apply to national forest lands in California and provides that the RARE II process shall be deemed to be an adequate consideration of the wilderness suitability of such lands insofar as such consideration is required in development of the initial section 6 plans. Thus, the comparable Forest Service regulation is effectively written into statute and insulated from any judicial challenge on the ground that it is inconsistent with the National Forest Management Act.

Beyond the initial plans lies the issue of when the wilderness option for roadless areas should again be considered. Environmental organizations believe that option should be considered any time the forest plan covering a roadless area is revised. Many industries and other organizations believe that the economics of forest resource development require relative certainty that lands not designated as wilderness and "counted on" for development will not soon thereafter be withdrawn for wilderness. The Committee, in an effort to resolve this issue, conducted three lengthy drafting sessions at which the Public Lands Subcommittee Chairman and staff were joined by the Chief of the Forest Service, and representatives of environmental organizations and the timber industry. The timber industry argued for freedom from wilderness review until the year 2000. This is a longer period than the Committee was willing to accept. Beyond its general policy argument that the 60-to-100-year harvest cycle of timber requires extended land planning certainty, the timber industry expressed particular concern that the absence of any statutory or regulatory minimum life span for forest plans could lead to new wilderness review shortly after the initial plans are completed. As noted, the initial plans are to be completed by September 30, 1985. The National Forest Management Act provides that a plan shall be in effect for no longer than 15 years before it is revised. The Forest Service regulations, however, provide for revision at least every ten years.

The bill provides that the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option until it revises the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle, September 30, 1985. By using the word "revision," the Committee intends to make it clear, consistent with Forest Service regulations, that merely amending a plan does not trigger the need for reconsideration of the wilderness option. The wilderness option need not be reconsidered until a plan is completely revised. For example, if a plan were amended to take into account the building of a new power line across a corner of a forest, the wilderness option would not have to be reexamined. Only when the entire plan was revised would the wilderness option have to be reexamined, and then only after September 30, 1985.

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[1] In using the words "remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act", the Committee is referring to those lands recommended for "further planning" by the President and not indicated for release from further planning by this Report, and those lands slated for further wilderness review in Section 3, 4, 13 and 14 of H.R. 7702.

In the course of negotiations on this language, Chief Max Peterson of the Forest Service told the Committee he anticipates that most plans will be in existence for approximately ten years before they are revised. He said it was not realistic to expect that any significant number of plans would be revised within just several years after being in place. The Committee shares this view and anticipates that the vast majority of plans will not be revised significantly in advance of their anticipated maximum life span absent extraordinary circumstances. Based on Chief Peterson's assurances, the Committee understands and expects that with forest plans to be in effect by late 1985, the time of revision for most plans will begin in approximately 1993. The Committee believes and expects, therefore, that the wilderness option for the roadless areas in nonwilderness multiple-use will not be reexamined in most cases until approximately 1993. Chief Peterson told the Committee that revision of plans generally would begin approximately two years before a new plan is to be put into effect. Although continuing forest inventories and other data gathering used in the plan revision process may well begin some years ahead of the actual revision, this inventorying process should not be considered a part of the revision time period. The Committee intends that the revision process should be considered to commence when the Forest Service publishes in the Federal Register its announcement of the beginning of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement process for the plan being developed.

The fact that the wilderness option for roadless areas will be considered in future planning raises the hypothetical argument that the areas therefore must be managed so as to preserve their wilderness attributes so that these may be considered in the future. Such an interpretation, however, would result in all roadless areas being kept in de facto wilderness for a succession of future planning processes. Such an interpretation is obviously incorrect, and if applied, would completely frustrate the orderly management of nonwilderness lands and the goals of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act. Nevertheless, to eliminate any possible debate on this point, the bill provides that areas not designated as wilderness or remaining in further planning need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans. The Committee believes the Forest Service already has statutory authority to manage roadless areas for multiple use, nonwilderness purposes. It wishes to make expressly clear, however, that study of the wilderness option in future generations of section 6 plans is required only for those lands which may be suited for wilderness at the time of the initiation of such future planning. There is no bar to management which may, as a practical matter, result in the land no longer being suited for wilderness. For example, the Forest Service may conduct a timber sale in a roadless area and not be challenged on the basis that the area must be considered for wilderness in a future planning cycle. Once into a second-generation plan, the Forest Service may, of course, manage a roadless area according to that plan without the necessity of preserving the wilderness option for the third-generation planning process. Should the particular area still be suited for possible wilderness at the time of the third-generation planning process, the wilderness option would be considered at that time. In short, the wilderness option must be considered in each future planning generation if the particular land in question happens to still possess wilderness attributes. But there is no requirement that these attributes be preserved solely for the purpose of their future evaluation in the planning process.

The final issue addressed by the Committee in section 13 of H.R. 7702 pertains to the possibility of future administrative reviews similar to RARE I and RARE II. With the National Forest Management Act planning process now in place, the Committee wishes to see the development of any future wilderness recommendations by the Forest Service take place only through that planning process, unless Congress expressly asks for other additional evaluations. Therefore, the legislation directs the Department of Agriculture not to conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in California for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Committee recognizes that this directive might technically be evaded by conducting such a study on some basis slightly smaller than statewide. The Committee is confident, however, that the Department recognizes the spirit as well as the letter of this language and that the Committee can expect there will be no RARE III.

At the request of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee includes in this Report the following correspondence between the two Committees pertaining to "release/sufficiency" language and the jurisdiction of the Committees:

U.S. House of Representatives,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1980.

Hon. Thomas S. Foley,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is about to take up H.R. 7702, the California RARE II wilderness bill, which was reported out of the Subcommittee on Public Lands last week, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute which was adopted by the Subcommittee. A copy of the substitute is enclosed herewith. Section 13 of the bill contains the so-called "sufficiency" language that was developed as a result of consultations between the subcommittee chairman and representatives of the National Forest Service, the forest products industry, environmental organizations and Congressmen Harold Johnson and Don Clausen. The same groups are now in the process of drafting language for the committee report to address certain additional concerns of the industry.

The California RARE II bill, like section 13 itself, represents a complex compromise among all of the various Members of Congress and interests affected, and we are anxious to expedite its handling in the House. Accordingly, it would be appreciated if you could indicate whether or not your Committee will demand sequential referral and, if possible, an indication that you do not intend to do so on this particular bill, without prejudice to any jurisdictional rights and interests either Committee may have in future legislation dealing with similar subject matter.

Sincerely,

Morris K. Udall, *Chairman.*

U.S. House of Representatives,
Committee on Agriculture,
Washington, D.C., August 6, 1980.

Hon. Morris K. Udall,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: In your letter of July 29, you advised that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs intended to take up H.R. 7702, the California RARE II Wilderness bill, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute that had been adopted by the Subcommittee on Public Lands. You stated that it contained in section 13 so-called "sufficiency" language that represented a complex compromise among the various interests affected—Members of Congress, the Forest Service, the forest products industry, and environmental organizations. I understand that since that time your Committee has ordered the bill reported with the language of section 13 unchanged.

You asked that, if possible, I not request sequential referral for the Committee on Agriculture without prejudice to any jurisdictional rights and interests either Committee may have in future legislation dealing with similar matter.

As stated by the Speaker in his letter of November 29, 1979, any bill which includes "release" or other language addressing the management of National Forest lands not designated as wilderness is a matter properly for referral to the Committee on Agriculture along with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. He predicated his statement on the Agriculture Committee's jurisdiction under the House Rules over forestry in general, plant industry and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves.

I understand well the complexities of the issues affecting so-called sufficiency or release language and the difficulties in reconciling the various conflicting interests. In order to expedite consideration of the bill on the floor when Congress returns from recess, I do not intend to request referral of the bill to the Committee on Agriculture. I would appreciate, however, your agreeing that members of the staff of this Committee could collaborate with your staff in drafting the explanatory material for section 13 that will be included in the Committee report. I would also appreciate if our exchange of letters would appear in the Committee report and, in a colloquy on the floor, you would acknowledge that the action taken has no effect on the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Agriculture in the subject matter involved.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Thomas S. Foley, *Chairman.*

SECTION 14—DILLON CREEK

The Dillon Creek watershed is located on the Klamath National Forest and lies contiguous to the proposed Siskiyou Wilderness as designated by H.R. 7702. A section concerning the future administration of this area will be offered as a Committee amendment when H.R. 7702 is considered by the House.

Section-by-Section Analysis Summary

Section 2(a) designates the following areas as wilderness or additions to existing wilderness:

Area	*Acreage*
Boundary Peak Wilderness	49,900
Caliente Wilderness	5,900
Caples Creek Wilderness	14,000
Caribou Wilderness Additions	1,800
Carson-Iceberg Wilderness	160,000
Castle Crags Wilderness	7,300
Chanchelulla Wilderness	8,200
Cinder Buttes Wilderness	16,500
Cucamonga Wilderness Additions	4,400
Deep Wells Wilderness	7,600
Dick Smith Wilderness	67,000
Dinkey Lakes Wilderness	30,000
Domeland Wilderness Additions	31,000
Emigrant Wilderness Additions	6,100
Excelsior Wilderness	46,400
Fish Canyon Wilderness	32,900
Granite Chief Wilderness	25,000
Granite Peak Wilderness	10,600
Hauser Wilderness	8,000
Hoover Wilderness Additions	49,200
Ishi Wilderness	41,840
John Muir Wilderness Additions (Inyo National Forest)	9,000
John Muir Wilderness Additions (Sierra National Forest)	82,000
Lassen Volcanic Wilderness Additions	3,900
Marble Mountain Wilderness Additions	38,000
Minarets Wilderness Additions	9,000
Mokelumne Wilderness Additions	60,000
Monarch Wilderness	45,000
Mt. Shasta Wilderness	37,000
North Fork Wilderness	8,100
Pattison Wilderness	28,000
Pine Creek Wilderness	13,100
Pyramid Creek Wilderness	17,000
Red Buttes Wilderness	25,300
Russian Wilderness	12,000
San Gorgonio Wilderness Additions	21,500
San Jacinto Wilderness Additions	10,900
San Joaquin Wilderness	110,000
San Mateo Canyon Wilderness	39,540
San Rafael Wilderness Additions	2,000
Santa Rosa Wilderness	20,160
Scodies Wilderness	43,000
Sheep Mountain Wilderness	44,600
Sill Hill Wilderness	5,200
Siskiyou Wilderness	101,000
Snow Mountain Wilderness	37,000
South Sierra Wilderness	77,000
South Warner Wilderness Additions	1,940
Thousand Lakes Wilderness Additions	7,000
Timbered Crater Wilderness	22,000
Trinity Alps Wilderness	500,000
Ventana Wilderness Additions	2,750
Yolla-Bolly Middle Eel Wilderness Additions	46,000

Section 2(b) abolishes the existing classification of the High Sierra, Emigrant Basin, and Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Areas.

Section 3 designates a 42,000 acre Monache Wilderness Study Area with protection of presently existing wilderness character until Congress determines otherwise.

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mended that wilderness designation be given to approximately 15.4 million acres of the original 62 million acre roadless inventory. Another 10.8 million acres of roadless lands were determined to require further planning before decisions are made on their future management. The balance of the areas—totaling about 36 million acres—were allocated to for non-wilderness, multiple-use management.

Final RARE II recommendations for Colorado's 6.5 million acres of roadless inventoried lands were allocated in the following manner: approximately 2 million acres—wilderness; approximately 300,000 acres—further planning; and approximately 4.2 million acres—nonwilderness.

The areas recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System by this Act possess outstanding wilderness characteristics. The areas are rich in diversity including a wide variety of landforms, wildlife, and plant species. Many of the areas contain significant water resources values and provide important watershed protection. All provide excellent opportunities for dispersed recreation and solitude. The designation of these lands in Colorado as wilderness will make an important and significant contribution to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H.R. 5487 passed the House of Representatives on December 10, 1979. Senator Hart introduced a Senate companion measure (S. 2123) on December 12, 1979, and a hearing before the Parks, Recreation and Renewable Resources Subcommittee was conducted on both measures on March 13, 1980. Senator Armstrong introduced his version of the Colorado RARE II legislation (S. 2741) on May 20, 1980. Hearings on this measure were conducted on June 3 and 4, 1980.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on July 30, 1980, by unanimous vote of a quorum present recommends that the Senate pass H.R. 5487 if amended, as described herein.

AREA DESCRIPTIONS

Cache La Poudre

Cache La Poudre, also known as Little South, is located within the Roosevelt National Forest, northeast of Rocky Mountain National Park and approximately 25 miles northwest of Fort Collins.

The vegetation in this area is characteristic of the upper-montaine regions of Colorado's Front Range. The slopes are forested by Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir, which occurs on northern slopes. Colorado blue spruce and thickets of mountain shrubs occur along the streams. A variety of wildlife species inhabit the area, including deer, elk, bear and a number of smaller animals and birds. Due to its relatively low elevation and dry climate, the area contains important winter range for deer and elk. The streams are inhabited by beaver and their presence diversifies the fish habitat. The area is used extensively for hunting and hiking. However, for many, fishing the South Fork of the Cache La Poudre, with its abundant trout, is the main and most important recreational pursuit within the area.

The Committee notes that in correspondence from Secretary Bergland to Senator Hart, the Department of Agriculture has indicated that the foregoing language would be an adequate indication of legislative intent to not designate as wilderness a RARE II roadless area that had been recommended as wilderness by the Administration.

The decision to not designate these areas as wilderness is made on the basis of the circumstances and information presented to the Committee, and is not irreversible. The Committee expects that the Forest Service, under established laws, regulations, and policies, will continue to examine the full range of management options in the preparation and revision of management plans for these areas. If the Forest Service determines in the future that circumstances warrant the designation of these areas as wilderness, new recommendations may be made to Congress.

As required by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the Bureau of Land Management is now reviewing for possible wilderness designation roadless lands adjacent to Kannah Creek, Roubideau, and Tabeguache. The Committee's decision not to designate these national forest lands as wilderness does not indicate any decision with respect to the adjacent BLM lands, which should continue to be reviewed under the appropriate laws and regulations.

5. WILDERNESS REVIEW PROVISIONS—RELEASE LANGUAGE

The Committee notes that there has been considerable public debate over the broad concept of "release legislation," dealing with management of national forest roadless areas not designated as wilderness. The Committee believes that the language contained in Sections 5 of H.R. 5487—to which commodity interests, conservation groups, and the Forest Service contributed—effectively addresses that divisive debate. This language was developed in the context of the California RARE II proposal which was passed by the House of Representatives on August 18, 1980.

The members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee as well as the members of the House Agriculture Committee, especially its Chairman, Mr. Foley, are to be commended for their efforts in resolving this important issue. Like the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the Committee considers this language to be a general model for dealing with the "release/sufficiency" issue. The Committee expects to utilize this general approach in future bills where the matter is an issue and such language can be appropriately applied.

Section 5 of the bill addresses the issue of management and future wilderness reconsideration of national forest system roadless areas in Colorado which are neither placed into the National Wilderness Preservation System by this Act, or left in further planning as a result of RARE II, or designated for wilderness study in this Act or a previous Act of Congress.

The language of section 5 does not prescribe any particular type of management for the lands involved or allocating any land to a particular category of management. It does, however, effectively block further judicial review of the RARE II EIS, removing the possibility of certain lawsuits which could restrict management activities on all Colorado RARE II lands allocated to nonwilderness by the President.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the special provisions of the compromise Colorado wilderness bill. We hope that action on this legislation can be completed by this Congress.

Sincerely,

R. MAX PETERSON, *Chief.*

Enclosures.

COLORADO SUFFICIENCY LANGUAGE

SEC. —— (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the Department of Agriculture has completed the second roadless area review and evaluation program (RARE II);

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of national forest roadless areas in Colorado and of the environmental impacts associated with alternative allocations of such areas.

(b) On the basis of such review, the Congress hereby determines and directs that—

(1) without passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement (dated January 1979) with respect to national forest lands in states other than Colorado, such statement shall not be subject to judicial review with respect to National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado;

(2) with respect to the National Forest lands in the State of Colorado which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture in the second roadless area review and evaluation (RARE II), except those lands remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act or areas listed in Section 4, that review and evaluation shall be deemed for the purposes of the initial land management plans required for such lands by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976 to be an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle;

(3) areas reviewed in such Final Environmental Statement and not designated as wilderness or for study by this Act or remaining in further planning upon enactment of this Act need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans; and

(4) Unless expressly authorized by Congress the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes that no changes in existing law are made by the bill H.R. 5487, as reported.

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plans. Furthermore, wilderness designation should not prevent the maintenance of existing fences or other livestock management improvements, nor the construction and maintenance of new fences or improvements which are consistent with allotment management plans and/or which are necessary for the protection of the range."

Despite the language of these two reports, RARE II hearings and field inspection trips in the 96th Congress have revealed that National Forest administrative policies on grazing in wilderness are subject to varying interpretations in the field, and are fraught with pronouncements that simply are not in accordance with section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act. This has led to demands on the part of grazing permittees that section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act be amended to clarify the intentions of Congress. However, because of the great diversity of conditions under which grazing uses (including different classes of livestock) is managed on the public lands, the Committee feels that the original broad language of the Wilderness Act is best left unchanged. Any attempts to draft specific statutory language covering grazing in the entire wilderness system (presently administered by four separate agencies in two different Departments) might prove to be unduly rigid in a specific area, and deprive the land management agencies of flexible opportunities to manage grazing in a creative and realistic site specific fashion. Therefore, the Committee declined to amend section 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness Act, opting instead for a reaffirmation of the 4(d)(4)(2) of the Wilderness language in section 8 of H.R. 5487 and for the following nationwide guidelines and specific statements of legislative policy. It is the intention of the Committee that these guidelines and policies be considered in the overall context of the purposes and direction of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and this Act, and that they be promptly, fully, and diligently implemented and made available to Forest Service personnel at all levels and to all holders of permits for grazing in National Forest Wilderness areas:

1. There shall be no curtailments of grazing in wilderness areas simply because an area is, or has been designated as wilderness, nor should wilderness designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing. Any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness areas should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process, giving consideration to legal mandates, range condition, and the protection of the range resource from deterioration.

It is anticipated that the numbers of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness would remain at the approximate levels existing at the time an area enters the wilderness system. If land management plans reveal conclusively that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months (AUMs) could be made available with no adverse impact on wilderness values such as plant communities, primitive recreation, and wildlife populations or habitat, some increases in AUMs may be permissible. This is not to imply, however, that wilderness lends itself to AUM or livestock increases and construction of substantial new facilities that might be appropriate for intensive grazing management in non-wilderness areas.

2. The maintenance of supporting facilities, existing in an area prior to its classification as wilderness (including fences, line cabins, water wells and lines, stock tanks, etc.), is permissible in wilderness. Where practical alternatives do not exist, maintenance or other activities may be accomplished through the occasional use of motorized equipment. This may include, for example, the use of backhoes to maintain stock ponds, pickup trucks for major fence repairs, or specialized equipment to repair stock watering facilities. Such occasional use of motorized equipment should be expressly authorized in the grazing permits for the area involved. The use of motorized equipment should be based on a rule of practical necessity and reasonableness. For example, motorized equipment need not be allowed for the placement of small quantities of salt or other activities where such activities can reasonably and practically be accomplished on horseback or foot. On the other hand, it may be appropriate to permit the occasional use of motorized equipment to haul large quantities of salt to distribution points. Moreover, under the rule of reasonableness, occasional use of motorized equipment should be permitted where practical alternatives are not available and such use would not have a significant adverse impact on the natural environment. Such motorized equipment uses will normally only be permitted in those portions of a wilderness area where they had occurred prior to the area's designation as wilderness or are established by prior agreement.

3. The replacement or reconstruction of deteriorated facilities or improvements should not be required to be accomplished using "natural materials", unless the material and labor costs of using natural materials are such that their use would not impose unreasonable additional costs on grazing permittees.

4. The construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in wilderness is permissible if in accordance with these guidelines and management plans governing the area involved. However, the construction of new improvements should be primarily for the purpose of resource protection and the more effective management of these resources rather than to accommodate increased numbers of livestock.

5. The use of motorized equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is also permissible. This privilege is to be exercised only in true emergencies, and should not be abused by permittees.

In summary, subject to the conditions and policies outlined in this report, the general rule of thumb on grazing management in wilderness should be that activities or facilities established prior to the date of an area's designation as wilderness should be allowed to remain in place and may be replaced when necessary for the permittee to properly administer the grazing program. Thus, if livestock grazing activities and facilities were established in an area at the time Congress determined that the area was suitable for wilderness and placed the specific area in the wilderness system, they should be allowed to continue. With respect to areas designated as wilderness prior to the date of this Act, these guidelines shall not be considered as a direction to reestablish uses where such uses have been discontinued.

Mr. HART. The bill contains three other relatively minor policy provisions.

The first provision insures that owners of private land within wilderness areas in Colorado can have access to that land, to the extent the Forest Service deems reasonable.

The second provision directs the Forest Service to review its policies on control of fire, insects, and disease in Colorado wilderness areas to insure adequate protection of adjacent property owners. Again, this is essentially a restatement of a general provision in the Wilderness Act.

The third provision prohibits the Forest Service from using the creation of wilderness areas in Colorado to restrict activities within "buffer zones" around the wilderness areas. This is not a change in policy. It is a legislative ratification of Forest Service regulations.

Mr. President, taken as a whole, this bill is a responsible and balanced resolution of the important and controversial issues related to Colorado wilderness. I urge my colleagues to approve it.

Mr. President, finally, on my behalf, I want to offer my thanks to the distinguished managers of this bill on both sides of the aisle who have worked with us in bringing this bill finally to the floor. The Senator from Arkansas, the distinguished floor manager, has demonstrated extreme courtesy and understanding of the complexities of this problem. I thank him profoundly for his cooperation.

I want to add a word of encouragement and support to the Senator from New Mexico for his concern about his own State and his efforts to resolve the difficult problems presented by wilderness and RARE II.

Mr. President, I also want to pay tribute to my colleague, who put enormous effort into the production of this bill and who committed endless hours of his own time and even more endless hours of the time of his excellent staff, particularly Mr. Paul Driessen, Mr. Robert Potts, and Mr. David Swope, who worked so diligently with him and with us in resolving what are incredibly difficult problems.

The net effect of all of this is to provide as much as possible for the people we both represent the best possible piece of legislation that we could develop. It did take considerable time. It did take an enormous willingness to understand and compromise, in the best sense of the word. I thank Senator ARMSTRONG and congratulate him for his participation in this effort and want to say publicly how much I appreciate his willingness to work to this end.

I want to add just one word of thanks to the majority committee staff, especially Mr. Tom Williams, for his hours of cooperation and also his minority counterpart, Mr. Steve Crow.

Finally, Mr. President, I wish to say a word of thanks to a member of my own staff, Mr. Stephen Saunders, who has operated throughout this measure in the finest and highest traditions of any staff member that it has been my privilege to work with or know. He has put, for all practical purposes, a year of his life into this bill. I would hate to try to add up the amount of time that his efforts represent. He has had, at all occasions, the interest of the people of our State and our Nation uppermost in his mind. He has not sought to represent a particular point of view, but to balance all the competing interests, many as they are, to reach the compromise that we presently have on the Senate floor. I want him to know how much I appreciate, on behalf of the people that I represent, the efforts that he has put into this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there further amendments?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. President, today the Senate is taking final action on

the Colorado National Forest Wilderness Act of 1980, a bill to designate over 1.4 million acres of RARE II forest lands in Colorado as wilderness, study other RARE II lands for possible designation in the future, and address certain important policy matters.

I would like to thank Senator JACKSON, Senator BUMPERS, Senator HATFIELD, and Senator MCCLURE, and the entire committee for their interest in this legislation, and for their consideration to Senator HART and me as this bill was developed.

This Colorado RARE II bill is the product of nearly a year of hard work, intensive research, repeated and extensive contacts with numerous individuals and groups in Colorado, and many negotiations among members of the Colorado congressional delegation, to formulate this consensus legislation.

The Senate bill resolves our earlier boundary disputes and proposes to double the wilderness acreage in Colorado. The bill also includes solutions to a number of policy problems which have become more and more pressing as the size and character of Colorado's wilderness system have changed in recent years.

Under the bill, 7 existing wilderness areas are expanded; 13 new areas are created; 6 areas are released back to multiple use management; 9 areas are targeted for further wilderness review; one other area is slated for a broader review which covers wilderness and other management options; and most of the administration's other recommendations for nonwilderness and further planning are affirmed by statutory language. Altogether, 6.5 million acres—an area equal to the entire State of Maryland or 10 percent of Colorado—are affected directly by this legislation.

Some lands have been allocated to wilderness, to assure that they will be preserved largely in their natural state and protected to a greater extent than might be the case if they were not designated as wilderness. Other lands will be managed for the full range of multiple uses—including habitat protection, watershed management, possible development, and nonwilderness recreation—but will still be protected under the general land, wildlife and environmental laws which we have so carefully developed over the past decade.

With these thoughts in mind, I would like to turn to several very important issues that are an integral part of this legislation and of my decision to accept such a large increase in Colorado's contribution to the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Energy Committee report articulates our many reasons for designating these lands as wilderness, and I do not want to repeat what has already been said.

Instead, I would like to focus on some of the economic and policy issues which are involved here, and which have not yet been addressed adequately.

In recent years, we have developed some very strong ideas about the need for wilderness and a rather narrowly circumscribed definition of the "public interest."

As the committee report illustrates, we in Congress tend to go into great detail about the values of wilderness and the way the public interest is served by these wilderness designations. I have no quarrel with this. Wilderness is a highly valuable use of land: it enhances and encourages certain kinds of tourism and recreation; it provides a high level of protection for wildlife and other environmental values, as well as an important tool for scientific research; and the very existence of wilderness provides a source of comfort and inspiration for many.

It is for these reasons that I have supported wilderness designations in my own State, and in other States.

But I want to point out what has all too frequently gone unsaid, with regard to those components of the public interest that are all to often ignored in the debates, reports and votes on wilderness and other public land legislation. We have heard it said many times that there is no such thing as a free lunch. Wilderness is no exception; a price must be paid for the privilege of having a wilderness system.

Unfortunately, that price is often not mentioned, or it is greatly down-played, in committee reports and public discussions of these issues. The public is frequently lead to believe that the wilderness values far exceed the unknown or unstated nonwilderness values; that wilderness is the only way available to protect important environmental values; and that very few energy, raw material, economic, recreational, employment, and national defense issues are involved.

For example, the committee report on this bill provides many detailed reasons as to why statutory release language and many individual RARE II study areas are being proposed for wilderness designation. However, it includes virtually no discussion of criticial mineral, economic, and national security issues, even though they will be greatly affected by the bill. The report also fails to discuss the various policy provisions that have been included in this consensus legislation.

The committee report adds to these problems by including a letter from the Congressional Budget Office which suggests that the economic impacts from the Colorado wilderness bill will be far lower than is really the case That letter focuses only on Federal receipts from timber sales that now will not be held. It understates the commercial timber value of the lands involved and completely ignores impacts which the loss of this timber will have on lumber supplies, housing starts, employment, and consumers. The letter also completely ignores the energy and mineral resource opportunities foregone; the economic, trade and national security implications of these resource withdrawals; and the water development, nonwilderness recreation and other impacts involved here.

Similarly, the committee report, in my judgment, significantly understates the regulatory and other impacts, by suggesting that "the bill is not a regulatory measure" and that there will be "no impact on personal privacy." These statements obscure the fact that wilderness designation, by its very nature, creates many more prohibitions, regulations and permit requirements with respect to use of the land, and that many parcels of privately owned land are contained within these new and existing wilderness areas.

I am not suggesting that we should deemphasize wilderness or environmental values. But I do suggest that a fairer, more balanced, more complete discussion be presented.

There are other areas of the committee report in which, on the other hand, the discussion is very complete and extremely well done. The discussion of the critical issue of release is one of these. I compliment the Energy Committee and the House Interior Committee for their excellent work on this volatile issue.

The inclusion of release language means the threat of lawsuits like California against Bergland has been significantly reduced. It means investment and land-use decisions can now be made in an atmosphere of greater certainty that decisions will not be subject to repeated administrative appeals and litigation. In other words, it means that RARE II will, in fact, result in some long-lasting decisions about how these National Forest System lands will be managed.

This statutory release language also means the majority of Colorado's RARE II lands which are not being designated as wilderness by this legislation will be released from further wilderness study management, and will be managed under the general land-use and environmental laws which we have so carefully crafted during the past decade. These laws will insure that the nonwilderness lands will continue to be protected even as they are made available for other potential uses and, in most cases, will still be suitable for wilderness designation in the future, even if portions of them are opened to various development activities in the meantime.

Of course, statutory release language does not mean wilderness options are foreclosed. Congress can always reconsider this year's decisions and, under the land management planning process, the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture can and will again review the wilderness options as they develop new forest plans under the Resources Planning Act.

What statutory release language does mean is that important nonwilderness option—energy, mineral, recreation, timber, watershed, ranching and wildlife management—will not be foreclosed to this and future generations.

I would like to conclude my comments here today by addressing some of the other policy issue and the reasons these provisions were included in the bill:

A. MINERAL ACTIVITIES IN FURTHER REVIEW AREAS

One of the reasons decisions were not made to release or designate nine of the Colorado RARE II areas is that, in part because of Forest Service restrictions on

It is neither our intent nor our desire to cause duplicate wilderness studies to be conducted on these 10 areas. Such reviews should be conducted as part of the overall land management planning process and not be seperate and distinct studies, at least insofar as this is possible, considering forest planning schedules and other factors.

This is a well balanced bill. It designates large additional tracts of national forest land as wilderness; includes examples of land forms and ecosystems not already in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and protects some of our most valuable land, wildlife, and environmental values to a greater extent than would be possible in the absence of wilderness designation.

But at the same time, this legislation also addresses a number of very valid nonwilderness concerns which have been raised repeatedly by many westerners. These include release language and statutory provisions regarding access, grazing, fire and insect control, buffer zones, and the conduct of continuing wilderness reviews in the State of Colorado.

These provisions address problems which have become more and more serious as our wilderness system has grown in size and changed in character. Had these provisions not been included in the Colorado bill, I would not have been able to support such a large increase in my State's wilderness acreage. But, in the long run, I think these policy provisions will result in a much better National Wilderness Preservation System, and one which creates far fewer unintended side effects—side effects which will be felt much more strongly in the Western States, where the overwhelming majority of our Nation's wilderness areas are located.

Mr. President, this bill is a compromise. For more than a year, my colleague, Senator Hart, and I have worked with our counterparts in the House and with literally hundreds of interested individuals and groups to draft a bill which is reasonably, if not completely, satisfactory to all concerned. Thanks to the patience and skill of my colleagues and their staffs, I believe we have succeeded in doing so.

Mr. President, it is extraordinarily tempting for me on this occasion to speak at some length. I will not do that because it will serve no useful purpose.

This is a very, very satisfying moment to me personally and I think it must be to those people in the State which I represent who are knowledgeable of the situation because tonight we are passing a bill which, if enacted, if it gets through the conference committee and is repassed by both Houses and signed by the President, as I fully expect it will be, can have a tremendous and beneficial effect on the people in our States. It is, as my colleague (Mr. Hart) has described it, a bill which balances well the competing interests within our State. I think it is truly a credit to the process which has produced it.

I want to join with my colleague (Mr. Hart) in complimenting the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Arkansas, and publicly thank him as I have privately for his faithfulness in addressing himself and the committee to this task, for his interest in the problems of the State of Colorado, for his patience, for his willingness to hold repeated hearings on this subject, and for his skill in helping Senator Hart and me to reconcile and compose our differences.

I say to the Senator tonight as I have before in private that all of the people of our State are indebted to him for his statesmanship.

May I also respond to the kind and gracious statement of my colleague from Colorado, not only acknowledging my appreciation for his kind remarks about me, but especially the remarks he has quite properly made about members of my staff who participated in drafting this legislation.

By the same taken, may I particularly compliment Stephen Saunders, Peter Gold, Larry Smith, and other members of his staff, whose expertise and dedication in producing this legislation have been not only commendable but extraordinary.

Mr. President, with that brief word, let me just again thank the committee, the staff, and all who participated, and perhaps most of all the people of my State who have, through the last year or 18 months, come forward to volunteer their ideas, to argue vigorously opposing and competing points of view, and who now, I think, in large measure, agree with my colleague, Senator Hart, and I that what we have produced is a bill that while not perfect is very much in the interest of our State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there further amendments?

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I would like to publicly thank both Senators from Colorado for all the nice things they have said about me, all of which are true. [Laughter.]

With that, I am prepared to move to final passage.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, after months of negotiation and careful consideration, the Energy and Natural Resources Committee is in a position to recommend passage of a RARE II wilderness bill for the State of Colorado.

This proposal would designate some 1.4 million acres of national forest land in Colorado for wilderness and another 600,000 acres for wilderness study. At the same time, it would allocate over 4 million acres of land for nonwilderness multiple use purposes. These nonwilderness lands would be allocated for multiple use through a statutory release provision which is included as section 5 of this bill.

One of the key issues in implementing the RARE II program has been whether "release language" will be included in the bill as statutory language or only outlined in the committee report. As I have stated before, every legal expert familiar with this problem agrees that report language will not insulate the Forest Service from RARE II lawsuits, not even one similar to the California case and based on that precedent. Only a statutory release provision can overcome an appeal or lawsuit based on statutory law.

The Senate recognized this concept when it approved statutory release language in the Oregon Wilderness Act, S. 2031. Language in S. 2031 was specifically designed to prevent delaying lawsuits if the action was based on an allegation of insufficient wilderness review. In the Colorado wilderness bill before us today, the Senate has again addressed this problem of implementing the RARE II nonwilderness recommendations.

During committee markup of the Colorado bill, I proposed an amendment on release language to the Hart-Armstrong substitute. This release provision is similar—with only minor changes—to the language approved by the House in the California wilderness bill. These release provisions are intended to avert RARE II court attacks, prevent a RARE III study and require multiple use on lands not designated as wilderness or wilderness study in the bill.

These release provisions are further clarified by our discussions in committee and the clear and strong language in the report which accompanied the bill. Report language emphasizes that there is no planning requirement for further wilderness consideration until there is total revision of the initial plans which in almost every case, will not occur before 1993.

The principal objective of this language is to lessen uncertainty over the amount and location of lands available for nonwilderness uses. The Committee believes that this added predictability is important to allow those who depend on the national forests to better estimate the availability of timber supply and other resources in the future.

Judicial Review

Soon after the completion of RARE II, the State of California brought suit against the Secretary of Agriculture challenging the legal and factual sufficiency of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement insofar as its consideration of wilderness in more than 40 areas in the State of California was concerned. In January 1980 Judge Lawrence Karlton of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, in *State of California* v. *Bergland*, 483 F. Supp. 465 (1980), held that the RARE II Final Environmental Statement had insufficiently considered the wilderness alternative for the specific areas challenged. Judge Karlton enjoined any development which would "change the wilderness character" of these areas until subsequent consideration of the wilderness values in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act is completed by the Department of Agriculture.

While this court decision affects only the State of California, there has been considerable concern that similar suits might be filed in other states which would seriously disrupt the management of the national forest system.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 provides that only Congress can designate land for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Since the Committee has, in the course of developing this bill, very carefully reviewed the roadless areas in Colorado for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Committee believes that judicial review of the RARE II Final Environmental Statement insofar as national forest system lands in Colorado are concerned is unnecessary. Therefore, the bill provides that the Final Environmental Statement is not subject to judicial review with respect to national forest system lands in Colorado.

In the course of developing this language, concerns were raised about the potential impact of the "no judicial review" language on any litigation that might arise in other states concerning the RARE II Final Environmental Statement. The RARE II Final Environmental Statement is a single statement covering all states. A separate Final Environmental Statement was not issued for each state. Therefore, some expressed concern that insulating the statement from judicial review insofar as lands in Colorado are concerned would be taken to imply that the statement was legally and factually sufficient for lands in other states. By contrast, others expressed concern that providing an exception for judicial review only after a congressional review of roadless areas in Colorado would imply that the Final Environmental Statement was deficient in states where such congressional review has not taken place. The Committee, therefore, expressly states in the legislation that it is not passing on the question of the legal and factual sufficiency of the Final Environmental Statement with respect to national forest lands in states other than Colorado. The Committee has not addressed that question and takes no position on it directly or impliedly. It should be noted, however, that the Senate has passed language similar to this regarding judicial review of the RARE II EIS in Oregon.

Management and future wilderness consideration of roadless areas not designated as wilderness, wilderness study or remaining in further planning

The RARE II process during 1977–1979 took place concurrently with the development by the Forest Service of a new land management planning process mandated by the National Forest Management Act of 1976. That process requires that the land plans be revised periodically to provide for a variety of uses including wilderness. In conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act, NFMA provides that the option of recommending land to Congress for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System must be considered during the planning process for those lands which may be suited for wilderness. The Forest Service is presently developing the initial, or "first-generation", plan for each national forest. These are the so-called "section 6" plans and are to be completed by September 30, 1985. As one of the goals of RARE II was to consider the wilderness potential of all national forest roadless areas, the Forest Service regulations for implementing the National Forest Management Act (36 CFR § 219.12(3), Federal Register, September 17, 1979, pg. 53988) provide that lands designated by RARE II for multiple uses other than wilderness need not again be considered for wilderness in the course of developing the "first generation" plans.

The Committee believes that further consideration of wilderness during development of the initial plans for the national forest system roadless areas in Colorado not designated as wilderness or wilderness study or remaining in further planning upon enactment of H.R. 5487 would be duplicative of the study and review which has recently taken place by both the Forest Service and the Congress. Therefore, the legislation confirms the Forest Service regulations of section 36 CFR 219.12 (e) as they apply to national forest lands in Colorado and provides that the RARE II process shall be deemed to be an adequate consideration of the wilderness suitability of such lands insofar as such consideration is required in development of the initial section 6 plans.

The applicable Forest Service regulation is effectively written into statute and insulated from any judicial challenge on the ground that it is inconsistent with the NFNA.

Beyond the initial plans lies the issue of when the wilderness option for roadless areas should again be considered. As noted, the initial plans are to be completed by September 30, 1985. The National Forest Management Act provides that a plan shall be in effect for no longer than 15 years before it is revised. The Forest Service regulations, however, provide for revision at least every ten years.

The bill, as reported, provides that the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option until it revises the initial plans and in no case prior to the date established by law for completion of the initial planning cycle, September 30, 1985. By using the word "revision," the Committee intends to make it clear, consistent with Forest Service regulations, that merely amending a plan does not trigger the need for reconsideration of the wilderness option. The wilderness option need not be reconsidered until the entire plan is completely revised. For example, if a plan were amended to take into account the building of a new power line across a corner of a forest, the wilderness option would not have to be reexamined. Only when the entire plan is revised would the wilderness option have to be reexamined, and then only after September 30, 1985.

Chief of the Forest Service Max Peterson has indicated that, in his view, most plans will be in existence for approximately ten years before they are revised. The Committee shares this view and anticipates that the vase majority of plans will not be revised significantly in advance of their anticipated maximum life span absent extraordinary circumstances. The Committee understands and expects that with forest plans to be in effect by late 1985, the time of revision for most plans will begin in approximately 1993. In almost every case, the Committee expects that the consideration of wilderness for these roadless areas will not be reexamined until approximately 1993.

Chief Peterson has indicated that revision of plans generally would begin approximately two years before a new plan is to be put into effect. Although continuing forest inventories and other data gathering used in the plan revision process may well begin some years ahead of the actual revision, this inventorying process should not be considered a part of the revision time period. The Committee intends that the revision process should be considered to commence when the Forest Service publishes in the Federal Register its announcement of the beginning of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement process for the plan being developed.

The fact that the wilderness option for roadless areas will be considered in the future during the planning process raises the hypothetical argument that the areas must be managed to preserve their wilderness attributes so these may be considered in the future. Such an interpretation would result in all roadless areas being kept in de facto wilderness for a succession of future planning processes. Such a situation would completely frustrate the orderly management of non-wilderness lands and the goals of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

To eliminate any possible misunderstanding on this point, the bill provides that areas not designated as widerness, wilderness study, or remaining in further planning need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation pending revision of the initial plans. The Committee believes the Forest Service already has statutory authority to manage roadless areas for multiple use, nonwilderness purposes. It wishes to make clear, however, that study of the wilderness option in future generations of Section 6 plans is required only for those lands which may be suited for wilderness at the time of the initiation of such future planning. There is no bar to management which may, as a practical matter, result in the land no longer being suited for wilderness.

For example, under this language, the Forest Service may conduct a timber sale in a roadless area and not be challenged on the basis

that the area must be considered for wilderness in a future planning cycle. Once into a second-generation plan, the Forest Service may, of course, manage a roadless area according to that plan without the necessity of preserving the wilderness option for the third-generation planning process. Should the particular area still be suited for possible wilderness at the time of the third-generation planning process, the wilderness option would be considered at that time. In short, the wilderness option must be considered in each future planning generation if the particular land in question still possess wilderness attributes. But there is no requirement that these attributes be preserved solely for the purpose of their future evaluation in the planning process.

No Further Statewide Review

The final issue addressed by the Committee in Section 5 of H.R. 5487 pertains to the possibility of future administrative reviews similar to RARE I and RARE II. With the National Forest Management Act planning process now in place, the Committee wishes to see the development of any future wilderness recommendations by the Forest Service take place only through that planning process, unless Congress expressly asks for other additional evaluations. Therefore, the legislation directs the Department of Agriculture not to conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of national forest system lands in Colorado for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Committee recognizes that this directive might technically be evaded by conducting such a study on some basis slightly smaller than statewide. The Committee is confident, however, that the Department recognizes the spirit as well as the letter of this language and that the Committee can expect there will be no "RARE III."

6. ADDITIONAL CONCERNS REGARDING PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS

Each of the wilderness areas in the Committee amendment is based on a recommendation by the Administration. In most instances, however, the Committee proposal is not identical to the Administration recommendation, but instead includes within the wilderness some of the area recommended by the Administration and excludes the remainder of the area recommended by the Administration. In these instances, the Committee has reviewed the entire Administration recommendation, and has decided not to designate as wilderness the portion of the Administration's recommendation not contained within the Committee's proposed boundaries. In these instances, upon enactment of the Committee's proposal the Forest Service should not continue managing the entire area recommended by the Administration in a manner designed to preserve its suitability for wilderness designation, but instead should allocate the area outside the final wilderness boundaries to nonwilderness.

The Committee notes that the new wilderness areas, and the expansions of existing wilderness areas, contained in its amendment will not be mandatory Class I areas under the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) provisions of the Clean Air Act, which allow only small increments of additional air pollution in Class I areas. The only ruary 22, 1980. A report on S. 2741 (Senator Armstrong's proposal) and H.R. 5487, the House-passed bill, were requested on May 30, 1980.

At the time of the filing of this report, none of the Departmental reports requested by the Committee had been received.

On July 2, 1980, Senator Bumpers wrote to the Forest Service requesting agency comments on a compromise proposal which was, in large part, adopted in the Committee substitute. The Forest Service's response to that inquiry follows:

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Forest Service,
Washington, D.C., July 29, 1980.

Hon. Dale Bumpers,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation and Renewable Resources, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This is in response to your letter of July 2 requesting our views on Sections 5-9 of the compromise Colorado RARE II wilderness proposal developed by Senators Hart and Armstrong. The following is our evaluation of the effect of these sections on management of National Forest System lands.

Section 5. Sufficiency language

The language proposed in Section 5 seeks to resolve the status of roadless and underdeveloped areas within the National Forest System lands of Colorado; this of course was a prime objective for undertaking RARE II. We continue to believe that we have sufficient authority under existing law to manage areas allocated to nonwilderness uses. However, if the Committee determines that sufficiency language should be included in the Colorado legislation, we would prefer in that case that Section 5 be modified to more closely parallel the language proposed for California wilderness legislation as developed by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. We enclose a copy of the House draft language as provided by the subcommittee for our review and a copy of Secretary Bergland's letter to Chairman Seiberling, commenting on the draft language. We understand that this language represents general agreement among the various groups interested in the California RARE II legislation. We enclose a copy of the language modified for possible use in the Colorado wilderness legislation.

Section 6. Grazing guidelines

First, let me state that steps are underway to review existing policy and inform our field personnel on how to apply the Congressional guidelines. Implementation will be integrated with our Forest land and resource planning processes.

The proposed language would only apply to designated wildernesses in the State of Colorado. However, because the guidelines are also reflected in the conference report on S. 2009, the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980, with clear direction that they are to be applied nationwide, we intend to apply the guidelines uniformly to all National Forest wildernesses unless successfully challenged in the courts. The controversial nature of this issue suggests that litigation could occur.

Unless administered carefully some of the direction provided in the guidelines could lead to abuses and problems; for example, use of motorized vehicles for maintenance of facilities could unnecessarily impact the wilderness resource. These matters will be addressed on a case-by-case basis, working closely with the permittees involved. We believe it is possible to administer the guidelines with a good faith effort on the part of the permittee and the Forest Service.

Section 7. Access

While the intent is to essentially restate Section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Office of the General Counsel advises me that the proposed language goes beyond the 1964 Act. An interpretation may be made the proposed language would require that we provide access to landowners even though they may not have a statutory right of access granted to them as conveyed in their property deed. The proposed language apparently does not leave the Secretary with the option to exchange lands as now provided under the Wilderness Act. The latter situation, if so interpreted, would be contrary to a recent Attorney General's opinion of June 23, 1980. This opinion states that if the landowner has no prior existing right to access, the Wilderness Act requires that "adequate access" be given or that an offer be made to the landowner to exchange the land for Federal land of approximately equal value. If the landowner rejects an offer of land exchange, he may retain title to the inholding and exercise access rights consistent with wilderness uses, or he may consent to acquisition of his land by the Federal Government.

We interpret the proposed language in Section 7 to grant more access rights than the Attorney General's opinion indicates and thus, an amendment of the Wilderness Act. We recommend that the section be deleted from the bill or that the Wilderness Act language be used.

Section 8. Other management practices

We are not clear as to what the intent or need is "to review all policies, practices, and regulations . . . regarding disease or insect outbreaks, forest fires, and the use of modern suppression methods and equipment . . ." The Secretary has promulgated a regulation (36 CFR 293.3) to implement Section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act. A copy of this regulation is enclosed. Our existing policy is to control insect and disease outbreaks in wildernesses when it is necessary to protect timber or other valuable vegetation outside the wilderness. Control measures which are effective and have the least adverse impact on the wilderness resource are used. In the case of forest fires, each wildfire ignition requires an appropriate suppression action. This policy is explained in the enclosed policy statement.

We do not believe a cost-effective control measure is always in the best interest of perpetuating wilderness values. It is our policy to evaluate all options and select the measures which have the least adverse impacts on the wilderness resource while meeting other desired objectives. We recommend that this section be deleted.

Section 9. Buffer zones

This language is consistent with our current policy. We do not object to the inclusion of this provision in the bill.